THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXIV, No. 12 New York, March 20, 1920 Whole Number 1561

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

LABOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE "RED" AGITATORS

"RED" AGITATORS ARE UNHEARD OF in Georgia, Maine, Virginia, and Kentucky, we are told. This information comes from a labor-leader of each of these four States in reply to an inquiry sent out by THE LITERARY DIGEST to hundreds of union officials, asking if the workingmen of this country approve the deportation of "Red" agitators. There is no "pussyfooting" about the replies that come from secretaries and other officials of national and international unions and State and city branches of the American Federation of Labor, to the number of 526, who answer in all seriousness this question, which deeply concerns the workingman of the United States. For months editorials from city and country papers alike have warned us of the danger of "Red" agitators. We have been told that they are a menace to the peace of America; that they are making every effort to foment strikes, hoping they eventually will end in revolution; that the American workingman is becoming infected with the virus of Bolshevism; that he is already turning Bolshevik, as evidenced by recent strikes of great magnitude. We have heard for months the views of the Department of Justice, the heads of this and that great industrial organization, and we determined to find the views of the workers themselves. We accordingly sent a letter to hundreds of labor-leaders throughout the country, and in order to make no mistake about it, we did not merely ask if the workers disliked or disapproved the "Red" agitators—we asked if they approved their deportation. In plain language, shall they be kicked out of the country?

REPLIES OF THE LABOR-LEADERS

Approving the deportation of "Red" agitators	293
Approving deportation (conditionally)	12
Not in favor of deportation (absolutely)	132
Not in favor of deportation (conditionally)	45
What is a "Red" agitator?	16
Divided	22
Indifferent	6
Total	526

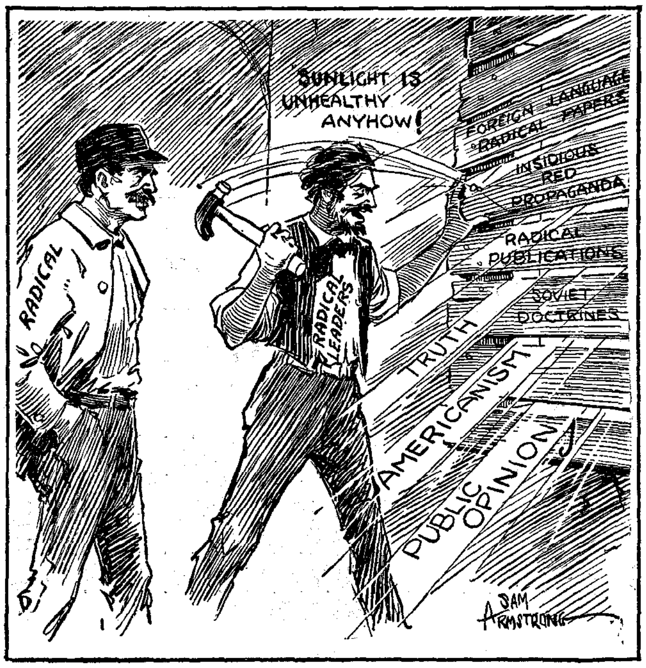
The replies will be astounding to those who have dared to doubt the loyalty of the American workingman. We are assured that the workers of America are loyal and law-abiding; that "Labor has no use for 'Red' agitators, and never has had"; that "agitation is confined to unnaturalized aliens, who ought to be deported"; that the American workingman not only is out of sympathy with "Red" doctrines, but wishes such propagandists to "go back to the country they came from." "Labor never advocates a change in Government except through the ballot," we are assured, and Bolshevism among the American workingmen appears to be nothing more than a "bogy." Most of the replies represent polls of members taken at the regular meetings.

It is a noteworthy fact, too, that the replies of the 177 who do not favor deportation of the "Reds" show no infection of Bolshevism or Communism. It is doubtful if our Revolutionary forefathers of Massachusetts and Virginia would favor deporting anybody, and some of these labor replies criticizing interference with free speech read like the utterances of Thomas Jefferson or Patrick Henry. Some want the deportee defined first. "What is a 'Red' agitator?" ask sixteen of the officials. Of the 305 who favor deportation, twelve would have "foreigners who do not take out first papers" sent back to their respective countries, and seven would have the "Red" agitators deported, but "only after a fair trial has established the guilt of the accused."

In addition to the 132 officials who made reply that their unions are absolutely against deportation, yet who give no reason therefor, there are forty-five who give such reasons as these for their stand in the matter: "The profiteers are causing more unrest than the 'Reds';" "Deportation is a cheap political trick"; "Remove the cause and there will be no 'Red' agitators"; "Naturalize and Americanize these 'Red' agitators. If we with our institutions can't do it, how can Russia?" And these: "Thinking workmen do not approve of deporting people for entertaining an idea"; "Deportation is un-American, undemocratic, a menace to freedom, and a camouflaged attempt to muzzle free speech"; "The more deportations we have, the more 'Reds' we will have." A few who favor deportation would also include "aliens who claimed exemption during the war," and one official who votes for deportation adds, "Several United States Senators would make good shipmates for them."

Little comment is made by those who vote the straight "Yes" ticket. Most of them seem to be content with merely voting, altho some emphasize the "Yes" with such adjectives as "decidedly," "emphatically," and "assuredly," and others add "we do" for emphasis. In all, 305 vote "Yes" against 177 "Nos." "Certainly 'Red' agitators should be deported," asserts a Tennessee secretary, and a New Hampshire union-official informs us that "no applicant is admitted into a labor-union without first becoming an American citizen." "We have no room for 'Reds,'" is the reply from a large Alabama city, and in New York City a national secretary replies that "America has no room not only for 'Reds' but for any one who is disloyal." "Smoke 'em out," is the slogan which has been adopted by an Oregon union, and another Alabama official assures us that "'Red' agitators have hurt organized labor." Another New York secretary believes that "the sooner the 'Reds' are deported the better for our country," and an Oklahoma official who approves deportation also believes that something should be done to those who are "taking advantage of 'Red' agitation and attempting legislation that will make 'Reds' faster than they can be deported." We are in receipt of the following reply from Chicago:

> "While our men are all above the average in education and intelligence, and believe in the deportation of the 'Real Reds,' we do not believe in the deportation of every man accused. The big men—not all, but some—are picking out labor-organizers and circulating reports that they are spreading 'Red' literature among their members. If 'Red' literature and revolutionary propaganda have been spread, which is undoubtedly true, it has not come from the organizers of labor. The great body or majority of labor is loyal. The war proved that. The big packers here who are circulating such unreasonable reports as these about the union officials are pulling down their own houses and are doing more to cause a revolution than forty 'Reds' could do. We have no sympathy for a revolutionist, nor have we for an autocrat of this caliber. Uncle Sam ought to swing both on the same limb."



SHUTTING OUT THE LIGHT.

—*Armstrong in the* Tacoma *News-Tribune.*

"We have room for but one flag, and that is the Stars and Stripes," declares a New York secretary who votes for deportation. A Virginia official says, "We have no objection to *bona-fide* immigrants, but we want none of that class which the *Buford* carried away. There are more that should go, too, so let's clean up the whole bunch before we stop." A Pennsylvania official, however, sanctions deportation, but advises, too, that "immigration for a few years be stopt." "All foreigners who do not appreciate their advantages in this country should be deported," declares another Pennsylvania president, and an Alabama State secretary who commends deportation does not "approve the tactics resorted to by Attorney-General Palmer, who is apparently throwing out a drag-net to crucify all who would dare say anything in behalf of retaining American democracy." An Arkansas secretary also believes that the "Government is going to extremes in the deportation matter," and a Colorado organizer of the American Federation of Labor is of the same opinion, altho both vote for deportation. "Send all of the 'Reds' out of the country," advises a Louisiana secretary, and the president of a central labor-union in Nebraska and the secretary of one in Texas assure us that "Labor is not in league with radical movements, and is asking only for what it considers justice." Another Texas secretary and one from Missouri intimates that "some of our representatives in Congress want the word 'Red' to cover members of legitimate trade-unions, but there is all the difference in the world between organized labor and 'Red' agitators." These Missouri and Texas secretaries both agree that "Red" agitators have harmed organized labor to a great extent. A Nebraska State treasurer who votes for deportation of "real Reds" comes to the following conclusion:

> "One who seeks to change conditions by the use of the ballot can not be considered dangerous in a democracy. One who seeks to control or subdue or take from another by force or violence or destruction of property or rights is an undesirable citizen, be he poor or rich."

Perhaps 30 per cent. of the replies, which came from every State in the Union, call attention to the 100-per-cent. Americanism of their organization. Many of those who do not sanction deportation nevertheless declare that organized labor has nothing in common with "Red" agitators, and never will have. Says the president of a central labor-union in Mississippi:

> "Labor has always fought the importation of cheap foreign labor. Organized American capital has always insisted upon the importation of cheap foreign labor. Is Labor or Capital, then, responsible when cheap foreign labor causes trouble? Labor is decidedly against anarchism. When a person does all within his power to overthrow government by force, and uses his influence against any law, he should be deported."

Perhaps a dozen union officials disapprove deportation of "Red" agitators because they fear it will lead to curtailment of "free speech, free press, and free assemblages," which they declare "must be maintained at all hazards." A Cincinnati union official asserts that workers have been misinformed for years by the daily press, and to-day "believe very little they read in the papers except the sporting news." This man further declares that the *Buford* deportations and the prosecution of five Socialist members of the New York Assembly have made thousands of agitators and Socialists.

An Illinois union official questions the motive behind the deportation of those who sailed on the *Buford*, and a Seattle secretary claims that "the true expression of the majority [of his union] relative to this matter has not been made. It may be in favor of deportation; it may be against. If labor would vote on the question, not by resolution but by secret expression, the true facts relative to labor's mind would come out." A Wisconsin secretary ridicules the idea of deporting "Reds." "There is just as much sense in deporting 'Reds,'" he says, "as there would be for the Democrats to deport the Republicans." "And," he adds, "they possibly would if the Republicans were in as small a minority as the 'Reds' are." "It is better to let the 'Reds' stay in this country, where we can keep an eye on them than to deport them and allow them to issue propaganda from foreign sources," declares an Illinois secretary.

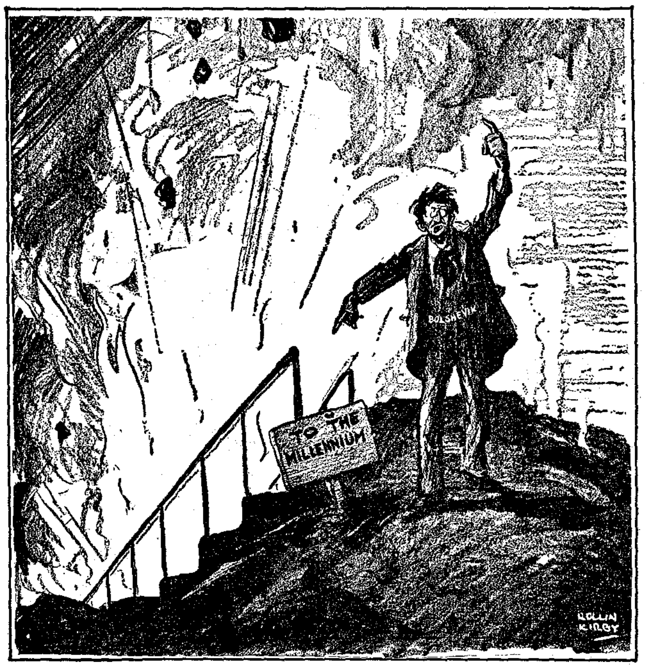
A Texas international secretary who does not approve deportation qualifies his "no" by the following:

> "By that 'no' I do not mean that we are in favor of the revolutionary propaganda advocated by these so-called radicals, but we do believe that deporting radicals, or putting them in jail, will not eliminate radicalism. We believe in restricting immigration—to permit us to Americanize the foreigners now in the United States—and in compelling every foreigner entering the United States to take a full course in Americanism before he is permitted to become a citizen."

From West Virginia an organizer of the American Federation of Labor replies that agitators should not be deported, because "they have not had the rights of free speech, trial by jury, or the rights of assembly as guaranteed by the Constitution." A Massachusetts secretary informs us that "98 per cent. of organized workers are for representative government, not *Soviet* government; for the ballot, not the bullet," and a Michigan labor-council president who votes emphatically against deportation asks, "Can the *Buford* undo what the *Mayflower* accomplished?"

Demands another Michigan secretary, "What would be the fate of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, or even the Lord himself, if he lived in America to-day? Would he be deported?" A Massachusetts secretary sees in the "deportation program" the "bolstering up of some one's candidacy for President." Another Massachusetts official agrees with him, and asserts that "big business" is behind the movement. A union official writes from the State of Washington that the "'Red' menace is manufactured as a screen for political and financial malefactors." We quote the full reply of an Ohio general secretary who called for a vote at a recent meeting:

> "The workers do not approve the wholesale deportation of men because they hold opinions of their own on certain subjects affecting their political and economic welfare. They disapprove the policy of the Department of Justice in rounding up 'Reds,' 'Near-Reds,' or those who are shaded pink, and deporting them, leaving their families here in our country to shift for themselves.



POINTING THE WAY.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

> "The workers are opposed to the system established by the Department of Justice, who through the press term men in the labor ranks Bolsheviki, I.W.W.'s, etc., because they voice opinions which are construed by some people, principally Department of Justice men, as 'Red' utterances. The great mass of them are chiefly interested in conservatively handling this question, and think that the Department of Justice should center its effort on the *profiteers*, who are more dangerous to-day in fermenting a feeling of distrust among the people of our country, because they go on unhampered."

A secretary in a city in the steel district populated by fully 60 per cent. non-English-speaking people presents the following argument against deportation:

> "The fact that the so-called 'Reds' have nothing new in the way of argument to justify their position should not be lost sight of, their views having been quite generally disseminated for a number of years without gaining any appreciable number of converts. The heart of the American trades-union movement is absolutely sound, tho, as in other walks of life, it displays at times considerable impatience with the slow trend of conditions back to what may be termed normal. The writer has failed to discover any sentiment favoring a change in the fundamental principles of American government. The charge that the trades-union movement is in the hands of extreme radicals is regarded as pure fiction. In the recent government raids in this city NOT ONE ACTIVE TRADE-UNIONIST was caught in the net, tho many are of the opinion that the object of the raids was to link up the assertion that the A. F. of L. movement to organize the iron and steel industry was working hand in hand with the so-called revolutionary movement of the extreme radicals."

A great deal of sentiment for educating the foreigner, and taking care of our own criminals, is contained in the replies. Union officials expressing such an opinion are not in favor of deportation, because they are sure that "even the most radical 'Red' agitator can be Americanized." Two officials writing from Arizona are sure this can be done, and one tells us that "the compulsory education system (in his city) is making good English-speaking citizens out of foreigners and their descendants," which constitute about 8 per cent. of the population. "Anti-'Red' candidates won a clean victory in the last election of our State Federation of Labor," this Arizona secretary adds, "but you must remember that there are 'Reds' and 'REDS.'"

Strict enforcement of existing laws are recommended by officials from Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, who believe that "these agitators if deported will preach their doctrine abroad," and that it will affect our future immigrants. A Cleveland national president makes the following reply:

> "Most of the men and women deported from this country recently have been active for a number of years in advocating plans which, if accepted by the majority, would have brought about a change of government. If their recent actions were illegal, they were illegal years ago, and they should have been sent to jail. There are any number of people in this country who, while they may not openly express themselves to that effect, will think of and look upon those who were deported as martyrs to a cause. It is possible that, because of this, the cause which the 'Reds' advocated will be strengthened."

"Deport the plundering profiteer," advises an Illinois president, and officials from Indiana, South Dakota, Iowa, Tennessee, Idaho, and another Illinois city echo this suggestion, and wish to know why the profiteers "are not prevented from robbing the workers." "The eighteen thousand millionaires made in this country in the last three or four years are a greater menace than any other class of people," declares a South Dakota secretary, and a Chicago official writes as follows:

> "Just so long as there is miserable profiteering there will be discontent and unrest which repress laws will not prevent. Deport the 'Reds' and continue profiteering, and two discontented protestants against the profiteering gang of robbers will spring up in the place of every one deported."

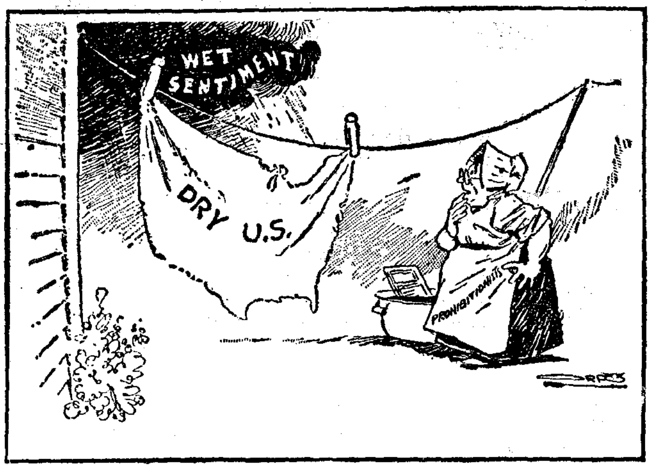
"Remove the cause and 'Red' agitators will have nothing to agitate about," suggests a secretary-treasurer from Georgia. Officials from Illinois, New York, and Washington are in hearty accord with this view. An Illinois secretary, however, reports that his union believes "deportation is a disgrace; it violates American traditions." A secretary from Kansas tells us that "the action of the Department of Justice in restricting the freedom guaranteed under the Constitution is causing the present agitation." Officials from Arizona, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts concur in this opinion.

"What is a 'Red' agitator," ask union officials from Montana, Illinois, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Indiana, who do not care to reply until they are sure the term "agitator" is not synonymous with "aggressive labor-leader." Another secretary from Montana says his union is against deportation of "Red" agitators for the reason that "radical labor-leaders are being deported indiscriminately." An Idaho union official, who is not sure but that our questionnaire might be a scheme to place labor-leaders on record for prosecution by the Department of Justice, nevertheless ventures this defense of organized labor:

> "In these days everybody is a 'Red' if he is a workingman and belongs to a union. During the war any worker who did not belong to the American Federation of Labor was un-American, pro-German, or something else. To-day any one belonging to the American Federation is an 'agitator' and the rest of the list of radical names, notwithstanding they are the same men in the organization to-day as then, and include many returned soldiers. This condition and numerous other happenings day by day make the field ripe for 'Red' activities. Remove the causes and there will be no 'Reds.' They haven't a leg to stand on if the causes for unrest are removed."

PROHIBITION AS A DEMOCRATIC ISSUE

RECENT EVENTS IN DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES indicate that prohibition is not yet disposed of as a political issue, and that the ghost of John Barleycorn may be a very lively participant in the San Francisco convention. We have consequently scrutinized the Democratic press to learn whether or not these journalistic supporters of the party approve the purpose of Governor Edwards and Mr. Bryan to inject this explosive issue into the Presidential campaign. The cautious attitude of the Republican leaders may be inferred from the statement of Chairman Will Hays, of the Republican National Committee, that prohibition is an absolutely dead issue and will not figure in the coming campaign. "G. O. P.," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "has come to mean 'Guarded On Prohibition.'"



CLOUDING UP.

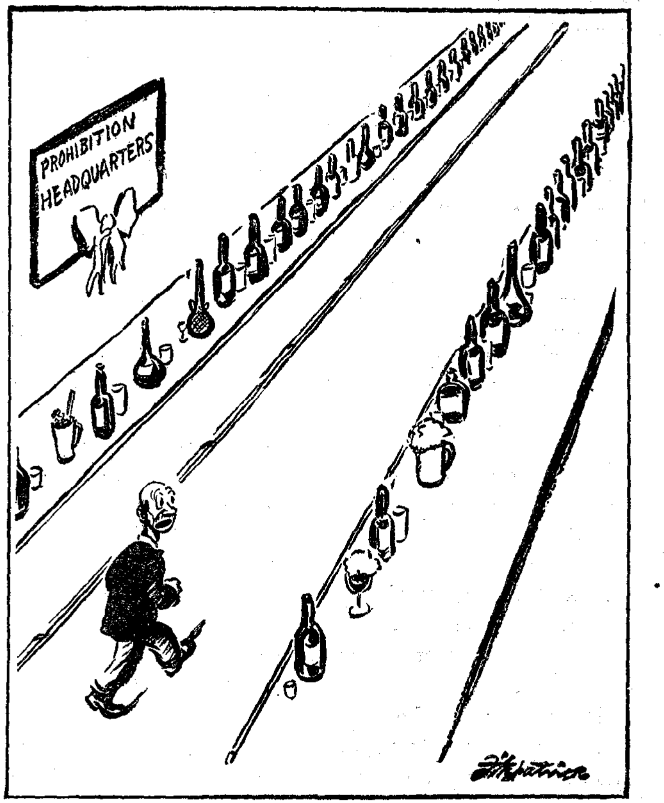
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Foremost among the Democratic papers that welcome the idea of making prohibition a campaign issue is the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which detects a wide-spread and rapidly growing revolt against prohibition by Federal amendment and against the drastic character of the Volstead Act. "Whatever the courts may finally decide in regard to the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Law, the court of last resort in all such cases is the people themselves, and they have begun to speak," it declares. But this antiprohibition reaction, explains *The Evening World* (Ind. Dem.), "does not mean that American communities would ever permit a return to the past low standards of the American saloon."

"Prohibition," predicts the same paper, "is going to play a big part in coming political campaigns in more than one section of the country, and no party can save itself by pretending to ignore it." "The Democrats have more to gain than lose by coming out boldly on the side of personal liberty," thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). "Denunciation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment as an unreasonable interference with the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution voices a protest that is confined to no one section," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.). The Louisville *Times* (Dem.), which declares itself "not a protagonist for either side," nevertheless "welcomes the revolt against the unwholesome domination exercised by the boss of the Anti-Saloon League in New York, even as it would welcome resistance at Washington, where Edwin C. Dinwiddie holds the lash over Congress." "The people have never been allowed to express themselves on the subject of national prohibition," it adds, "and there are signs of discontent." The prohibition issue will "put the kick in the platform," thinks the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.). "Opposition to enforcement of prohibition is growing in every State, and the voice of the American people can not be silenced," declares the Albany *Argus* (Dem.). "If any candidate for President of the United States were to be elected by such methods as those that brought about the Prohibition Amendment it is a safe surmise that he would never be permitted to take his seat in the White House," remarks the Buffalo *Times* (Dem.). The Little Rock *Arkansas Democrat* (Dem.) thus welcomes the determination of Governor Edwards "to force the issue to a clean-cut decision at the San Francisco convention":

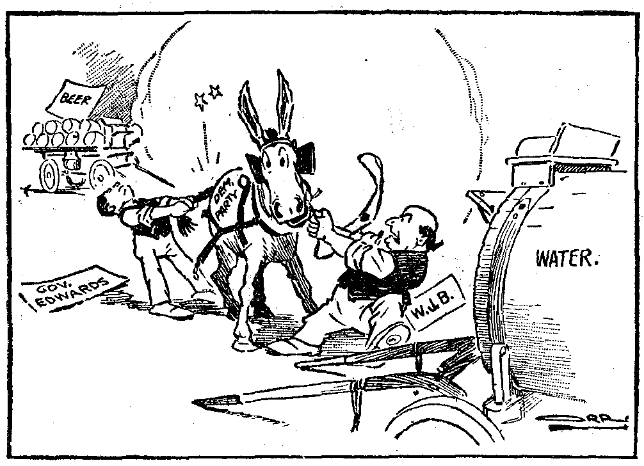
> "In a democracy, where the majority is presumed to rule, there can be no objection to the definite determination of the wishes of that majority. If the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment did not reflect the attitude of the majority in America, as has been charged, the sooner it is found out the better. If it did, the same is also true. Advocates of a dry America who believe they acted in response to a wide-spread popular demand can have no fear of such a determination, and should welcome it as an opportunity to free themselves from the charge of 'cramming reform down the people's throats.'"

But many other Democratic papers line up with the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), when it declares that "a 'wet' plank in the National Democratic platform would be a wet blanket to the hopes of Democratic party victory." Yet the same paper admits that "a modification of the present 'bone-dry' prohibition law is very much before the public and is very much alive." "It is unlikely that either the Democratic or the Republican national convention would have the temerity to adopt an antiprohibition plank," remarks the Akron *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "It would be party suicide to attempt to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," says the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* (Dem.), "but there are many candidates of both parties in the field who favor changes in the enforcement act." "It would be unfortunate if either of the great political parties should make the repeal of the Volstead Act an issue in the Presidential campaign," declares the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "A whisky candidate on a whisky platform would not carry a single State in the Union," says the Spartanburg (S. C.) *Journal* (Dem.), which adds, however, that "it was a great blunder to put prohibition in the Federal Constitution." "No national convention of either of the big parties has ever taken cognizance



TESTING A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.



HITCHING UP.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

of the prohibition question," remarks the Nashville *Tennessean* (Ind. Dem.), and now that liquor is banned no group of statesmen will ever be so foolish as to harken to the song of the swill-barrel Lorelei. Any fool answering the call will be dashed upon the rocks of political oblivion." "There will be in both platforms a demand for a strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and a declaration against any modifying legislation," predicts the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.). "The San Francisco and Chicago national conventions will refuse to nail any wet planks down on the 1920 platform," agrees the Newark (O.) *Advocate* (Dem.), and the Indianapolis *Indiana Times* (Ind. Dem.) groups intoxicating beverages with slavery, remarking: "The Constitution now forbids both, and there is no issue before the public touching either one." "Nothing could please the Republicans more than to have the national Democratic convention declare for a new lease of life for the liquor traffic," warns the Canton *News* (Ind. Dem.), and the Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen* (Dem.) is confident that "the South, especially, would not float a Presidential boom which chiefly relied on alcoholic vapors for its buoyancy." "What influence must there be on any man in a prohibition State who has seen the masses of its men saved from the debauching influence of strong drink who would bring back the cup and present it to the lips of our manhood and youth, and steal away their brains and make them criminals and dependents again?" asks the Chattanooga *News* (Dem.). "Prohibition is a moral issue, and no good has ever resulted from making of it a political issue," says the Portland (Me.) *Argus* (Dem.), and *The State Journal* (Dem.) of Frankfort, Ky., remarks that "if anybody thinks there will be an antiprohibition plank in the Democratic platform he has another think coming."

Among the signs that convince many editorial observers that prohibition has not yet been disposed of finally as a political issue are the heavy "wet" vote polled in recent local elections in Vermont and Massachusetts; the passage by New Jersey and Wisconsin of laws authorizing the sale of beverages with an alcoholic content higher than the one-half of one per cent. permitted by the Volstead Act; the resolution of New York's unofficial Democratic Convention calling for the "speedy repeal" of the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that it is "an unreasonable interference with the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution"; and the launching of a boom for Gov. Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, as the "wets'" candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

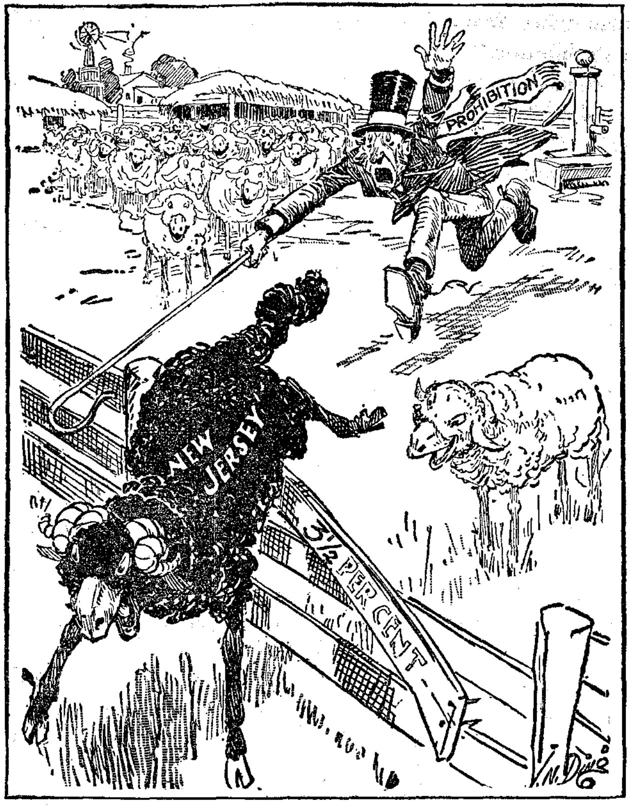
While many papers remind us that prohibition has always been non-partizan as far as the two great parties are concerned, it is apparently in the Democratic party, where the conflict between "wet" and "dry" sentiment is dramatized in the persons of Governor Edwards and William J. Bryan, that the issue is most persistently elbowing its way to the front of the stage. "I do not think it is important that I be nominated, but I do think it important that the Democratic party be not led along the byways of fanaticism to act against the spirit of freedom," says Governor Edwards, who, himself a "teetotaler," looms as a national figure because he has the courage to be defiantly "wet" in his politics.

"Both parties," he insists, "will have to consider the question of Constitutional prohibition at their conventions, and the party that sidesteps it, in my opinion, will be defeated." And he suggests to Mr. Bryan that he either cooperate so that the party may "squarely present" the issue "to all the people of the country," or else "leave the party and take up his proper place in the Prohibition party." Former Senator James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.), of Illinois, predicts that his party will sponsor a plank in its 1920 platform advocating the resubmission of prohibition to a popular vote of the States; and Representative Charles P. Caldwell (Dem.), of New York, affirms that the opponents of the Anti-Saloon League "have just begun to fight," and that every election in the country this year will be fought on the issue "whether the majority shall rule or whether William H. Anderson and his followers shall rule."

On the other hand Mr. Bryan denounces Governor Edwards as a disgrace to the party. In an address some weeks ago he said:

> "The Democratic party is too near and dear to me to allow me to let it be buried with the liquor interests. If I am elected a delegate to the national convention and my State instructs me to vote for Mr. Edwards I would refuse to serve. I won't join with Mr. Edwards in trying to turn the Democratic party over to the liquor interests."

The leaders in Washington, affirms Mr. David Lawrence in a dispatch to the New York *Evening World* (Ind. Dem.), "are against the saloon, against whisky, against a repeal of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, but in favor of a liberal interpretation of the laws and a less drastic enforcement act so that light wines and beers may be made and sold."



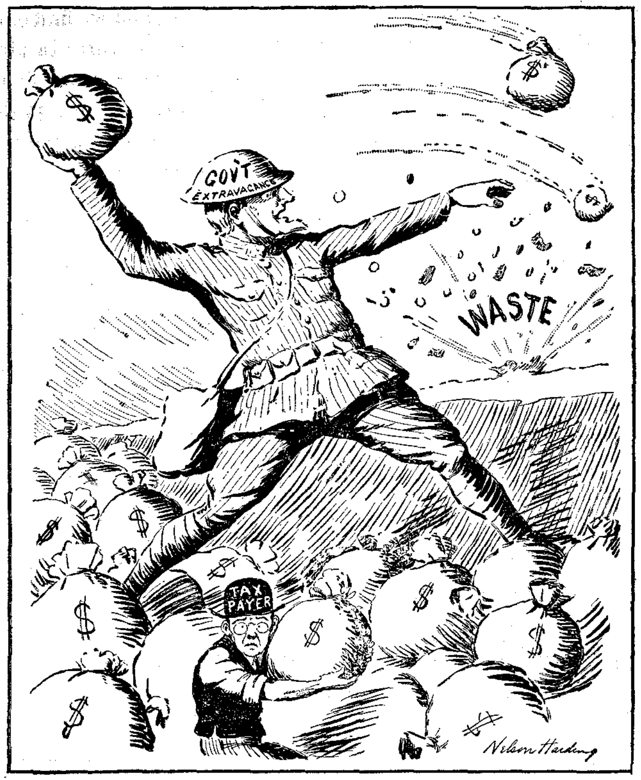
Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

THE BLACK SHEEP.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

THE "ORGY OF SPENDING" IN WASHINGTON

WITH UNCLE SAM'S LONG ARM reaching practically every voter's pocket and affecting the budget of every household by direct or indirect taxes and with almost every one convinced that these taxes are boosting the cost of living, it is no wonder, several editors point out, that Senators and Congressmen are waking up to the very live and growing "back-home" sentiment for stopping waste in government expenditures. In the years before the war, when appropriations were small and revenues were raised largely by indirect means, the average citizen was comparatively indifferent, but to-day, as an Ohio editor reminds us, the people are beginning to weigh extravagance in Washington "as an election issue." It is doubtful if a single newspaper in the United States has refrained from urging Congress to thrift, and popular and editorial pressure has sent the slogan "Save a Billion" ringing through the halls of Congress. Almost every day the dispatches tell of increasing expenditures in every government department, of an expected deficit of three billion dollars for the present fiscal year, and an estimated demand for nine billion dollars to pay next year's bills. Congressional leaders are talking economy, and the Committees are cutting down appropriations, taking about 15 per cent. from some of the estimates. The House majority leader, Mr. Mondell, thinks that "by slashing great slices out of the appropriations for next year we can avoid an additional deficit of a billion or more and by continuance of economy thereafter we can reduce our existing deficit approaching $3,500,000,000." But even with what has already been cut out and with the apparent saving through the anticipated cuts in appropriation bills, this will not be enough, according to a correspondent of *The Evening World*, "in the judgment of the men best qualified by experience in Congress to look into the future."

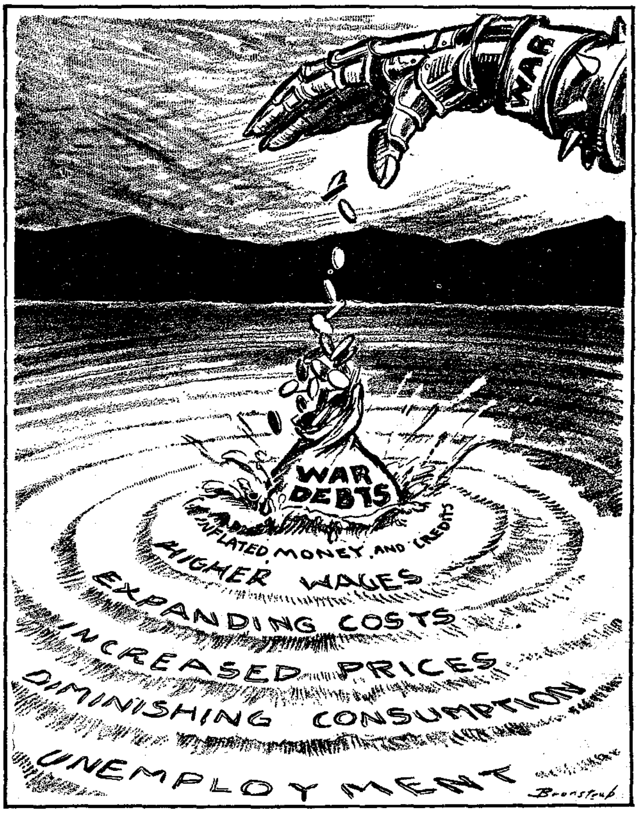


WON'T SOME ONE PLEASE NOTIFY HIM THAT THE WAR IS OVER?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

A typical editorial presentation of the insistent demand for economy with its accompanying denunciation of governmental extravagance is contained in the following paragraphs from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.):

"Government officials talk about reducing the high cost of living and make hypocritical, futile feints to reduce it, while they are pushing up the high cost of government, which is one of the biggest factors in the high cost of living. Let them set their own houses in order. Let them practise economy and efficiency in their own offices and reduce the cost of government—something within their power—and the cost of living will take care of itself. There is plenty of room there for economy.



THE EVER-WIDENING CIRCLE.

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

"The people are willing to pay the cost of the war. They are willing to pay adequate salaries and wages for all the public officials and employees actually needed for government work. But every one knows that government expenditures in the nation, the State, and the municipality are enormously swollen by unnecessary departments, commissions, bureaus, boards, officials, and employees, to swell the list of soft places for party workers. . . . . .

"No government evil, except actual suppression of liberty, so foments discontent and provokes revolution as burdensome taxation caused by governmental waste and extravagance. At the root of revolutionary activity are economic oppression and suffering through excessive and unequal taxation.

"The biggest issue to-day in this country is the tax issue. The Government may take warning now—the people will not stand for increasing burdens of taxation for party loot and public waste."

Coming down to "brass tacks" and putting the matter in a nutshell, the New York *World* says:

"The great fact now facing us and still open to correction is that estimated expenditures of the Federal Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next amount to something over $9,000,000,000, while revenues for the same time on the basis of existing tax laws, already a crying burden upon industry and individuals, can not be expected to rise much, if any, above $6,000,000,000.

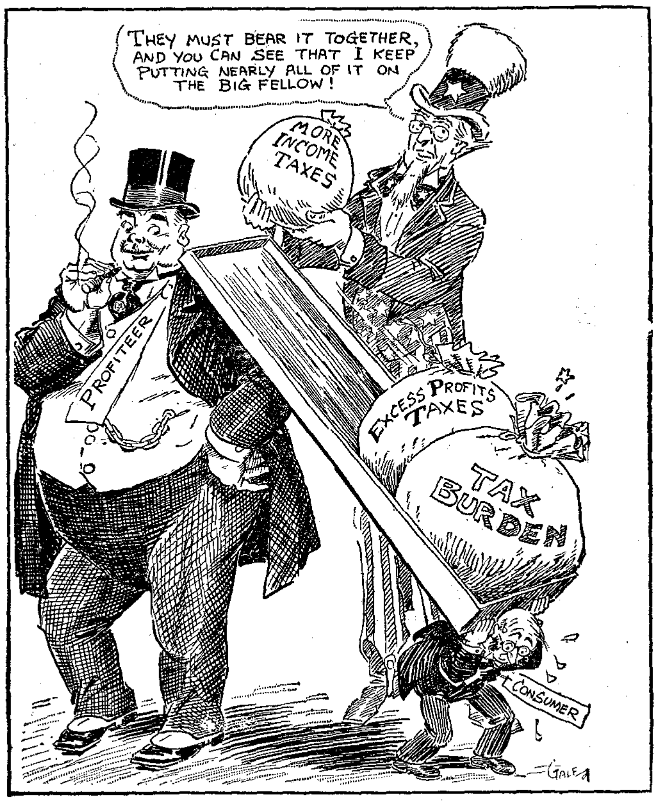
"There must be no deficit of $3,000,000,000 or of any other sum, and there must be no more taxes or loans. Congress can cut down those estimates, and Congress must cut them down to the level of prospective revenues."

The demand for retrenchment and efficiency at Washington has persuaded *The Wall Street Journal* "that the party in the coming Presidential election which pledges itself to a truly businesslike government, which shows the voter, moreover, the meaning of the term, will sweep the country." Many of those most prominently mentioned as Presidential candidates seem to be quite aware of the importance of this issue. Mr. Hoover's plank on this subject is thus summed up in an article in the New York *Globe:* "Reduce armaments, curtail government expenses, reorganize our taxation system to make the burden on the people smaller, and get back as quickly as possible to a peace-time basis." Condensing a number of Mr. Hoover's recent utterances, *The Globe* notes that he "wants to see government departments reorganized and consolidated to the end of greater efficiency and reduced cost." In his recent speeches Governor Lowden, of Illinois, has been hammering on the necessity for rigid economy and taxation reform. Referring to the "appalling" estimates of expenditures and receipts, Mr. Lowden declares: "This is a serious business proposition which our country must face if it is to avoid the rocks of bankruptcy." General Wood finds relief for present conditions in taxation reform:

> "We must spread the war-burden over a much longer period of years than at present contemplated. The present excess income tax is paralyzing initiative."

Mr. McAdoo, on the Democratic side, takes a similar view. He proposes an immediate reduction of a billion dollars in taxes, which he believes are hurting business. He would do this by postponing for two years the establishment of a sinking-fund to retire outstanding bonds and by funding the deferred European interest payments, and issuing additional bonds to the extent of perhaps $1,500,000,000. Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, however, does not "see how high taxes can be avoided." As he says:

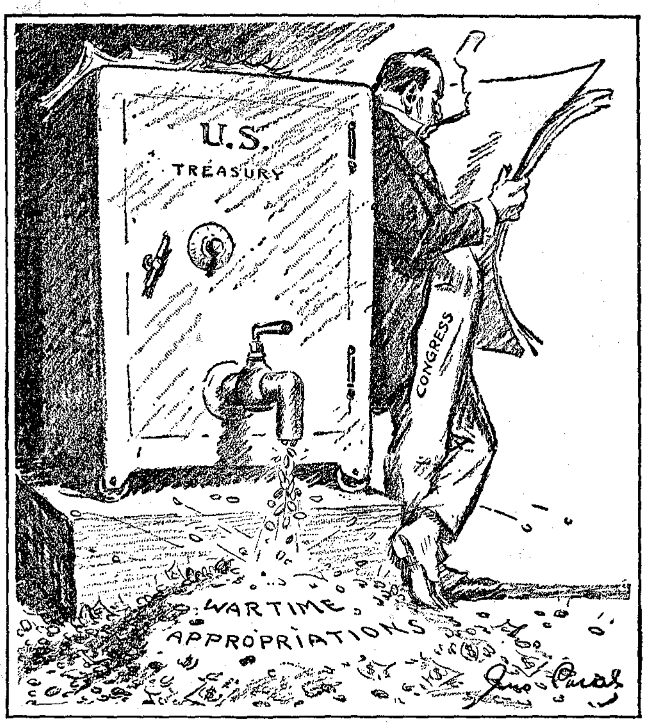
> "We have this tremendous war-debt to pay, and in my judgment we ought to pay it as rapidly as possible. I can not see any advantage to a country in being heavily in debt, and I think that all the experts who used to favor that condition for the nation have been discredited."


THEY MUST BEAR IT TOGETHER, AND YOU CAN SEE THAT I KEEP PUTTING NEARLY ALL OF IT ON THE BIG FELLOW!
MORE INCOME TAXES
PROFITEER
EXCESS PROFITS TAXES
TAX BURDEN
CONSUMER
GALE

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

In Congress men like Congressmen Mondell, Senator Capper, Senator Smoot, Congressman Cannon, and Senator McCumber have been making their voices heard for thrift. Mr. McCumber picturesquely voiced general sentiment, in the view of the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.), when he declared "that 'the ax and saw' should be used in place of the usual manicure set." In the Senator's opinion, we read in the New York *Times,* "$300,000,000 could be saved in the Treasury Department; $700,000,000 in the War Department; $140,000,000 by eliminating expenditures for public works; and $75,000,000 by cutting out good-roads appropriations." These and other concrete suggestions have been taken up by the daily press, and we find editors advising the reduction or elimination of expenditures in almost every branch of government activity. One echoes Senator Smoot's denunciations of the waste in printing unnecessary documents at public expense. Another thinks we are spending too much on the Army and Navy. Many agree that there are too many civil employees on the government pay-roll, and the New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution demanding the discharge of all such employees "not required for the conduct of the regular and normal business and affairs of the Government." With all these demands for immediate retrenchment are arguments for the establishment of a budget system and for the reoganization of government departments on an efficient basis. The New York *Evening World* has been printing a series of articles by its Washington correspondent, Mr. Martin Green, describing in detail what he calls the "orgy of spending" on the part of all government departments. This paper demands the immediate return to peace basis, and thus sums up its program for wiping out our three-billion-dollar deficit:



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company.

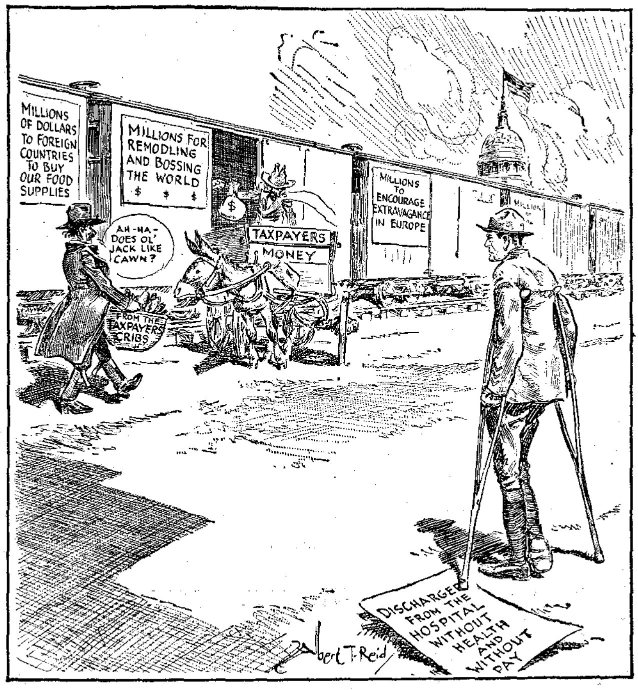
TURN IT OFF! THE WAR IS OVER!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

The government shipping interests can be sold for, approximately	$1,700,000,000
The war-plant, comprising such elements as cantonments, warehouses, munition-plants, surplus supplies, and so on, can be salvaged for (at a low estimate)	500,000,000
The expenditures for the war-plant next year can be reduced, below the estimate of the Secretary of War and the General Staff, about	1,000,000,000
The appropriation for the Shipping Board can be limited to the extent of	500,000,000
The proposed expenditures for public works, which can be cut out this year without any detriment to the nation or to communities they are designed to benefit, should be reduced	150,000,000
The various "uplift" schemes by which it is proposed to graft on to the Government private bureaus and organizations can be cut to the extent of	75,000,000
Representing a total salvage of	$3,925,000,000

FOR AND AGAINST THE ARMY BONUS

"PATRIOTISM HAS NO PRICE," declares a machine-gun corporal in a letter to the Baltimore *Evening Sun*. "Just the same," he adds, in commenting upon the proposed government "bonus" to both men and women who served in the war, "there is no record of any of those awfully patriotic folk refusing their little old sixty bucks paid at the time of discharge." The American Legion, which felt at its Minneapolis convention that it could not "ask for legislation in its selfish interest," and, therefore, "left with confidence to the Congress" the matter of the Government's obligation to ex-service men and women, recently felt obliged to remind both Houses at Washington that immediate action was expected. The Legion's four schemes to provide "adjusted compensation" for ex-service men and women called for one of the following: Payment in money or bonds of $50 for each month of service; aid in the purchase of farms; aid in the purchase of homes; or vocational training; and it is estimated that government aid of this sort might cost as much as two billions.


MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BUY OUR FOOD SUPPLIES
MILLIONS FOR REMODLING AND BOSSING THE WORLD $ $ $
$
AH-HA- DOES OL' JACK LIKE CAWN?
TAXPAYERS MONEY
FROM THE TAXPAYERS CRIBS
MILLIONS TO ENCOURAGE EXTRAVAGANCE IN EUROPE
DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL WITHOUT HEALTH AND WITHOUT PAY
Albert T. Reid

CHARITY BEGINS ABROAD.

—Reid in the Philadelphia *Press*.

That the American Legion chose the psychological moment for presenting its demands is admitted by all concerned, including the politicians. That the welfare of ex-soldiers is receiving consideration is attested by the fact that there are now pending before House committees a total of thirty-four bills providing aid in some form or other. There are many different plans for raising the necessary funds, as the majority admit that it would be unwise to attempt another bond issue at this time. We find also an undercurrent of resentment among members of the two Houses at Washington resulting from the rather peremptory demand of the Legion, and a later and more considerate view of the matter among ex-service men is indicated in several letters to newspapers. The basis upon which the Legion's demand for $50 per month for each month of service was made was the growth of savings-bank deposits during the war, which were found to have increased on the average $400 each. Since the average length of service was eight months, "the economic loss" of service men was placed at $50 per month.

Various newspapers reveal the thought processes of the returned soldier. He is said to feel that, since members of Congress, after being discharged from the Army and returned to the House, received back pay; since the American workingman greatly benefited from the unprecedented rise in wages, and the dough-boy himself witnessed in many instances the cost-plus plan of cantonment and flying-field construction, with its attendant waste; since his friends who "stayed on the job" at home have been promoted, the returned soldier feels that he has been handicapped by his six months or two years, as the case may be, in the Army. The knowledge that several thousand millionaires are said to have been born of the war, and that the average savings-bank deposit has increased $400 during 1917–1918, does not soothe his feelings. He knows what Canada, England, France, Australia, and other countries have done for their returned soldiers, so he sums up his argument in this way: "If these countries, hard hit by the war, can aid their fighters, why can't the United States, the richest country in the world, do something for the American dough-boy? If these birds who are howling against bonuses don't want them, they don't have to take them."

One plan for raising the two billions needed to "aid the ex-service man to overcome some of the financial disadvantages incidental to his military or naval service," as Commander d'Olier puts it, is to tax all incomes above $50,000. Another is to tax tea, sugar, coffee, and other necessities. One paper would tax gross sales, whether of a quarter or a dollar or a hundred dollars. The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* advocates "a general consumption tax of 1 per cent., which no one would object to." Senator Glass, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, favors a "direct tax levy to cover the cost of government aid to ex-soldiers, so that the people who pay will know just what the money is being used for." The charge that ex-soldiers would sell their bonds is denied by a representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who asserts that the bonds would merely be used as security in negotiating loans.

"Why do we hear so little about Secretary Lane's well-studied plan for placing returned soldiers on farming lands?" asks the Providence *Journal*. "The development of agriculture is as important in the United States as it is in Canada." The New York *Tribune* tells us that Canada already has loaned $60,000,000 to her returned soldiers, the loans averaging $2,867. Many States, including Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Wisconsin, Alabama, Florida, Iowa, and North Carolina, have made substantial appropriations for former service men, we read in the Little Rock (Ark.) *Democrat*, and other States, including New York and New Jersey, are considering similar measures. The Columbus *Citizen* gives us an idea of what other countries have done and are doing for their returned soldiers. Says *The Citizen:*

> "Canada and Australia, the two countries most like ours, have already set the example, tho both their resources and man-power were drained more than ours by the war.
>
> "Australia paid its fighting forces forty per cent. higher than our men. The Australian blinded in the war is given a $3,500 home by his Government at a rent of two cents a month. Able-bodied ex-service men who desire to farm are loaned $2,500 as working capital at low interest.
>
> "Canada paid its soldiers better than America. Returned Canadians were given bonuses ranging, according to length of service, from $400 to $600 for married men and $280 to $420 for single men. Returned Canadians got $75 a month until they found jobs. Canada has free vocational and farming training for its ex-fighters. Those who want to farm are loaned by the Government up to $4,500 for land, $2,000 for live stock, and $1,000 for buildings and equipment."

The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* regrets that something was not done for the returned soldier long ago, since "Americans will not care to have it said of them that they are indifferent toward their fighting men." Continues this paper:

> "The opposition of service men who do not want any bonus ought not to be considered. If they do not want it, it is because they do not need it, and for one who is so fortunate there are a thousand who are almost, if not actually, in want. The $60

bonus which each man received upon his discharge was only a teaser. By the time a civilian outfit and a package of cigarets had been purchased, the $60 was gone."

A member of the First Division who served overseas two years and "is open for all arguments" against a bonus asks the world in general, through the columns of the Newark *News*, two pertinent questions: "Suppose the war had continued, do you think two billions would have paid for it? Suppose Germany had won, do you suppose the Ways and Means Committee would have wondered whether or not to pay the indemnity?" After answering both questions in the negative, he "tells the world" that after $20 allotment and $6.40 insurance had been deducted from his monthly pay ($33), there was little left.

One of the papers which believes the ex-service man should be recompensed in some way for his sacrifices is the Grand Rapids *Herald*, which declares that $500 a day for the period during which he was prepared to "yield up that which no money can buy would not balance the account." Fulfilment of the American Legion's demands would be "simple justice," this paper adds. "The job is done and the country is not disposed to haggle over the cost," asserts the Cleveland *News*, and adds that "the amount may be large and the bill presented with unaccustomed promptness, but the people will pay it on demand." The Jersey City *Journal* observes that "the American dough-boy wasn't awed by the *Boche*, and he certainly doesn't stand in much awe of Congress." "Surely nobody wants to be niggardly toward our ex-soldiers," says the Duluth *Herald*, and the Buffalo *Express* is sure that "this nation, which paid a larger proportion of its war-expenditures out of taxes than any other, could better stand an additional bond issue" for this purpose. "Taxes are the thing," however, declares the Springfield *Republican*, because they would mean "an immediate and not a deferred payment of the soldiers' claims." Congress will have to do something now besides "fill *The Congressional Record* with costly oratory," gleefully asserts *The Arkansas Democrat*. The New York *Evening Post*, which "heartily sympathizes with the spirit of the American Legion's demands," hopes the Government will be brought to a full realization of its duty "to the young men who sacrificed so much in the war," and the Rochester *Express* believes that "what the nation can consistently do for the ex-service man should be done." "Ninety per cent. of the American people are in hearty sympathy with every reasonable proposition the American Legion may put forth, and are willing to put their hands in their pockets to pay the cost," we are told by the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, and the Buffalo *Enquirer* admits that "while a bonus is expensive, it is better than meeting the demands of a conqueror." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* calls attention to the way this country has neglected its defenders in other wars, and declares that "the fact that this nation has never done justice to its soldiers in the past is no reason why it should not do so now." Other papers which concur in the justice of the bonus claim are the New York *Evening World*, Buffalo *Enquirer*, Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, St. Louis *Star*, and New York *Globe*. We are also reminded that "civilian employees of the Government at Washington were paid a $240 yearly bonus," and the Des Moines *Capital* declares that the workingmen who were paid high wages during the war "cooperate to-day in keeping up the prices of everything the soldier has to buy; the soldier received small pay and is now at home helping to pay the taxes for those who received enormous wages."

There are many other newspapers which say the proposed bonus plan, if carried out, would deal an overwhelming blow to the Treasury. Some are against the idea on general principles, and others object to it because the Government is not financially able to foot the bill, and a bond issue, they say, is not to be contemplated because it would bring in its train a financial depression which would menace the Liberty Bond and other holdings of those who helped furnish the money to win the war. A few say in effect that the American Legion ought to be ashamed of themselves to capitalize their patriotism in this way; and some believe that, in the words of the Baltimore *News*, "the majority of ex-service men do not, we assume, really wish that the Government would again offer them a bonus." The effort to thrust the burden upon posterity, by issuing bonds, is looked upon by the Nebraska *State Journal* as "the politician's way of meeting the issue."

The Indianapolis *News* takes the position that "men can not be compensated for patriotic service such as the soldiers freely gave; some service is above price," and objects to the American Legion's proposal in this wise:

> "The bonds in the present state of the market would almost certainly depreciate in the hands of their holders, and many of them would be sold to brokers at a heavy discount. The brokers would make a handsome profit when the bonds reached par or rose to a premium. The soldiers would then feel that they had been badly treated and might well ask that the Government make up to them the difference between the price at which they sold the bonds and their par value. A flat bonus that ends with a single contribution can not be provided without involving great injustice."

The Army and Navy Register (Washington) objects to the Legion program, not so much because of the financial burden it would add to the country, but because *The Register* believes the present attitude of the ex-service man seeking recompense is unpatriotic. Continues this regular Army and Navy organ:

> "This proposal for a bonus constitutes a gratuity, the demand for which deprives its beneficiaries of the credit of placing patriotism above pay in the services rendered to the country in time of war. Of course, if it is based on what was done, under duress, for 'workmen safely ensconced in shipyards,' and so on, the question may well be presented why the American Legion people in charge of this project stopt at $50 per month. If they want to place themselves in the class of the overpaid labor of munition-plants, with its pitiful record of selfishness and rapacity during the war, they are disclosed in a position of self-depreciation from which their admirers would like to rescue them."

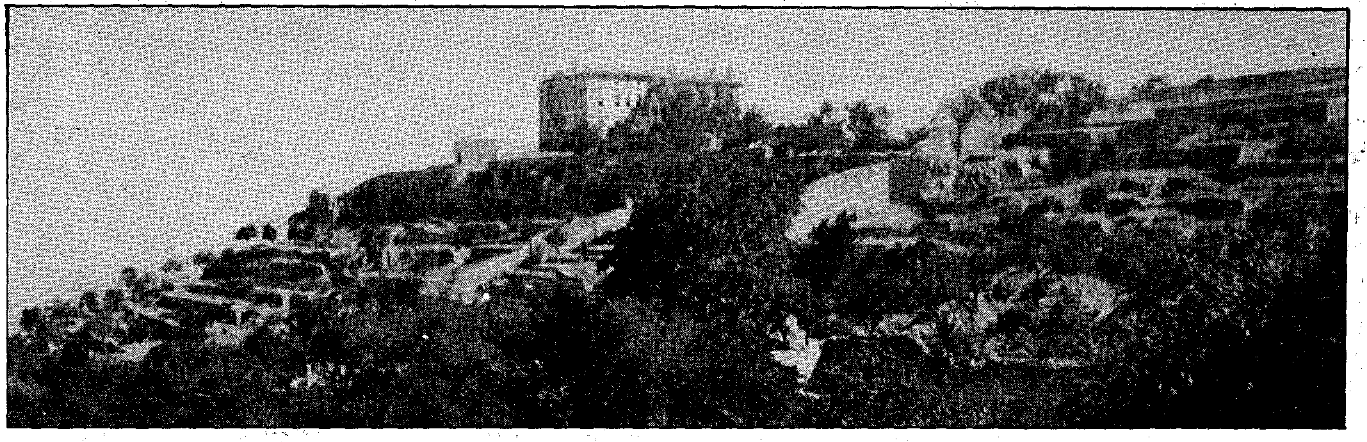
We are told in the St. Louis *Star* that the granting of the Legion's demands might mean "a national crisis, if not an actual collapse of the specie system." *The Star* goes on:

> "The veterans of the Great War can be helped more by a constructive program of government works, making new land available for settlement, and by nation-wide handling of the employment situation, than by an out-and-out bonus."

The Chattanooga *News* pleads with the returned soldier "not to bleed the Treasury," but to take part in establishing America firmly in its "international position by loyal work and faithful service." The Indianapolis *News*, in another long editorial, considers the Legion's program "wholly unreasonable," and the New York *World* declares that "such an amount of bonds could not be sold in an already glutted market save at ruinous discounts." The New York *Times* agrees that a sale of two billions in bonds would make a bad credit situation "gravely worse."

Other newspapers which disapprove this expenditure are the Baltimore *News*, the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* comes out openly, fairly, and squarely against the grant:

> "There is only one bonus or compensation policy that is entitled to respect. That policy should provide for compensation to the limit for every ex-service man or woman whose earning capacity has been impaired by disease or disability incurred in the service. To this class the Government owes a debt which must be discharged without stint. To the four million other healthy ex-service men, 95 per cent. employed at good wages, the Government owes nothing but the honor every country must pay to those who bore arms in its defense. To propose that these men be rewarded for their sacrifice by a cash or bonded donation is to countenance a grab that has neither honor nor justice to commend it."



WHERE AMERICANS WERE RECENTLY ATTACKED BY TURKS IN MARASH, CILICIA.

American relief-workers were besieged for three weeks in the Near-East Relief Mission, the large building on top of the hill. More than half the town was burned during the fighting and over five thousand Armenians massacred.

AMERICA FOR EXPELLING THE TURK

THE RECENT WITHERING INDICTMENT of the Turk and Turkish misrule by the people of France and England, in protest against the Supreme Council's decision that the Sultan would be permitted to continue in power at Constantinople is strongly supported by the press of the United States. In fact, if there are papers which favor continuing the Turk, with his record of five centuries of pillage and murder, in power, they have not come to our attention. A dispatch from Paris the other day said that the Supreme Council would like to know what America thinks on this subject. If the sense of Americans is reflected in the press, it is emphatically against such leniency—which may reassure public sentiment in England and France.

Scores of editorials bitterly criticizing the Supreme Council for permitting the Sultan to retain control of Turkey are before us. Most of them are vitriolic in their denunciation of the Turkish régime; not one defends the Turk, either in his past or present state; the majority advocate that the Turk be shipped to Asiatic Turkey, "bag and baggage," and confined within a restricted area. Says the Providence *Journal*, for instance:

> "The Turk, like the German, has not been chastened in defeat. He is still tricky, arrogant, and cruel. Unless he is shackled by a peace as vigorous as he deserves his retention of Constantinople will give him new courage and inspire him to new schemings to thwart the purposes of his enemies and continue his career of murder and rapine."

"The sentiment of the whole civilized world is against letting the Turks retain Constantinople," declares the Milwaukee *Journal*. "He has shown neither a desire nor a capacity for civilization; let there be no more temporizing with him," advises the Pittsburg *Post*, and the New York *Globe* is sure that the Turks "have forfeited what right they ever had to rule over non-Turkish populations." "He has no place in Europe, and his stay there has been an insult to civilization," maintains the Baltimore *American*, and the New York *Tribune* says this "pirate of the Bosporus, whose hands are dripping with blood," has always been "a parasite and a stench in the nostrils of civilization." The Akron *Press* says that "failure to expel the Turk will set a perpetually burning candle dangerously near the Balkan powder-barrel.

That the decision to leave the Sultan in Constantinople was "but a matter of cold international politics," in the words of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, is the opinion of many papers. The Cincinnati *Post* deems the action of the Supreme Council a "reactionary blunder," and the Philadelphia *Press* declares the decision is "quite in keeping with the general philosophy of the Peace Conference—expedient rather than wise; makeshift rather than permanent." "It is one of the most shameful turns of the war, and a compromise particularly abhorrent to Americans," asserts the Lansing (Mich.) *State Journal*. The action of the Premiers constitutes a "breach of faith with Western civilization," emphatically asserts the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. By their action the Allies "insult the moral sense of the civilized world," asserts the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* asks on what earthly grounds should nations "truckle and kowtow to this ineffable beast of murder and lust?" "Turkey is deserving of no sympathy whatever," says the Wheeling *Register*, and the Turk evidently could expect no quarter from the Syracuse *Journal*, which asserts that "the horrible Turk is a constant menace to civilization, and should be driven out of Europe." "No voice of protest will be raised against the decision that Turkey must go," we are assured by the New York *Evening Mail*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* agrees with its contemporary that under Turkish rule Constantinople has become "a veritable sink of iniquity."

No hope of a change for the better is held out by editorial writers. "The Turk is incapable of reform, and can not be trusted to fulfil the promises he makes," we are told by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* says "he will always murder, pillage, and destroy when the chance offers." The Detroit *Journal* is sure "Constantinople will continue to be the center of intrigue," and that "the world will be lucky if it does not provide the hotbed in which the seeds of another war are sprouted." Mr. Frank H. Simonds, writing in the New York *Tribune*, intimates that Russia may complicate matters later on. Says Mr. Simonds:

> "Any compromise now can be only a compromise, a dodging of the real problem, a postponement. The Turk will massacre Armenians, the dangers of rivalries at the Straits and in Constantinople will remain, and, if Russia regains unity and strength, Russian policy will certainly resume its old pathways. Not to reach a sensible and permanent settlement now, based upon actual conditions rather than temporary complications, is to lay up new trouble for the future, and for a future relatively close at hand."

"Once more the world sees European statesmen succumb to the slippery diplomacy of Turkey, who has played off nation against nation so cleverely that they fell apart just when they seemed to have united to bring her to judgment for her crimes against humanity," remarks the Boston *Herald*. This, we are told by the Washington *Star*, is in spite of "the prayer of the Christian world that out of the war would come a solution of the Turkish problem." "Turkey will give territorial and other 'guaranties' if she is permitted to rule, and French and British armies may protect their various interests, but what will become of the higher human interests which touch the heart of all mankind?" asks the Topeka *State Journal.* And the Buffalo *Express* is sure "it would have been fortunate for the world if the task for fixing the terms of peace for all the nations had been turned over to Foch, Haig, Diaz, Pershing, Allenby, and d'Esperey."

It is doubtful if anything new could be said in criticism of the Turk and his peculiar methods of ruling Christians. The most vitriolic adjectives are his daily portion in the press of civilized countries. But we are told in the New York *Globe* that—

> "Steeped in inquity, gross, dirty, corrupt, parasitic, the Turkish rulers have been for decades a monument to the failure of European statesmanship. The efforts of the Young Turks to clean up and reform once seemed promising, but their path has been marked by massacres, intrigues, and betrayals, and they have shown no more capacity for government than the bureaucrats whom they displaced. It will be a fatal cowardice that allows the Sultan to retain real power west of the Straits."

The New York *Tribune* emphatically declares that "if there is any power in the world deserving of being smashed altogether, it is that of the Turk." The South Bend *Tribune* asserts that "the Turk is a cancer on the body of the earth, and ought to be removed to Asia, for he is Asiatic in mind and instinct." There are reasons, we are told by the Peekskill (N. Y.) *News*, why this was not done before. Furthermore, the *News* considers the self-determination of Turkey "a box of tricks, and a murderous disregard of the rights and lives of the people who are at the mercy of the Turks." We are afforded a glimpse by the New York *Evening Post* of "the most ticklish situation in Europe to-day," as one paper has summed up the Turkish imbroglio. Says *The Post:*

> "Because some Englishmen were afraid of irritating their Moslem subjects in India, because some Frenchmen feared British ascendency in Constantinople, because Greece, eager for Constantinople, would rather keep the Turk as a place-warmer in the city than anybody else as a ruler, because of all these tragically familiar motives, the Sick Man has been granted another extension; he is to go on living and poisoning the atmosphere of international life. Lloyd George may speedily forget his hatred for the Turk, whom he called only a little while ago 'a human cancer'; but the people of England can not forget so easily. And our leaders at Washington may forget the high ideals with which America went into the war, but the American people has not forgotten."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Rails are back, but not the old brass rail.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Every year recently has been leap year for prices.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Polish Minister of Finance named Grabski was born for the job.—*Wall Street Journal.*

We would ask spring poets kindly to bear in mind that the paper shortage is serious.—*Shreveport Times.*

Owing to crowded conditions in the Presidential ring, future candidates had better check their hats.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Irish seem to believe that the only way to settle things in Ireland is to settle England first.—*Long Island City Star.*

The energies of our statesmen are about evenly divided between walking planks and talking them.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Venice may be the "bride of the Adriatic," but Fiume is rapidly drifting into the position of its mother-in-law.—*Boston Transcript.*

The *Soviets* announce they are willing to make peace at any price—if the United States will advance the price.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Unless something is done about it presently, the silk shirt may become the distinguishing mark of the American proletariat.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Here's a story that "Russia holds out the olive branch" to us. But we have learned to beware of ripe olives.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Governor Edwards is in favor of a mahogany plank in the Democratic platform.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

We can't say that we have taxation without representation, but the taxation is obviously the most effective end of the game.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

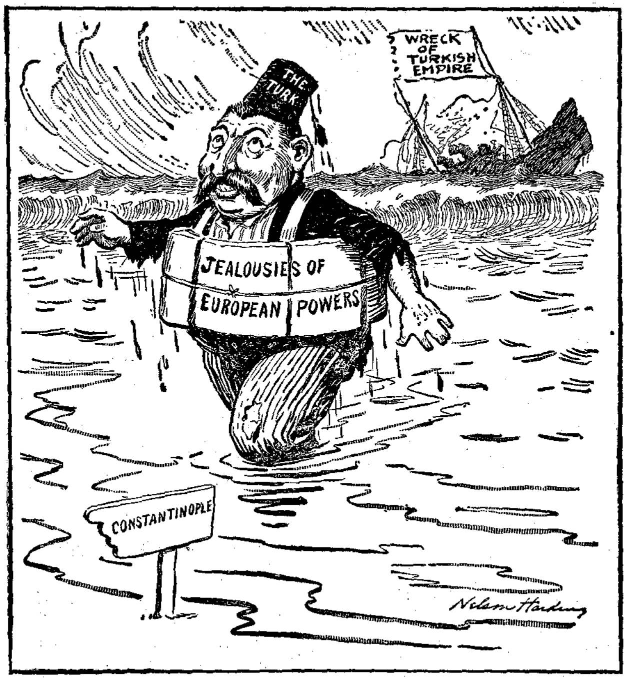
We should remember that the longer the Adriatic question remains open, the longer it will be before d'Annunzio can visit America.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Germany will try her war-criminals, in an effort, we suppose, to find out which of them would make the best run for the Presidency.—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Sir Horace Plunkett says he found dislike for Britain in America; and the Prince of Wales would probably say that it depends on what you seek.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Ex-Secretary Lansing now has a Presidential boom, but it is doubtful if that is what President Wilson had in mind when he wished Mr. Lansing every future success.—*Kansas City Times.*

If Lenine and Trotzky could see the mobs of "proletarians" storming the counters to pay their income taxes they would despair of ever converting America to Bolshevism.—*Chicago Daily News.*



THAT OLD RELIABLE LIFE-PRESERVER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Bolshevism is the wood-alcohol of governments.—*Louisville Post.*

It doesn't take any Houdini to get out of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet.—*New York World.*

In this era "woolly" is scarcely a term of reproach for the West.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

They now speak of the President's "infirmities" with more accent on the "firm."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Paris is puzzled about the stand of the United States in world affairs, and so is the United States.—*Washington Post.*

Doubtless the census figures will show that Presidential aspirants are still a minority in this country.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Turks themselves continue to furnish excellent reasons for their being driven out of Europe.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

The German ex-Crown Prince offers himself for trial. He probably wants to find out how it feels to be under fire.—*New York World.*

Whatever else may be said of Mr. Burleson, he is one of the few individuals selling their wares at prewar prices.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

From the statements of many railroad heads, they feel like the negro exhorter who thought himself lucky to get his hat back after the collection.—*Wall Street Journal.*

As we get it, Mr. Hoover has been a Republican, but is trying to live it down.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Many complaints are being made of the taste of city water. This may be due to the fact that more people are drinking it now.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Soldier Relief Measures Hard on Taxpayers.—Head-line. But not one-thousandth as hard as the Germans would have been had they ever got over.—*Wheeling Register.*

One of the lessons we learned from the last war is that in future wars the things we insist upon will be made terms of the armistice instead of the Peace Treaty.—*Kansas City Star.*

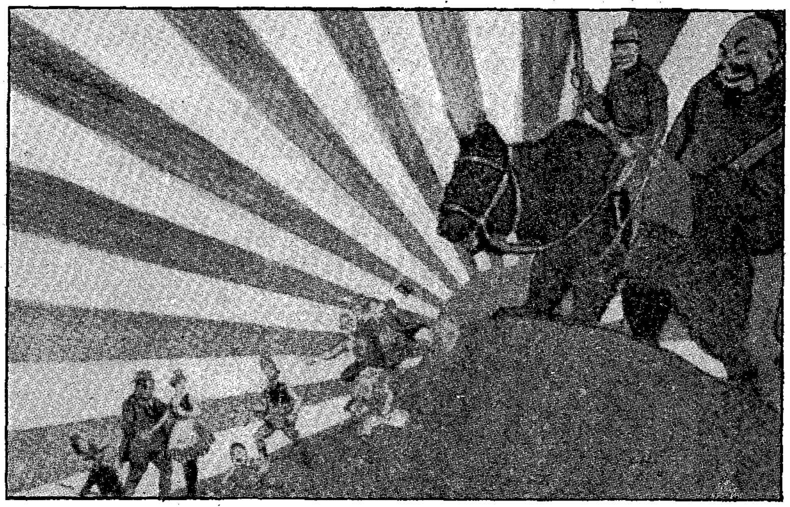
TEACHER CORINNE GASKILL WINS $50 PRIZE

The second week's prize of $50 in The Literary Digest Topics of the Day teachers' contest has been awarded to Miss Corinne Gaskill, 159 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., a teacher in Public School No. 141. The winning paragraph is:

"We, the teachers, deserve a living wage because we are laboring that patriotism may walk unmolested throughout this land, that good government may be fostered, and that education 'of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BOLSHEVISM IN ASIA



WHO WILL GUARD THE GUARDIAN?

The Entente have persuaded Japan to restore order in Siberia. But when order is restored—?

—*Korsaren* (Christiania).

BOLSHEVISM AS CHINA'S CURE for all her internal troubles is a remedy that appalls Far-Eastern observers who are told that the Lenine form of government would be welcomed by the intelligent middle classes in North China. Unquestionably this section of the population, says a Peking correspondent of the Hankow *North China Herald*, "regards the introduction of an adapted Bolshevism as the best immediate solution of this country's problems," and what makes the prospect more ominous is that Bolshevism "means something different to each individual who studies and preaches it, but to the merchants and educators who now constitute China's literate middle class, it means a popular rising." By this rising all militarist officials would be driven into the foreign concessions, it is predicted, and every Chinese province "under the direct government of its provincial assembly would yield up to the people all the spoils of the militarists for free division." But the peculiarity of the land question in China is supposed by some to be a safeguard against Bolshevism. Thus a Peking correspondent of the Kobe *Herald* tells us that many intellectual Chinese contend it is absurd to consider Bolshevism a menace to China, and point out that the cultivator owns the land in China to a greater extent than in any other country. In plump contradiction, however, we find *The North China Herald's* Peking correspondent saying that the land question would not enter into the question of Chinese Bolshevism. Those who advocate "Red" rule in China, this informant states, are the middle-class intellectuals, who anticipate "no more than the overthrow of their parasitical official class," but—

"They fail to realize, as most foreigners would, upon a first survey of the situation, that if China's unpaid army and coolie masses were once turned loose in a Bolshevik orgy a horrible pandemonium would ensue in which the middle-class shopkeeper would be the worst sufferer. However short-sighted they may be, they believe in the power of the movement, and one hears everywhere in Peking the prophecy that within six months Bolshevism will drive the Japanese from the mainland of Asia; that Korea will be free, and that Port Arthur and Dalny will be restored to China."

Altho native authorities in Peking declare there is not the slightest danger of Bolshevik infection in China, remarks the Hankow *Central China Post*, "we note that a section of the foreign press is vigorously denouncing the proposal to allow the Japanese to keep eastern Siberia clear of the human locusts." These parties, apparently, are agreed that "the best plan of dealing with the matter is to do nothing," and this journal adds:

"That the Bolsheviki will leave China alone when once they are in a position to take action we can not for a moment believe. They look on the world at large as containing only two parties—those who are Bolsheviki and those who are not. Further, they hold it to be the chief duty of the latter to pull down and tread under foot every person who declines to join their ranks, and to do it without the least squeamishness as to the means employed. They will attack without provocation and persevere in spite of all considerations of right and wrong. There is no defense against them except the strong hand.

"In modern times China never had, and has not now, a strong hand to use. In spite of the swarms of soldiers in all her provinces there are few which could be made available for a conflict with this enemy. The soldiers do not belong to the state, and it is interesting to note that, in connection with the present proposal to demobilize a fifth of them for reasons of economy, the Tuchuns declare that no more than a tenth can be spared, as all the rest are required for local use. Then China has no military leaders of note, while in all China's modern struggles her leaders and soldiers alike have never shown any ability to withstand foreign troops. As a matter of fact, the Chinese soldier is somewhat akin to the Bolshevik and more likely to join the enemy in the general looting than faithfully to defend his country. Should the Bolsheviki actually include China within the sphere of their operations there is little doubt as to what the result would be, if the country has to rely on its own resources. Further, this helplessness of China will prove a strong provocation for the enemy to take action."

Turning to India, we find the Calcutta *Statesman* analyzing the situation as follows:

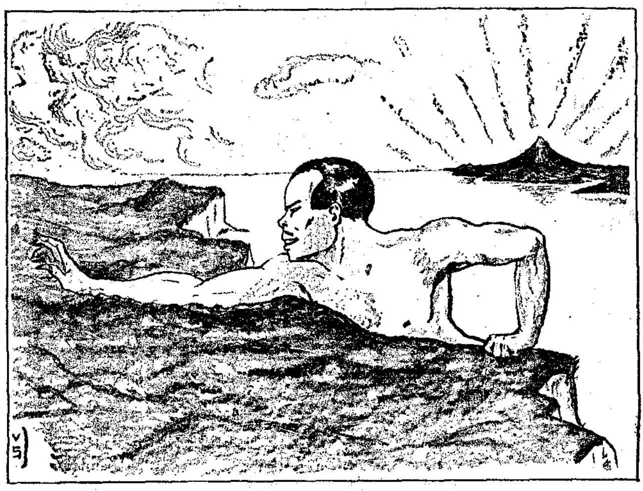
"Possibly some amount of danger exists of a Bolshevik propaganda in India, but a little reflection will show that India, where peasant proprietorship flourishes on an immense scale, is a dry and sandy soil for Bolshevik seed to fall upon. The Indian people have nothing to gain by Bolshevism. All the boons that this false gospel can offer are already at their disposal. It is true, of course, that millions of people do not realize the privileges which they enjoy, and that their ignorance may be played upon by lying demagogs. But there are means by which those who seek to disturb the public peace can be restrained, and it is for the Government to employ these methods promptly and courageously."

Not so comfortable, however, is the Singapore *Straits Times*, which "realizes that Russia with her vast area and enormous population can be a world-danger of the blackest possible kind," and issues the warning that—

"India must prepare to ward off the menace, for if the blood-lust gets a hold on such countries as India and China, the consequences will be too horrible to contemplate, and everywhere human industry will be so demoralized that millions will starve to death in all parts of the world. The optimists believe that Bolshevism will settle down, and that gradually peace and order will be restored in Russia, but we dare not be too sure. The Bolsheviki are making themselves masters of the country, and when they have done so the mass of the people will submit to them and do their bidding and will have neither reason nor mercy. Possibly it is best to hold aloof for a time, but there can be no real sense of confidence until the propagandist aspect of Bolshevism is finally destroyed."

In Japan the Tokyo *Kokumin* asserts that the Bolsheviki "have no great propagating power," and explains that:

"The reason why some sections of the world are responsive to their doctrine is due to the abnormal mentality caused by the world-war. If the abnormal conditions are eliminated, we need have no fear how many myriads of Lenines there may be in our midst. What the world should do is to overcome the abnormal mentality of the peoples."



THE MISTRUSTED RESCUER.

Does Japan stretch forth its arm to help Russia or to grab Siberia?

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* dismisses as mere bogies the reports that the Bolsheviki are trying to dominate Persia, Afghanistan, and India, yet it cautions us that—

"The Allies are largely responsible for making it possible that such rumors should be circulated. At first the Powers were determined to subjugate the Bolsheviki, but there was no unity in their action and their military efforts have failed. The Prinkipo fiasco is one of the greatest blunders committed by the Allied diplomats. It is fortunate that the attempt did not succeed. The military and diplomatic blunders of the Allies have made the Bolsheviki still more audacious. Some still advocate another Prinkipo trial, but if such an attempt is made, the Allies will only be adding another blunder to the already long list of blunders.

"The Bolshevik Government has an army of 500,000 hirelings. Bolshevism is in effect tyrannical militarism; it is a perpetrator of the worst forms of 'direct action' such as is advocated by socialism, syndicalism, and anarchism. The only source of strength for the Bolshevik Government is the 500,000 mercenaries; it rests on no other foundation. It lives on the counterfeiting of paper money and plunder, which can not last for ever. When the forged money has no value and when there is nothing to loot, the Bolshevik Government will fall by itself. Perhaps Lenine and his associates will end their life at the hands of their own hirelings."

In opinion from Bolshevik sources we find the usual sanctimonious and cocksure tone about Bolshevism's adventure in the Orient, tho a contributor to *Soviet Russia* (New York), an official organ of the Lenine Government, expresses "some doubt" about the policy of Japan. Certain Japanese statesmen, "upholders of abnormal supremacy of all forms of vested interests," are naturally antagonistic, but "they should never forget that the Japanese people, like all other people, desire greater enlightenment and greater life, and merely being antagonistic to *Soviet* Russia will not solve Japan's internal social and industrial problems, but will rather accentuate ever-increasing difficulties." Japan is an ally of Great Britain, "arch-enemy of a strong Russia, whether Imperial or *Soviet*," and this writer proceeds:

"Since Lord Curzon, the Russophobe, has become the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, and the movement for Indian independence has been gaining increasing momentum, it is expected that British diplomacy will assume a more anti-Russian attitude. But should Japan, because of her Anglo-Japanese Alliance, or some other understanding, pursue a policy against *Soviet* Russia, Russia will be weakened to such an extent as to become a source of weakness to Japan and to all Asia.

"Japanese statesmen, Japanese people, and all who believe in Asian independence—which is the first requisite for world freedom—should give careful thought to this question, because Japan's attitude toward Russia has not only a great bearing on Japan's future freedom, but upon the freedom of all Asia and of the world. If Japan acts in a short-sighted way for temporary gain, she will jeopardize her own safety and the cause of Asian independence."

As to Asia on the whole, this *Soviet* authority avers that before the Russian revolution the history of Russia was "nothing but a systematic expansion on all sides, especially in Asia, toward Persia, central Asia, Mongolia, and China." "Happily for the world," the Russian autocracy has been overthrown and revolutionary Russia has come into being "with a vision for a new social order." It is quite evident, this writer goes on to say, that the group of nations now dominating Asia have no intention of "giving up their policy of robbery and exploitation of the millions of that continent," and dread the strengthening and consolidation of the *Soviet* Republic. Indeed:

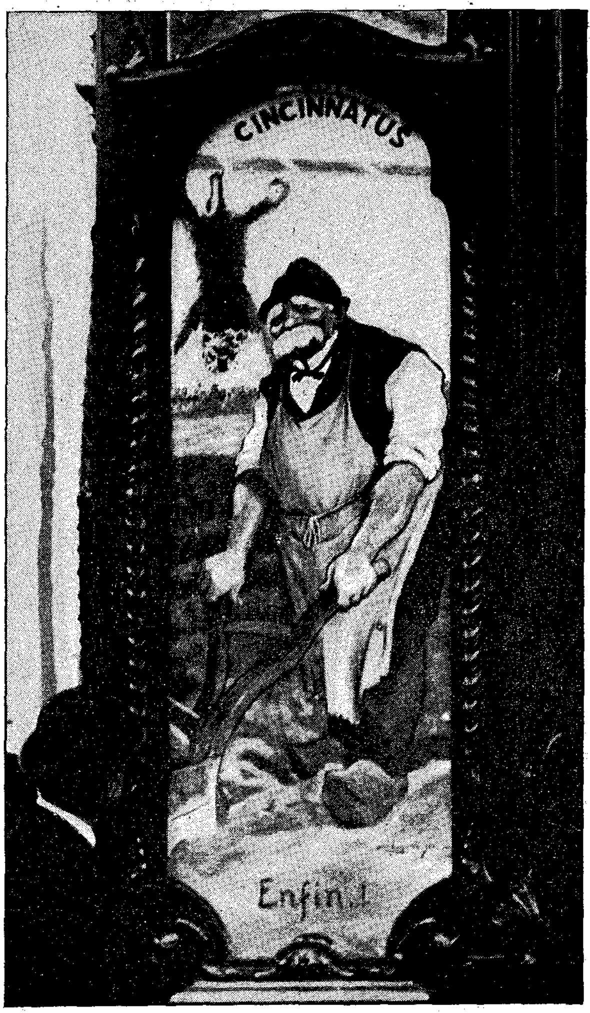
"Western Imperialisms, which rest on the subjection of Asia, even go so far as to ask and use the aid of Asia to destroy the *Soviet* Republic, the hope of Asian independence; but it will be sheer insanity on the part of Asian peoples and Asian governments, which really represent the interests of the people, to join hands in this diabolical plan; because, if *Soviet* Russia is crusht, through foreign aid, Russia will be reduced to a protectorate of its foreign enemies and its territory will be dismembered. If this occur, it will be infinitely harder to achieve Asian independence than it was before the war.

"Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, and China have much to gain from the mere existence of a strong *Soviet* Government, the very antithesis of western Imperialism, and the friend of enslaved nations. The people of these opprest nationalities understand this, and so they fully sympathize with Russia's revolution, and are anxious for its success."

BRITAIN'S BRAIN-WORKERS ORGANIZING

BY RAPID STRIDES the organization of brain-workers in England and in France is proceeding toward the point of recognition as a voting entity; and in England, where this order of toilers is specified as the "blackcoated workers" or non-manual workers, the London *Daily Mail* says: "It looks as tho a good understanding, ripening toward political union, is being formed between the Labor party and a large section of the middle class." The situation in France, where the General Confederation of Brain-workers has been organized with twenty groups of authors, savants, engineers, and artists, is recorded by the Paris *Matin*, as follows: "For the first time in France the capital of brains declares its equation as between the capital of money and the capital of labor." Altho it is calculated that at least two million workers joined unions in the British Isles during the past five years, a very large number of whom belong to a class that previously did not protect itself by trades-union methods, *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) points out that organization among brain-workers is no new thing. On the contrary, the old professional associations were "very much more highly developed protective institutions than even the modern trades-union." But the importance of recent developments is that the class of worker who previously resorted to professional associations is now resorting to associations founded on a "definite trades-union basis," and this weekly points out that if the movement succeeds, "there will come into existence a totally new social force composed of middle-class people with definite labor sympathies." Yet it feels a certain anxiety at this new development of the trades-union movement "because it emphasizes more than anything else has done the essential division of modern industry into two classes—the Haves and the Have-Nots." We read then:

"So long as the higher grade employees in industry and those who directed it by their intelligence were content to remain neutral in disputes between capital and labor there was a strong middle interest, which undoubtedly did a great deal to prevent the evil consequences which would result from a direct encounter between the opposing interests in industry. Now, however, this middle interest has definitely allied itself with the other employees, and we can not help fearing that this alliance will greatly aggravate and embitter any conflict which might arise. It may be expected, however, that this new accession to the labor movement will, owing to its superior education and intelligence, have a large influence in the direction of the whole movement, and it will throw its weight on the side of prudence and forbearance."



CLEMENCEAU'S NEW FAME.

The Cincinnatus of France at last gets back to his plow, and, his tiger-skin is nailed to the wall. A popular Paris poster of to-day.

The strength of the old two-party monopoly has been in the middle classes, the London *Times* avers, and tho both in turn have courted labor, neither has had the wit to see that in the middle classes there were as many, if not more, floating votes and an immense preponderance of ability. This wide field of power and of justice has been neglected by the two older parties, but the Labor party realizes the opportunity of occupying the ground, and *The Times* predicts that—

"If it succeeds, it will be the dominant party in the state. It will change its own character in the process. There is a strongly individualistic strain in this middle-class vote, which, if it were captured, would lead to an essential modification of labor practise. On the whole, the change would be for the better. The totemistic element in trade-unionist regulations would disappear; labor would become deeply interested in efficiency of production; there would be as many strikes against incompetence of employers as for higher wages; and labor would become a social force—*salonfähig*, or 'socially acceptable,' as the Germans would say—and its outlook on politics would cease to be sectional and become broadly national. It would be a *bourgeois* revolution within its ranks comparable in its effects on politics with what happened when the Socialist tail, by its amalgamation with trade-unionism, began to wag the whole labor body."

The New Commonwealth, a London weekly regarded as the official organ of the black-coated workers, declares that they must realize they have to settle their daily problems satisfactorily before they "can usher in the millennium," and then prescribes the remedy for present conditions and indicates how gradually it must be administered, as follows:

"First, We must realize that the interests of the manual and non-manual workers are identical and can not be separated, and that neither the manual nor the non-manual workers can reach any goal worth making for except together and in cooperation.

"Secondly, We must also recognize that the interests of the capitalist and the manual and non-manual workers are identical, and not in opposition. What benefits one must, or should, benefit all three.

"Thirdly, If capitalists continue to refuse to recognize their identity of interests with the manual and non-manual workers, then the manual and non-manual workers should unite their forces and induce the capitalists by every available means to take them into partnership, full partnership, both as regards profits and control. We do not mean a mere profit-sharing arrangement, altho if this were a general practise some wonderful results would immediately ensue, for such a relationship between capital and labor would be a vast improvement upon the inhuman association of to-day. Neither do we mean the *destruction of the capitalist*, whether by confiscation or by taxing him out of existence, because we believe capital and the capitalist and all which they stand for as a creative driving force are as necessary as labor. What we do mean is for the workers—manual and non-manual workers in permanent and close cooperation—to induce the capitalists by united pressure to take them into a partnership to as equal and full an extent as if the workers were capitalists entering into partnership with other capitalists.

"Immediately the identity of interest between the workers and the capitalists is recognized and established a large part of our social and industrial troubles will have disappeared, and then we shall have that attitude of mind which will enable us to consider the claims of the various dreamers, glorious dreamers, truly, in our midst.

"But nothing is possible until the manual and non-manual workers realize their interests can not be separated one from the other."

Confirmation of this view is exprest in the same weekly by the Right Honorable J. R. Clynes, M. P., who says: "Cooperation, not conflict . . . is required from all who are ready to labor in the service of mankind."

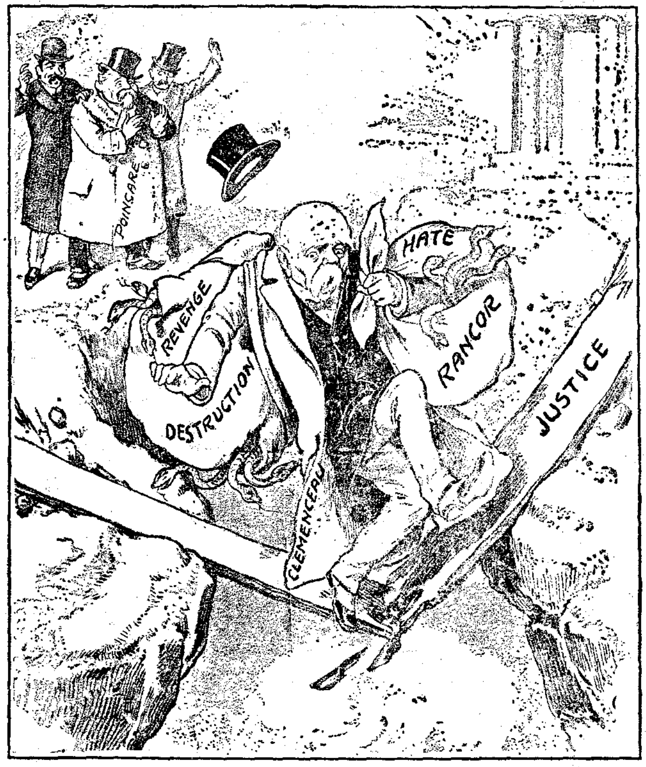
ENEMY VIEWS OF THE TIGER'S DEFEAT

CLEMENCEAU STILL LIVES in the political policies of France at home and abroad, it is sadly admitted by various German and Austrian journals, tho editors of these enemy countries can not agree on the French nation's rejection of the "Tiger" for the Presidency. The German press benignly insist that it shows a great lack of appreciation on the part of France not to have rewarded her artizan of victory with the Presidency, but at the same time concede that as far as Germany is concerned, President Deschanel will act as Clemenceau would have acted. He will exact full execution of the Treaty of Versailles and will deal with Germany as with an irreconcilable foe "from whom must be taken all that can be got to repair the losses of war and to prevent the enemy from inflicting any further damage." But in Austria certain journals aver that France shook off the yoke of Clemenceau because it was sick of "pursuing in peace times the policy of war." It has dawned upon France at last, Vienna suspects, that "at any cost the Treaty, or rather the treaties, of Peace must be revised and Germany and Austria must no longer be considered as irreconcilable enemies." The Vienna *Reichspost* observes:

"The mere fact that Clemenceau has quit the political field where his powerful personality was dominant immediately creates an atmosphere of release and reconciliation. Is not the course of the Caillaux trial already a symptom of milder air in France and that there will soon be somewhat more of consideration in dealing with the vanquished foe. Clemenceau is not the only one condemned to evacuate his post as arbiter of the world. Wilson is of his company, and in England Lloyd George's position is shaky. It is surprizing to remark how swiftly even victorious nations tire of the persons who played the leading rôles in the war. Everywhere new figures arise. Changed times demand different kinds of men, especially those who are not apostles of hate, and who can point out kindlier ways by which humanity may reach content and happiness."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* chants in the same key and pronounces the election of President Deschanel an event of first importance for all the nations of Europe, but especially for the people of Germany and Austria. It believes the French are each day gaining a better understanding of the mistake they made in imposing on the vanquished such treaties as those of Versailles and Saint-Germain. It is to be hoped also, this daily says, that the French will begin to feel the bond of solidarity that exists between the victors and the vanquished, and will be thus logically persuaded to agree to a revision of these treaties. What is more—

"As far as human minds may guess the future, it looks as tho this revision will be undertaken at no very distant date. England, where the authority of Lloyd George is on the wane, might give the signal. Wilson is sick. Salandra, Sonnino, and Tittoni are fallen. Clemenceau is in retirement and may travel or write his memoirs. The day of the peace of violence is ended."



AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE "TIGER"

'A man with such a blind-eyed hate
Would never do for chief of state."

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

French politics have always been full of surprizes to German eyes, remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which nevertheless notes the Clemenceau reversal as an exceptional surprize, because it seems to have been brought about as within an hour. But—

"The election of President Deschanel does not signify any change of direction in the French foreign policy. As Mr. Deschanel's entire political career shows, he is not the kind of man to abandon the lines followed by former President Poincaré. In his cult of the fatherland the new President will play the same rôle of high priest that Clemenceau played. We have peace now—the peace of the Treaty of Versailles. Paris can no longer exercise the dictatorship warranted by the necessities of war. The plans and the objects of French policy will remain the same, and whatever change occurs will be only a change in method. The policy of France is not an idealist policy, but a realist policy in the sense that France will endeavor to maintain in foreign eyes her pose of a mighty Power."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, too, is persuaded that France's policy toward Germany remains fixt by the name of Clemenceau, and it makes no difference whether the President of the French Republic is addrest as President Deschanel or as President Clemenceau. But there is a decided difference between the two men. Clemenceau's strength was actually dependent on the bayonets of French soldiers; President Deschanel will win the French by his cleverness and dexterity, and will be able to foster hatred against Germany much more subtly than Clemenceau could have managed it. Clemenceau has this consolation as he withdraws to private life, namely, the assurance that his policy will remain for an indefinite period the guiding policy of France and that "the policy of revenge will be followed even after the Treaty of Peace is in operation."

SUFFRAGE DENIED INDIAN WOMEN

DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT at the failure of Parliament to extend the franchise to women in the India Reform Act is heard in some sections of the Indian press, altho in others the mere suggestion that Indian women should have the franchise is ridiculed. Had the franchise been granted to women by this act, which initiates self-government in India, one million would have been added to the voting population, according to the Socialist London *Daily Herald*, and this would make a total electorate in India of five million men and one million women. This journal considers that Parliament showed "shocking indifference" to questions affecting women in the India Reform Act, and a similar observation, less caustically recorded, is made by an Indian woman leader, Mrs. Mrinalini Sen, in *The Africa and Orient Review* (London). As regards the franchise "we have not been treated as if we belonged to the British Empire," she asserts, and adds:

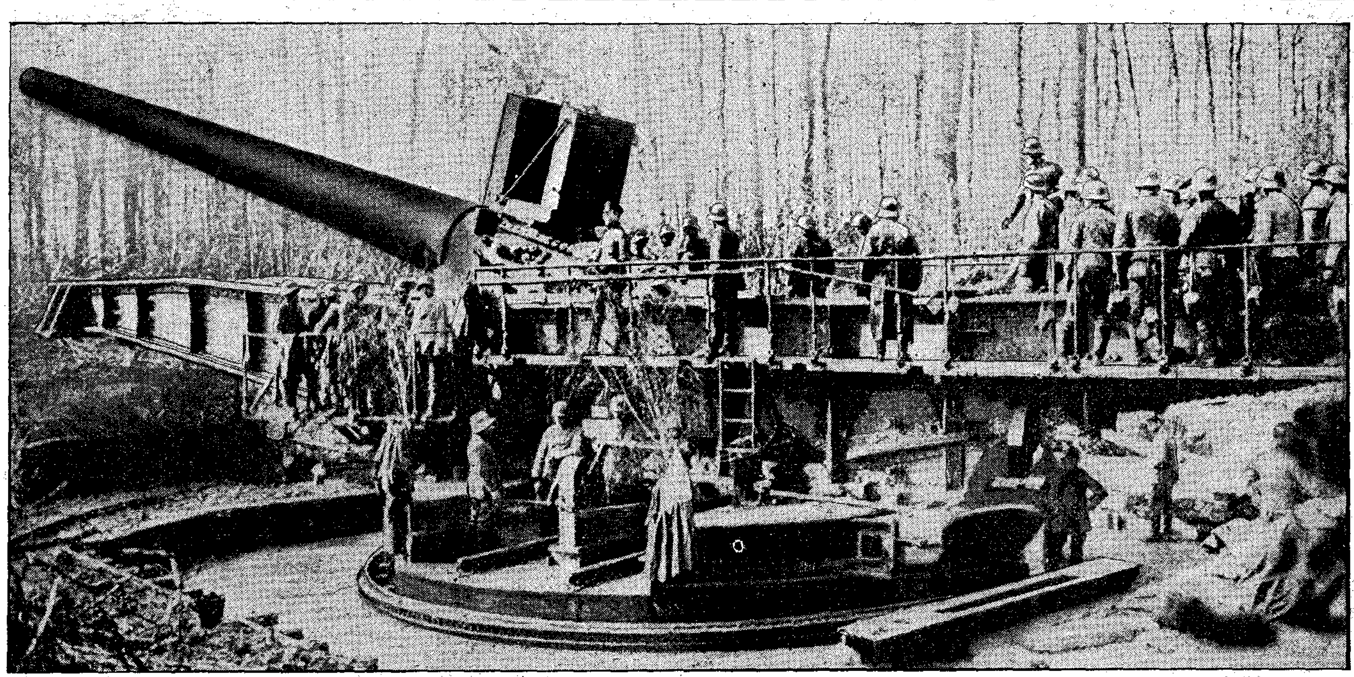
"Women in India sometimes have occasion to go for justice to a court: they may as well be told not to go there and have their disputes settled at home. Women there are subject to all the laws and rules of the land exercised by the British Government; they have to pay separate taxes when they have separate incomes, so it would be only fair not to have stigmatized them with the sex disqualification when the question of giving franchise came up.

"The affairs of a country concern both its men and its women, and, therefore, they should always be jointly worked. They can never, never be done well if they are done by one sex. Nobody can deny that our women are, as a rule, quite intellectual. Wherever they have got fair chances and education, they have proved so over and over again."

But the Calcutta *Statesman* charges ruthlessly that the women of India are unfit to vote, and goes on to show that social economic conditions in India make it practically impossible for women to be other than they are:

"The social status of the Indian woman is such indeed that, her illiteracy apart, any independent, political activity on her part is, under present conditions, impossible. The girl wife's married life begins and ends in a condition of tutelage, physical, mental, and moral, of which the English parliamentarian has not the faintest conception. Her intercourse with even her husband's relatives—and much more with the politician or other political preceptor—is so restricted that formation of opinion on political subjects by the Indian women of to-day is all but impossible. The exclusive social customs of the country are both used and treated as an effective plea in bar of a summons to a woman to appear in the courts, and it is difficult to perceive how, in view of the Indian woman's tutelage, a vote could be taken at her residence with due regard to her scruples as to the preservation of her privacy and at the same time of the western principle that her vote shall be entirely free from undue influence. Could the people in India of any and every class be induced to give their unbiased opinion as to the feasibility and desirability of conferring the vote on the women of the country the answer from 99 per cent. would be a flat negation in which utter incredulity at the attempt to assign such powers to a woman and disgust at the proposal to make so reckless an innovation would be the main constituent factors."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



ACTUAL VIEW OF THE BIG GERMAN GUN BOMBARDING PARIS.

Photograph secured by the French Technical Service from the Krupp Manufacturing Company, which designed and built it.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LONG-RANGE GUN

THE REMARKABLE STORY about the German long-range gun, quoted some time ago in these columns for what it was worth, is apparently not worth very much. In *Mechanical Engineering* (New York, February), Lieut.-Col. H. W. Miller, U. S. A., describes the gun in detail and gives reproductions of photographs of it and its various parts, some of which we copy in this issue. The story just alluded to, claiming to be derived from an interview with a German officer, was that the range was obtained by multiple explosions, the projectile being itself a gun, something like Professor Goddard's proposed "celestial rocket." But, in fact, the gun was a straight rifle, differing from other guns simply in its monstrous size and power. The only peculiar thing about it, according to Colonel Miller, was the fact that its muzzle was smooth-bore, the rifling being stopt about twenty feet from the end. The design of this would seem to be a mystery, which is well; as the removal of all mystery from this extraordinary weapon would be a pity. We read:

"Search of the files of the French War Office revealed the fact that full drawings and plans had been on hand for quite a long time for such a gun as the Germans were probably using. These specifications had been submitted a number of years before and had been discarded because of the excessive expense and the tremendous difficulties involved in manufacturing such a gun. It was considered likewise by those who had turned down the specifications that the value of such a gun was extremely questionable. It was realized that its dispersion would be excessive, and that with the powders with which the service was then familiar it would be exceedingly difficult to secure a muzzle velocity sufficiently uniform to do effective work. . . . . . .

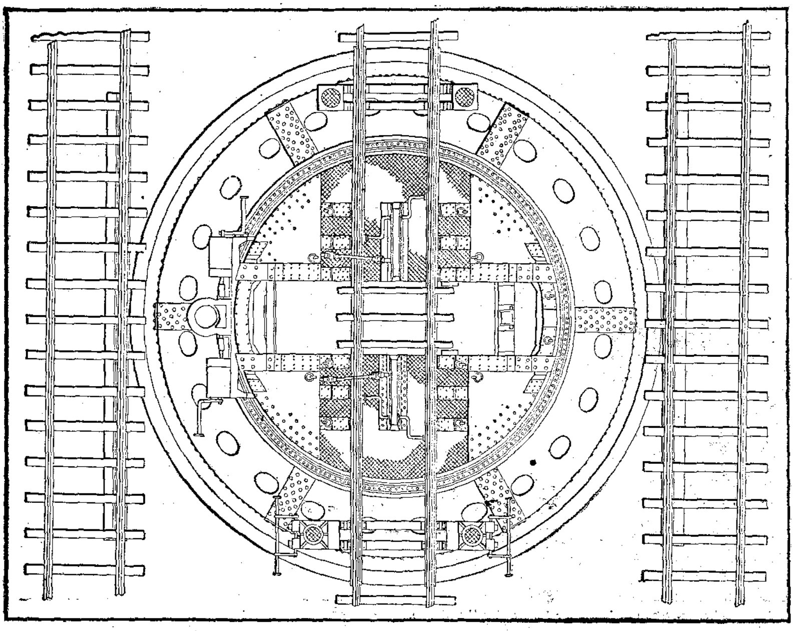
"The Germans must certainly have known that their gun was not a profitable investment for the destruction of property, hence they must have continued the bombardment purely for its destructive effect on the morale of the Parisians and its beneficial effect on the morale of the Germans. This is likely the purpose which prompted the construction of the guns. In his book, 'My Thoughts and Actions,' General Ludendorff says: 'During the battle we had commenced bombarding Paris from near Laon with a gun having a range of seventy-five miles. This gun was a marvelous product of technical skill and science; a masterpiece of the firm of Krupp and its director, Rausenberger. The bombardment made a great impression on Paris, and on all France. Part of the population left the capital and so increased the alarm caused by our successes.' He is right, the bombardment did make a great impression; it made every one more angry, and alarmed very few. It is certain now that they could ill afford to use their manufacturing facilities for the making of such guns as these at a time when they were so desperately in need of heavy field-guns to assist their armies in their big drives.

"Long-range or superguns received consideration from the Allies for a very short period. There was a tendency at the time to favor construction of a great number of them, but a saner view soon prevailed and actual steps were taken for the construction of only a very few. Both the British and the French governments began the construction of a limited number, some of which have now been finished. American ordnance officers feel that it would not profit us to construct more than two or three, and probably none at all. . . . . . .

"After the armistice it was learned that the Germans had constructed a total of seven guns. These guns were first constructed to a diameter of 21 centimeters, and after being worn out as 21-centimeter guns were rebored to 24 centimeter. All of the projectiles of the first two series were 21 centimeters in diameter, but during the last days of the third series the projectiles were 24 centimeters in diameter, indicating that the entire seven guns had been worn out, and that probably the gun that had commenced firing on Paris on March 23 as a 21-centimeter gun had been rebored and fired again as a 24-centimeter gun. It was learned also that the Germans were reboring the remainder of the seven guns and were constructing additional guns at Essen. Representatives of the Ordnance Department found in the Skoda Works at Pilsen three more guns, which the engineer at these works said were under construction as long-range guns at the time of the armistice. In July, 1918, the Intelligence Service transmitted information to the effect that one gun had been destroyed by a premature explosion. No confirmation of this report has ever been found, and it can not be considered a certainty."

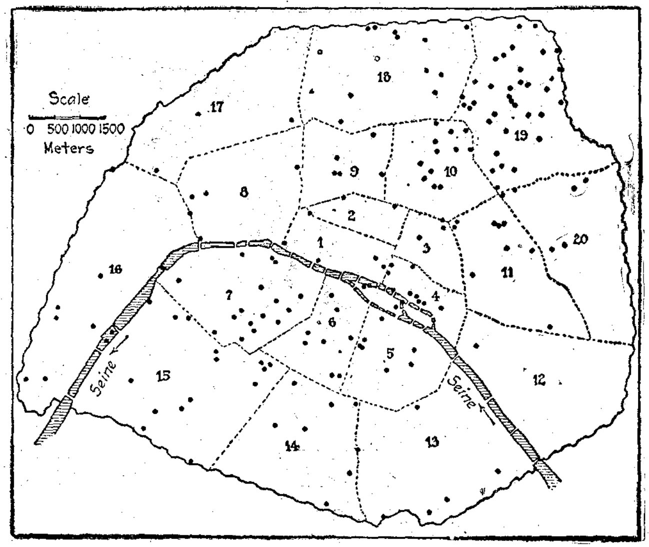
Even after the armistice the Germans refused to talk about this gun—why, Colonel Miller says, is not known. In December, 1918, and January and February, 1919, a German engineer who was working with the Americans northeast of Verdun said that he was acquainted with the design of the gun and had seen it in operation. He refused to give information about the details of the design and was positive that the Allies would never see any of the guns. This was difficult to understand, we are told, in view of his willingness to talk about the details of any other piece of ordnance, and it was more curious in view of the fact that there is really nothing wonderful about the design of the long-range gun, its carriage or its emplacement. We read further:

> "All of the long-range guns were constructed from worn-out 15-inch 56-foot naval guns. The converted gun was in two parts, the main section 98.5 feet in length and the forward section 19.7 feet. . . . This section was unrifled and was of an inside diameter equal to 21 centimeters plus twice the depth of the grooves in the rifled section. It was assembled to the gun in the field and not removed until the gun had been worn out. The total weight of the original 38-centimeter gun was 152,550 pounds, and the weight of the reconstructed gun approximately 318,000 pounds.
>
> "The long-range guns constructed by the British and French governments do not follow the German design to the extent of having a smooth-bore section on the front. The purpose of this feature was for some time in doubt and is worthy of some discussion.
>
> "The gun just described is approximately three meters longer than either the British or French long-range guns, both of which are rifled throughout their length. Two reasons might be given for the extra section.
>
> "Possibly additional linear velocity was imparted to the projectile as it traveled through the six-meter smooth-bore section. It seems improbable, however, that this could be its primary purpose, inasmuch as the muzzle velocity was such a variable quantity. It is more probable that its purpose was to aline the axis of the projectile more perfectly with the axis of the bore of the gun and reduce to a minimum the angular velocity of yaw as the projectile left the muzzle. When it is understood that this projectile was to mount to a height of about twenty-four miles and travel a horizontal distance of seventy-six miles, it can easily be appreciated that any tendency that the projectile might have to throw its axis out of alinement with its theoretical path would have disastrous results. Through the impracticability of making projectiles fit perfectly in a gun, they have a tendency to hammer the walls as they travel down the bore. The hammering action of the projectile is the result of the operation of two forces, the one tending to increase its linear velocity and the other its rotational velocity. The latter force is only acting while it is traveling through the rifled section. It is invariably true that just as the projectile is leaving the ordinary gun it is on one of its up, down, or crosswise hammer-strokes, and that the axis has a tendency to yaw or deviate from its theoretical path at a certain angular velocity. Cardboard screens placed in front of guns in proof-firing invariably show elongated holes, and not infrequently very decidedly so, even at no greater distances than one hundred feet from the muzzle. This tendency to yaw has a detrimental effect on the accuracy of even our comparatively short-range guns, but no effective means have yet been devised to neutralize it. With the extreme-range gun it is so much more serious that it seems quite likely that the Germans adopted this method of neutralizing it, thereby reducing the dispersion both in range and in direction. It is not improbable that the German gun was first constructed without the smooth-bore section and that its shooting was found to be so erratic as to require the addition of this feature."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Mechanical Engineering."

PLAN OF EMPLACEMENT OF THE BIG GUN.



WHERE THE SHELLS HIT.

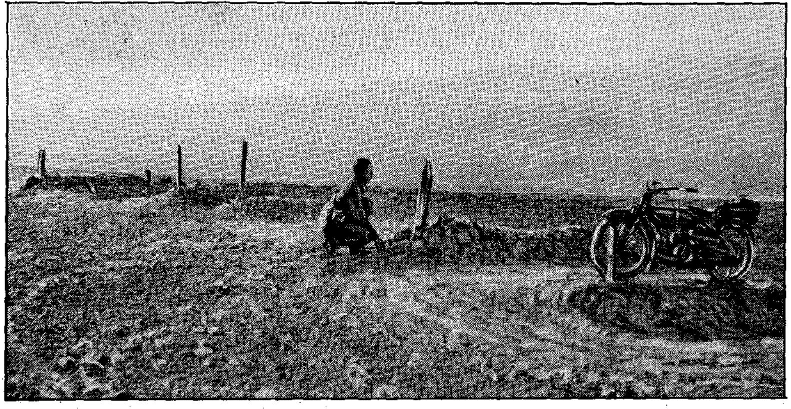
Map of Paris, showing points of bursts of the 183 projectiles that fell within the walls in 44 days of bombardment.

The carriage, mounting, recoil-mechanism, and ammunition of the gun are described at length by Colonel Miller. The projectile was nineteen inches long and weighed 264 pounds. Its interior was unique, the charge being in two separate chambers, each with its separate fuse. It is just possible, by the by, that this may have been responsible for the story of multiple explosions. Not one of the 303 projectiles that fell in or about Paris failed to burst —a record which Colonel Miller ascribes to the two fuses.

FOOD-WISDOM OF MONKEYS—"I recently received a monkey," writes Dr. T. H. Kellog in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, February). "It recognized me as a friend, a brother, and extended its hands. I gave it a strawberry." He goes on:

> "The monkey had just come from Africa, and I presume had never seen a strawberry before. It reached out its hands instantly and seized the berry. It looked at it, smelled of it, tasted it, then its eyes sparkled and immediately that strawberry disappeared. It recognized the strawberry at once as a source of joy and delight and wholesomeness. Then I gave it a leaf of lettuce. It took the leaf, laid hold of it with both hands, smelled it, and in ten seconds the whole leaf of lettuce had disappeared. It recognized the banana immediately. It didn't have to be introduced. It stript off the skin and proceeded to engulf it. The monkey knows what is good for it. I envied that monkey as I sat watching it and saw that it had the power to select the things that are wholesome for it. It doesn't have to send food to the laboratory to have a chemist make an analysis to see whether it is good or not; it has the power within itself to examine the food and determine at once whether it is adapted to its body needs and is wholesome to eat or not. We used to

have monkey-sense, but we have lost it somewhere along the road that we have been traveling during the last two or three hundred thousand years, so that we do not seem to know anything about what is good for us. We can only tell by watching what happens. If you gave a monkey a poisonous mushroom, there wouldn't be any danger of its being poisoned by it. He would not eat it, but a man would be just as likely to swallow the poisonous one as the one that was not poisonous. You do not catch a monkey in any such catastrophe as that, for the monkey knows good food from bad food. Put a little pepper in his food and he doesn't want anything to do with it, but half the people in the world haven't as much sense as the monkey has with reference to pepper. I have introduced this monkey to assist me in teaching dietetics."



"WHITE MEN CAN NOT LIVE LONG IN THE WITHERING HEAT."
Graves of Death Valley's victims.

FARMING IN DEATH VALLEY

GROWING HAY AND "GARDEN SASS" and raising poultry in a region that has a reputation principally as a terrestrial inferno is a feat worth attention. It is successfully accomplished in Death Valley on a sixty-five-acre ranch. This miracle, like others that have been worked in the deserts of the Far West, is achieved by irrigation. The water in the conduits is at 110 degrees when it gets to the farm, but it is still water, and makes the vegetation grow. The air is appallingly dry, but dryness hastens evaporation and evaporation lowers temperature. Granted a proper water-supply, therefore, it is easy to fight high temperature, and this is the way it is done at Furnace Creek Ranch, the appropriate name of the Death Valley farm. John Edwin Hogg, who describes the farm in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, March), tells us that it has often been mistaken for a mirage. It owes its existence to the desire of a mining company to secure a source of food-supply convenient to its borax deposits in the Funeral Mountains, eighteen miles away. He writes:

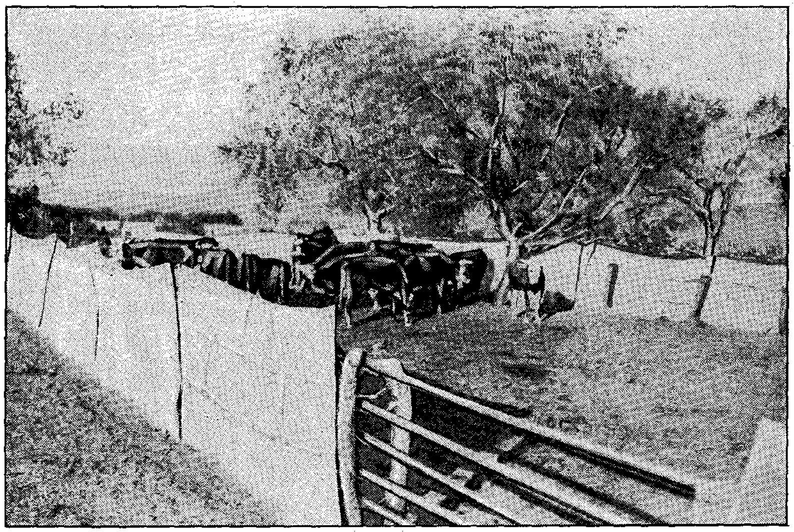
"Furnace Creek Ranch, as the Death Valley farm is known, enjoys many distinctions. Its sixty-five acres of cultivated land constitute the most isolated farm in the world, producing food in the midst of a desert inferno, where temperature and atmospheric pressure are almost beyond the limits of plant and animal endurance. It is situated 178 feet below sea-level on the floor of the greatest depression on the face of the western hemisphere, within pistol-shot of, and only about one hundred feet higher than, the greatest depth of Death Valley, which is the very bottom of the United States. Yet, in spite of its peculiar location, the ranch is within the shadow of Mount Whitney, whose eternal snows tower into the heavens to a height of nearly three miles, the highest point of land in the continental limits of the nation.

"Furthermore, Furnace Creek Ranch is probably the only farm in the world where weeds are unknown. As it is entirely artificial and surrounded by a desert barrier, the seeds of noxious weeds have had no way of getting there, and unless they be imported by man, the ranch will undoubtedly always remain free from them.

"Obviously the introduction of an abundant water-supply was the prime requisite to make the ranch possible. This is obtained from two large springs far back in the Funeral Mountains, which pour their streams upon the burned-out Death Valley soil through two great aqueducts, one of steel and one of masonry. Part of the water is diverted along the route to freshen a heavy growth of willows planted to give shade to the watercourse. But in spite of this, the loss of water from evaporation is very great, and in summer the water emerges from the aqueduct at temperatures up to 110 degrees. Men and live stock, of course, can not drink it so hot. Cooling is therefore effected by means of large evaporation 'ollas,' and the drinking water is quickly reduced to 70 degrees in the hottest weather.

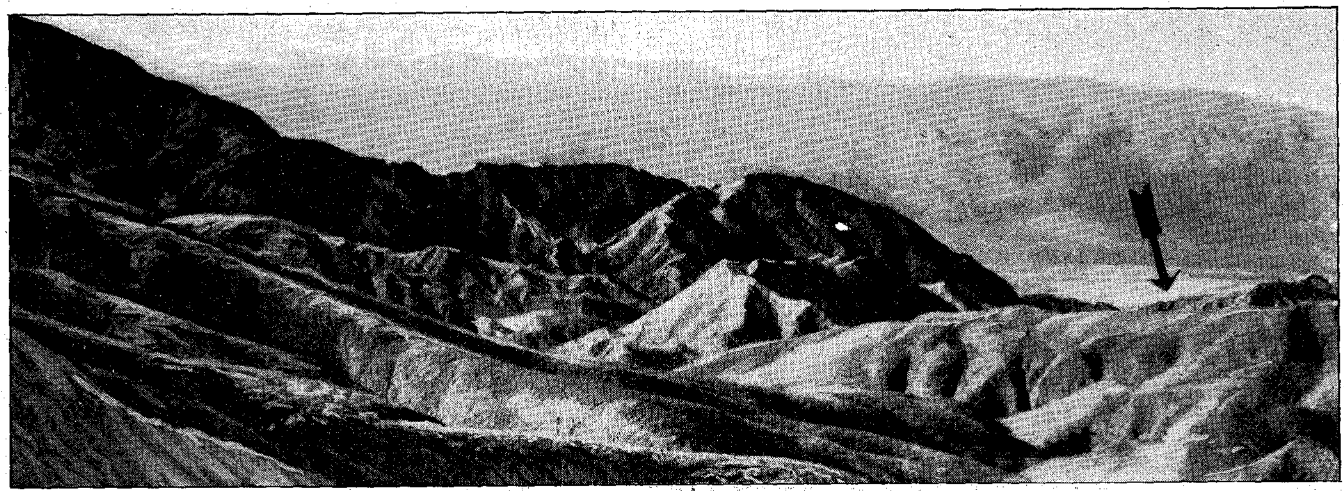
"The humidity of Death Valley's atmosphere varies like that of other places, but according to analysis made by the United States Weather Bureau, its air is the driest known. Its average moisture content is less than .01 per cent. Water thus becomes as volatile as gasoline and evaporation-cooling is accomplished with great rapidity. It is this speedy evaporation that has largely made Furnace Creek Ranch possible. The ranch is primarily a hay farm, the principal crop being alfalfa, which is fed to cattle and hogs. After being drest, the meat is sent to the mining-camps. The live stock could not live through the scorching summer if it were not for the cooling influence of shower-baths with which their corrals are equipped. The cattle, horses, and mules are further protected from the blistering winds by having the sides of their pens covered with sheet metal. The hogs have an irrigation-ditch wallow in the shade of some cottonwood trees, and when the hot weather sweeps the valley, about all that is to be seen of them above the surface is their snouts. Even the hens, whose aversion to bathing is proverbial, have little hesitancy about entering the poultry-yard to be 'hosed off.' All manner of vegetables grow well in the irrigated soil, but are not cultivated to any great extent because of the petty-thieving instincts of the Indians. Watermelons and cantaloups attain large size and excellent quality.

"White men can not live long in the withering heat. Consequently all the work about the ranch is done by Indians of the Piute and Shoshone tribes under the direction of an educated foreman. The average life of a white man in Death Valley is very short. Three white foremen employed on the ranch lasted two summers each, and perished during the third. Two others went insane, and attempted to flee out of the valley on foot. Neither of them lived to get out of the maze of Funeral Mountain



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

SHEET-IRON FENCE TO PROTECT THE CATTLE FROM THE BLISTERING WIND.



LOOKING OVER FUNERAL MOUNTAINS INTO DEATH VALLEY.

The farm, in the Valley, is indicated by the arrow.

cañons. The present foreman has survived seven summers, and is soon entering upon his eighth. He attributes his ability to resist the heat to his superb constitution, temperate habits, and hygienic living. He has attained a degree of comfort by constructing a large fan driven by water-power. During the hottest days of the summer he makes his bed in front of the fan after sprinkling the floor and wetting his blankets. For all work is then done at nights, when the temperature over the valley floor descends to about 120 degrees."

Some favorite demonstrations of Death Valley's heat, we are told, are even more interesting than the government figures. When Mr. Hogg made his first trip into the valley the temperature stood at 142 degrees upon his arrival at Furnace Creek Ranch. By way of avoiding another mound in the local cemetery, he was advised by the ranch foreman to get into the water, clothes and all. This suggestion was followed by rolling in an irrigation-ditch, with only the removal of watch, compass, and other trinkets from the pockets. Thirty minutes after emerging from the water every thread of clothing was as dry again as if it had never been wet. Of course, the rapid evaporation had meanwhile had the desired cooling effect. We read further:

"The ranch foreman later took two fresh eggs and buried them in the sand in the sun. Ten minutes later he removed the eggs, cracked the shells, and handed over the meats. They were thoroughly baked and ready to eat. Fresh beef cut in strips and hung in the sun becomes jerked meat in a few hours. Alfalfa cut in the field becomes cured hay in an hour and a half, and vegetables, even including potatoes, shrivel up and become bulletlike if exposed to the sun's heat for a single afternoon. The hens sit on their eggs, not to incubate them, but to keep the temperature down to prevent their being cooked. The birds, of course, nest in the shade of the trees and shrubs, but even there the eggs are ruined if a hen deserts her nest for more than about two hours.

"The Stygian temperature of Death Valley lasts for about five months of the year, usually from May 1 until October; the other months are cool and pleasant. Rain is virtually unknown. Consequently the irrigation of Furnace Creek Ranch is continuous.

"There are marvelous scenic attractions for travelers in Death Valley and the surrounding mountain country, but heretofore few tourists have looked upon its wonders because of the hazards and hardships of making the journey. The possibilities of the district for tourist exploitation have been recognized by the railroads and the owners of the borax-mines, with the result that a definite plan is about to be launched by which this wild, picturesque region is to be thrown open to travelers. This calls for an improved passenger and guide service into the valley from one of the transcontinental main lines, and the erection of a first-class tourist hotel at Furnace Creek Ranch. With this plan in operation, and backed by an extensive advertising campaign, Death Valley with its weird and fantastic mirages, its snow-clad backgrounds, and its marvelous rainbow colorings, is destined to become one of the scenic wonders of the nation. The maintenance of Furnace Creek Ranch and the success of its cultivation have been largely experimental work, leading up to the broader project outlined for the future."

MOTORLESS JAPAN

THE TALK OF ESTABLISHING an automobile industry in Japan seems to be built on slight foundation, owing to the lack of streets or bridges suitable for motor-traffic, we are told by Marshall J. Root, of New York, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York) on "Industrial Conditions in Japan." He goes on:

"The thoroughfares usually have no sidewalks, compelling pedestrians to use the street itself. The drainage is at the side, in gutters at least a foot deep, and if a motor vehicle drops a wheel into one of these gutters it is in difficulty. Then, too, many of the streets and roads are barely wide enough for two cars to pass. Just as an example of the difficulties of motor traffic, I may mention a ride from Tokyo to Yokohama, a distance of only eighteen miles. The whole trip was a problem of working one's way through a mass of pedestrians, *jinrikishas*, and coolie-carts, and required two and one-half hours."

In some other respects, also, Mr. Root finds industrial Japan behind the times. He writes:

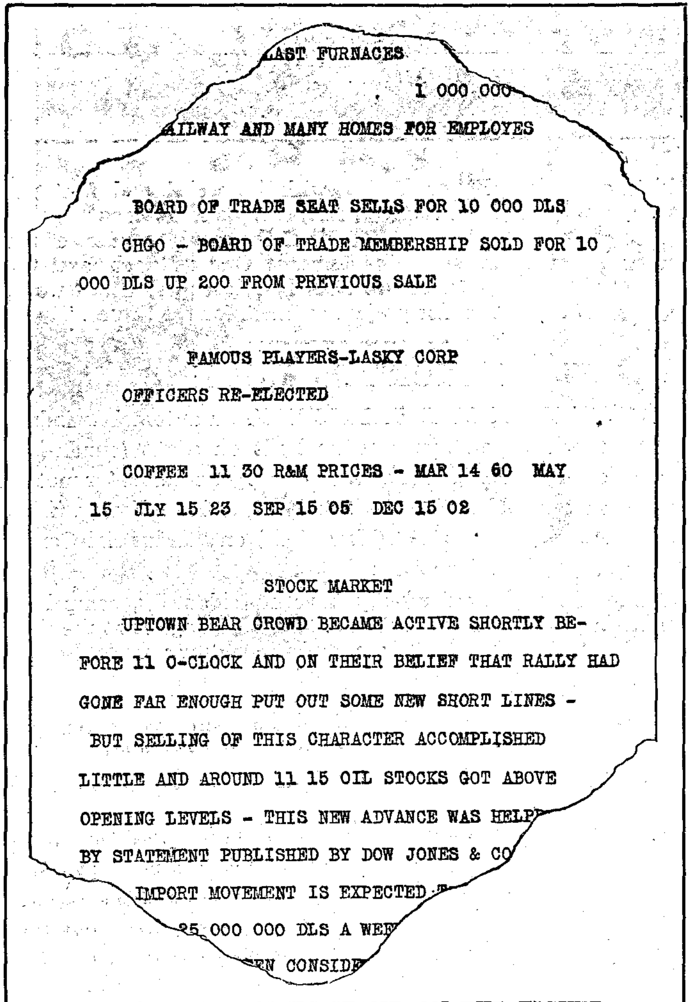
"Large plants for the building of machine tools of various kinds have been developed in the past five years. Quantity production is, of course, unknown, and the shops of necessity make any kind of machine ordered. Much of the shop equipment had to be built in Japan, with few facilities and few mechanics skilled in this kind of work, and the shop-owners and managers realize that the machines are not first-class, especially for a shop building other machine tools. . . . Production at the present time is very low as compared with shops in the United States. They use practically no jigs or fixtures, and the output per man is necessarily low. Foundries are particularly bad, both as to quality and quantity of castings turned out. Except in the larger establishments, such as the ship-builders, government shops, etc., which employ chemists in their laboratories, very little attention is paid to the mixture, with the usual result of such neglect. The larger machine-tool builders have in most instances very modern equipment as to the handling of their products, such as overhead cranes, etc., but are wofully lacking in modern methods and equipment for accurate production. On the other hand, due to the abnormal price paid for machine-tools during the war, most of the machine works are in a very strong financial position. They are planning to develop their plants into real manufacturing establishments as fast as the market warrants—and this means not only the markets of Japan but of China and of Siberia."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 101

LETTERS - AND - ART

FEARS OF THE ALL-DEVOURING MOVIES

CERTAIN ANIMALS HAVE BEEN KNOWN to devour their offspring, but did one ever hear of the reverse happening, when the offspring ate up the parent? The movie seems to be developing an appetite that will not be content until it has swallowed the whole theater industry. The sale of the Charles Frohman Corporation to the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has called attention to the fact that some of the leading theatrical managers are already safely within the movie fold to take with one hand what is denied to the other. Others not so circumstanced decry the movie's "baneful effect on the drama." Wall Street, it is said, has invested of late more than $100,000,000 in the celluloid art, and with this, it is alleged, "financiers are able to buy up leading theaters in the country, star players, and prominent legitimate producers, carrying all of this over as material for the film industry." Morris Gest, the manager quoted by Mr. Frank Vreeland in the New York *Sun-Herald*, says:



AST FURNACES
1 000 000
AILWAY AND MANY HOMES FOR EMPLOYES

BOARD OF TRADE SEAT SELLS FOR 10 000 DLS
CHGO - BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP SOLD FOR 10
000 DLS UP 200 FROM PREVIOUS SALE

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP
OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

COFFEE 11 30 R&M PRICES - MAR 14 60 MAY
15 JLY 15 23 SEP 15 05 DEC 15 02

STOCK MARKET
UPTOWN BEAR CROWD BECAME ACTIVE SHORTLY BE-
FORE 11 O-CLOCK AND ON THEIR BELIEF THAT RALLY HAD
GONE FAR ENOUGH PUT OUT SOME NEW SHORT LINES -
BUT SELLING OF THIS CHARACTER ACCOMPLISHED
LITTLE AND AROUND 11 15 OIL STOCKS GOT ABOVE
OPENING LEVELS - THIS NEW ADVANCE WAS HELP
BY STATEMENT PUBLISHED BY DOW JONES & CO
IMPORT MOVEMENT IS EXPECTED
25 000 000 DLS A WEE
N CONSIDE

WHERE THE MOVIES STAND ON THE TICKER.

Wall Street now gets "Movie" news along with reports of other big business, showing where this industry stands in finance.

> "Unless something is done within the next three years Wall Street will be in complete control of the theater. I don't want to live to see that day. Artistry and filthy money are not and never will be good bedfellows. In writing to-day the dramatist has to consider both the stage and the screen."

William A. Brady, one of those confessedly inside both branches of the play industry, takes a less pessimistic view of the future:

> "From one standpoint, the present movement of motion-picture producers in relation to the theater is an advantage. From another standpoint it is open to question. Financially speaking, the arrangement by which film concerns are in some instances taking over theatrical organizations has been a distinct help to the stage. It has brought in capital that was never interested in the theater before, and the Wall Street groups, their interest having been aroused, are likely to be more and more concerned in theatrical productions.
>
> "The movies have already influenced the spoken drama to a great extent. They have speeded it up. A melodrama like 'The Storm,' for instance, or 'At 9:45' would never have been written in the way it is to-day if it had not been for the movies. And plays like 'The Purple Mask,' not originally intended for the films, would make 'corking' good movie scenarios.
>
> "As to the interference of a magnificent thought from the stage to the screen—well, there is the experience of Shakespeare. One of the finest things that was ever done in celluloid was Beerbohm Tree's picture version of 'Macbeth,' yet it was a failure. If Shakespeare doesn't always spell ruin for a manager on the stage to-day, he certainly does on the screen."

Lee Shubert, another manager, tells how the movies can pay so much higher salaries than can the regular theaters—"because they are paying virtually for an actor's lifetime work in one production." To make this clear:

> "A picture may run in three hundred cities all over the world for three hundred weeks. The returns from this are vast in comparison to the outlay, so that the salary paid to an actor for five weeks' work in this one picture, tho higher than we can pay, is practically nothing in view of the fact that the picture runs for three hundred weeks. On the other hand, when we pay an actor for a week's work we get exactly eight performances out of him—no more.
>
> "That is why theatrical managers have to create a new field of talent to replace the old stars, and why they now usually stipulate in their contracts with the younger players that these newcomers are not to appear in pictures while working for them."

The moving-picture producer, on the other hand, lays the problem squarely on the public to decide between the contestants. "If photoplays prove to be more interesting, more entertaining, more artistic than the plays of the spoken stage, then photoplays will receive the public's patronage in preference to the drama." The claims of the photoplay, as Mr. D. W. Griffith makes them, are not modest:

> "They have actually raised the standards of production on the stage. A producer in the legitimate field must be more realistic nowadays, because the movies have accustomed audiences to solid, substantial sets on an elaborate scale. The stage producer can no longer have stairs that shake visibly or walls that quiver when a door is opened.
>
> "So much for the material side. Artistically they have influenced the drama to move with more rapidity and directness, and have forced the producer to put on plays more realistically. I believe the theater, tho it was hurt a few years ago at the start of the motion-picture business, has actually been benefited in the end by the films, for it was never so prosperous as it is now.
>
> "As for the charge that the theater will just be used as a training-ground for productions that are afterward to be used for the movies, that is absurd. As a matter of fact, there are very few plays now on the boards that can not be turned into pictures, regardless of whether they were intended for the screen. Of course, there are some plays, appealing to particular types of audiences, that we wouldn't film, because the movies are designed to appeal to a wide public all over the country, not a certain section of highbrows or lowbrows in New York."

In England complaint is made that the cinema, as the preference in name is there, kills the reading of books. Not, indeed, of good books, claims Mr. Alec Waugh in the London *Evening Standard;* but then, "the genuine book-loving public is not large." What, after all, is a sale of twenty thousand in a community of fifty millions? "Only a very small percentage of the public has at any time really cared for books, but those few are very loyal, and are not easily led away from their first love." But—

> "The cinema is very likely to affect, and is indeed affecting, the reading of that large public who in the past only read books for want of something better to do—that public of typists, nurses, clerks, and domestic servants who subscribed to *Peg's Paper* and the Violet Library fifteen years ago. The domestic servant used to spend all her spare time knitting, with a novelette propt up in front of her against her cup. Now she goes to the pictures. I have noticed this particularly in the case of our own cook. She never reads anything at all—except, perhaps, a newspaper on Sunday. Instead, she goes to the pictures two or three times a week.
>
> "Well, is this, or is it not, a good thing? Personally, I think it is. What could be worse for a person than to live continually in the company of the unreal heroes and heroines of the novelette? Those stories, with their pseudo-religion, their pseudo-sentiment, and tinsel emotionalism, created an entirely false set of values. The cinema is infinitely nearer to reality.
>
> "No doubt the situations that appear on the screen are sometimes improbable, but they are interpreted by genuine artists. The actors and the actresses who work for the films are every bit as good as those appearing on the London stage. Indeed, I doubt if there is any modern actress as great as Pauline Frederick."

A contrast of the moving-picture industry in England and America is given in an interview in the London *Times* by Mr. Edward Godal, the managing director of the British and Colonial Kinematograph Company:

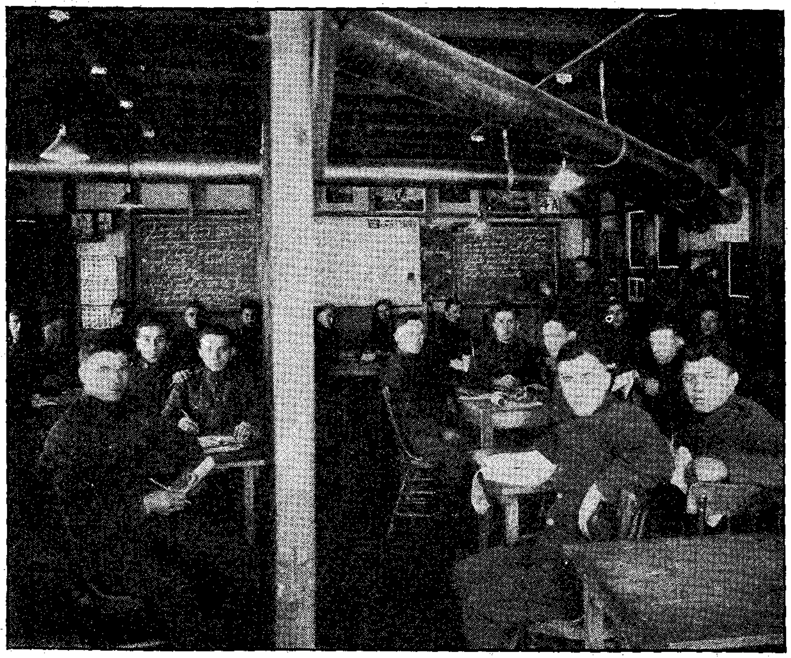
> "Mr. Godal declares that after his experiences in the United States he is convinced that so far England is only playing with the film industry. We had only about 3,600 picture-theaters here, as against 20,000 in the United States. The utmost that a British producer can afford to spend under present conditions on any one picture is £10,000. In the United States they can afford to spend £200,000, and still make a profit. According to Mr. Godal, the American film, 'The Miracle Man,' cost £50,000 to produce, and brought in £500,000. Apart from the United States, no British picture is likely to take more than £30,000 in gross receipts for the whole world.
>
> "The reason that the American picture-theaters were having very little to do with British films was not prejudice, but the fact that they were not worth having from the American point of view. If only films came up to their standard they would be bought, no matter what part of the world they came from. 'Twelve Ten' was sold on November 27, and was being exhibited in every picture-theater on Broadway, with two exceptions, on December 25, a great improvement on the conditions in this country, where a picture was often not shown until a year or eighteen months after it had been completed. American distributers were hungering for new films taken in new localities, a fact which was proved by the announcement that many of the companies proposed to produce films in Europe. When the British industry grew larger the United States would welcome competition, and it was the duty of those connected with the industry here to go out for more capital, to build bigger studios, to get the best talent available, and to provide better lighting.
>
> "Mr. Godal mentioned that in every studio in the United States at the present moment there is an official whose duty it is to see that Bolshevism does not creep into any film."

E. B. Osborn mournfully reports in the London *Morning Post* that "nearly all the ranching lands in Western Canada have been taken up by film companies and filled with a dense population of actors, actresses, and producers."

AMERICANIZING THE "ROOKIE"

WHERE the melting-pot is boiling the hottest seems to be Camp Upton. While engaged in making soldiers there they are also making Americans, and it is a question which ideal is uppermost. The war taught us that Americanism and illiteracy were elements that did not mix. Conscription showed us the alarming extent of illiteracy that existed in this country, not only among foreign-born, but also native-born. A special war act had to provide for the acceptance of illiterates within the ranks, but schools were immediately opened in every camp to remedy this defect.

"The Army wanted men, not mere creatures," says *Harvey's Weekly* (New York), and the return of peace does not alter the Army's need. "The small Army needed in peace, however, could readily be recruited from the literate portion of the nation, leaving the illiterates to their fate," says this writer; but the Army's judgment "commanded a wider scope than mere military needs," and embraced civic needs as well. Therefore—



FOURTH-GRADE STUDENTS AT CAMP UPTON.

Learning the fundamentals of a common-school education along with "the principles of American government and political, industrial, and social organization."

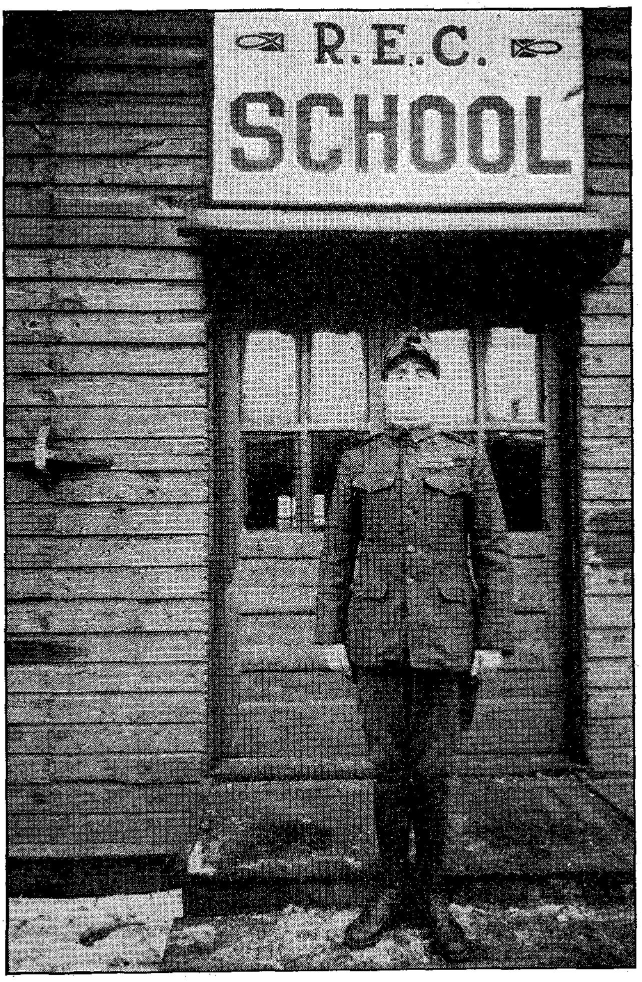
> "It is the purpose to continue this work, as it is being continued at Upton; to enlist native illiterates and non-English-speaking aliens in time of peace as well as in the emergency of war, and to make the illiterates literate, and the aliens Americans."

Addressing, if in oblique glances, the "dissatisfied" portions of the people, *Harvey's* tells in a paragraph the work done at Camp Upton:

> "This military camp, this concrete presentation of what our pacifist friends affect to regard as sheer brute force and savagery, what does it do for every one who comes within its influence? If he is an alien—whether he be Hussein from Morocco, Stanislaw from Poland, Konstantine from Greece, Angelo from Italy, Pedro from Spain, Arron from Transylvania—it teaches him to read and write the English language, and to understand the American Constitution and system of government, and to be American not only in khaki uniform but in mind and heart, in thought and feeling. If he is a native American, perhaps of many generations of American descent, born perhaps within the shadow of Independence Hall, and yet unable to read or write the language of the Declaration of Independence, it does for him in a few months what twenty years of civilian life neglected to do: it teaches him to read and write, to perform the simple operations of arithmetic, to know the history of his country,

and to understand its Constitution and laws. That is what the Army of the United States is doing for education. That is its answer to Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism and all the other menaces to our peace and integrity."

Besides the un-Americanized foreign-born are to be found many of native stock in whose interests the work at Upton is undertaken. The results probably justify the writer's statement that "it is one of the most practical and efficient activities in behalf of American citizenship that is being done within the borders of the Republic." Willis Fletcher Johnson, writing in the *North American Review* of some of the types gathered here, touches on the nerve of our national illusion that we are an educated nation:



AN ACE WHO OVERCAME EIGHT PLANES.

Angelo Quaglia, first lieutenant in the Italian air service, now a pupil in Americanism at Camp Upton.

"'I hope, sir, that I shall be able to learn to read and write while I am here.'

"It was a stalwart young man, of twenty-four or twenty-five, who said it, with a wistfulness and a pathos that the words alone fail to convey. He was a native of Florida, of Anglo-Saxon stock, with half a dozen generations of American ancestors. Legally, he would be eligible to the Presidency of the United States. And in the early years of the twentieth century, in the country which boasts the greatest free-school system in the world, he had grown to manhood unable to read or write his native tongue.

"'Where were you born?' my friend the Major asked in passing another young man, who was laboriously writing a few simple words in an unformed, childish hand, but regarding them with something of the pride which the sculptor feels at liberating the hidden angel from the block of stone. 'In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sir,' he replied. 'Did you never go to school when you were a child?' 'Not a day, sir, until I came here.' 'Why not?' 'Well, sir, my mother died when I was nine days old, and my father when I was four years; and—I had to make my living.' And so, almost within the shadow of Independence Hall, he was permitted to grow to manhood unable to read the Declaration that made that hall famous.

"'Why did you come here?' I asked another. 'Well, sir, it was like this: up in Michigan, where I was born, I could scarcely make a living. You see, sir, I had never had a chance to learn to read and write, and so the only work I could get was shoveling sand or something like that. And I had to have foreigners, sir, who weren't even citizens of the United States, bossing me and getting three or four times my pay, just because they could read and write and I couldn't. So I came here, sir, for they told me that here I could learn to read and write."

It was the failure of the nation to utilize the schoolmaster "to meet the vital necessities of the nation which literally compelled the camp to take up the work of the classroom, the Army to become an academy."

"For years we had been boasting of the intelligence of the nation, and of a percentage of illiteracy so small as to be negligible. The census reports were flattering, of course. It is 'as easy as lying' for an illiterate to answer 'yes' when the canvasser asks, 'Can you read and write?' He is not required to prove it by the act. But when the Great War came on and we had to summon soldiers to fight for the nation's life, there was a different showing. The examining boards under the Conscription Act were not content with such facile question and answer. They got the facts. And the appalling fact that they found out was that of the young men of military age in the United States, so far at least as the national language was concerned, about one in every four was illiterate. To be exact, 24.9 per cent. of them were unable to read the Constitution of the United States or an American newspaper, or to write a letter in English to the folk at home."

Learning the fundamental branches of a common-school education, the recruits also are taught something of "the fundamental principles of American Government and political, industrial, and social organization." Moreover—

"They are led to take an intelligent American view, not alone of historical facts, but also of current events and conditions. Note how they deal with the 'dismal science' of political economy.

"He was, I believe, an Italian. He listened with rapt attention to a discussion of the high cost of living, and strikes, and what not else, dawning appreciation kindling in his face till at last it blazed forth in words:

"'I see! I see! I get two dollars a day. Not enough. So I strike, get four dollars; twice as well off as before. Pretty soon fellow in shop across the street, he strikes, too. He get four dollars. Some other fellows strike; all get more wages. So many strikes, so little work done, things get scarce, prices go up. Pretty soon when I go to buy things, my four dollars not buy as much as two did. Strike no good!'

"And I thought, what a pity that some officers of labor-unions and members of Congress could not for three months be 'rookies' at Camp Upton!"

There is a picture here of the difference between men who take their education as a part of play, and play—or in this case drill—as a part of their education. Mr. Johnson shows what the men down at Upton think of it:

"One of the staff said to me at Upton, in the presence of two or three score of the student rookies: 'If there's anything wrong with the food, the men grumble. If their clothes are not right, they kick. But if there's any cutting down or slackening of school work, there's a riot!' And the men standing around heard him, and vigorously smiled and nodded assent. And as dusk was falling at the close of a November day in which, since morning, the men had been hard at work, studying, reciting, drilling, marching, and counter-marching in review, a day's work that would have driven both the 'grinds' and the football squad of a college to revolt, or to collapse, I saw hundreds of the men, physically so weary that only military pride kept them from drooping, resolutely clinging to their desks and seeking the last words of instruction, and finally leaving the school-rooms with manifest reluctance and regret when the overwearied teachers were compelled to dismiss them for the day.

"What do they think of it? There was one, a Dane, who 'took a day off' and went up to New York. Coming back, he brought six of his countrymen, who, because of what he had told them of the Army, wanted to join it too."

The Chicago *News* cites another case:

"Joe Shestak shifted his rifle and turned to glance at the crowd of admiring high-school cadets about him.

"'Are you a Bolshevik any more, Joe?' a friend in the crowd who had recognized him queried.

"'No, sir, I'm an American!' returned Joe, and drew himself up proudly at 'attention,' a splendid figure in khaki.

"In Joe there lives a story of the melting-pot of the Army. Three months ago Joe Shestak, nominally citizen, lived in the heart of a Russian colony at 1217 South Jefferson Street. He shuffled along in his step, imbibed 'Red' literature, and worked when he had to at his job of common laborer.

"To-day Joe is a soldier in the American Army, proud of his job, proud of his country, and proud of himself. The transition has taken place in less than six months. But during that time Joe has become a trained soldier, has learned to speak and write English with a fair fluency, and, above all, according to his commanding officer, has acquired a burning spirit of true Americanism."

CAPPING KIPLING

WHO KNOWS HIS KIPLING? Many doubtless think they do, but what would be their fate when confronted with a Kipling examination-paper? Such a test would perhaps prove whether or not a reviewer in the London *Morning Post* was right when in claiming Kipling as the "greatest of living English poets," he backed this up by the statement that he was "the most frequently quoted by his own people and the most familiar to all sorts and conditions of intelligent foreigners." So familiar does this reviewer take Kipling to be that he balks at a "review" of the lately issued "inclusive edition" of the poet's verse and sets an examination-paper instead. In offering it there may be a tongue thrust in his cheek in view of the claim made of the wide-spread knowledge of this poet. We pass it on to let the reader test himself:

"Every educated person ought to be well acquainted with his work; if he (or she) has become perfunctory in his past of a liberal education, so serious a shortcoming ought to be amended without delay. So the best plan for the critic is to set a brief examination-paper, by means of which the reader may test the extent and accuracy of his (or her) knowledge of the most indispensable of modern master-poets. The following quotations have been selected almost at random, on the principle of *sores Virgilianæ*, and you, the examinee, are required in each case to give the origin and context of the excerpt:

(1) Dun and saffron, robed and splendid,
Broke the solemn, pitying Day.
(2) And the mutter of the dying never spoiled the lover's kiss.
(3) Thy feet have trod so near to God
I may not follow them.
(4) The grandam of my grandam was the Lyre—
(O the blue below the little fisher-huts!)
(5) For this is our virtue; to track and betray;
Preparing great battles a sea's width away.
(6) The joy of an old wound waking.
(7) He spoke and exacted the truth, and the basest believed him.
(8) We are not ruled by murderers, but only—by their friends.
(9) Four things greater than all things are—
Women and Horses and Power and War.
(10) We go to dig a nation's grave as great as England was.
(11) Furious in luxury, merciless in toil,
Terrible in strength, renewed from a tireless soil.
(12) Never while the bars of sunset hold.
(13) The savage wars of peace.
(14) Her contentions are her children, Heaven help him who denies!
(15) Witness the magic coffer stocked
With convoluted runes.
(16) I mark the arrow outen the fern
That flies so low and sings so clear.
(17) For to admire an' for to see,
For to be'old this world so wide—
(18) Parrots very busy in the trellised pepper-vine—
And a high sun over Asia shouting, "Rise and shine!"
(19) To learn and discern of his brother the clod,
Of his brother the brute, and his brother the God.
(20) Anger is the egg of Fear.
(21) But passed into eclipse,
Her kiss upon their lips—
Even Belphœbe's, whom they gave their lives for!
(22) Room for his shadow on the grass—let it pass!
(23) Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
And a thousandth of an inch to give us play.
(24) Ere you go triumphing, crowned, to the stars,
Pity poor fighting-men, broke in the wars.

"INVERTED" HIGHBROWS

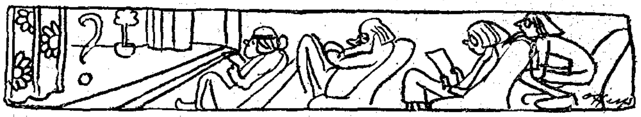
THE SUPERIOR PERSON got a name that will no doubt cling to him so long as men speak in English when he was dubbed a "highbrow." The inventor of the word, whether it be Will Irwin or Gellett Burgess, may live to hear it said, "I'd rather have used that word first than beaten the Kaiser"; but that will depend on the growth of the cloud of modern instances such as Mr. Oliver Herford in *Leslie's Weekly* imagines gathering to-day to support Dr. Funk's view of them. The Sydney Smith of our day sees them as "inverted":

"Mr. Isaac K. Funk., D.D., LL.D., in his justly famous Dictionary gives '*Highbrow*' as a slang term for a '*Person observed or imagined to take a superior attitude toward the generality of mankind.*'

"Mr. Funk's definition is quite all right, but it would have pleased me better ('*intrigued* me rather more,' as the highbrow would say) if he had said 'poses in an inverted attitude before the generality of mankind.' The 'Inverted attitude' being to collect his thoughts, which in that way are allowed to percolate downward through the system and accumulate by degrees in the inverted dome of thought.

"The highbrow wears his brains on his nose (with heavy black rims) and he would rather analyze a dissonance than compose a symphony, or *talk* about a thistle than smell a rose.

"He believes—or believes himself to believe—that Meter is as wholly out of place in verse as Melody in music, he regards anything approaching a 'tune' as vulgar, and it is a matter of supreme indifference to him whether it was Lee or Jake that wrote the Schubert 'Serenade.'


THESE ARE HIGHBROWS AS OLIVER HERFORD SEES THEM IN "LESLIE'S"

"His theater is the place for gloomy imagination, introspective soliloquy, and nightmare scenery, his church for melodramatics and musical comedy.

"He believes that the first duty of Fiction, Dancing, Music, Hair and Government is to be Russian or on the Russian pattern.

"He would smack his lips over a double portion of Axle-grease flavored with Gasoline if the head-waiter assured him it was the very latest thing in Russian Caviar.

"There is only one Russian product that the Highbrow hates, and that is Russia Leather, and Russia Leather is the only fragrant thing that comes out of Russia."

THE "DANCE OF LIFE"—Dancing was at fever heat just before the war, and writers who love to philosophize history pointed it out as a symptom of the great conflict to come. Now that the war is over and dancing resumed it is still a symptom, and parallels are sought again in the past. "Diarists writing about the period after the Napoleonic wars allude to the same outbreak of the dancing habit," says Philip Gibbs, in the London *Daily Chronicle*, adding:

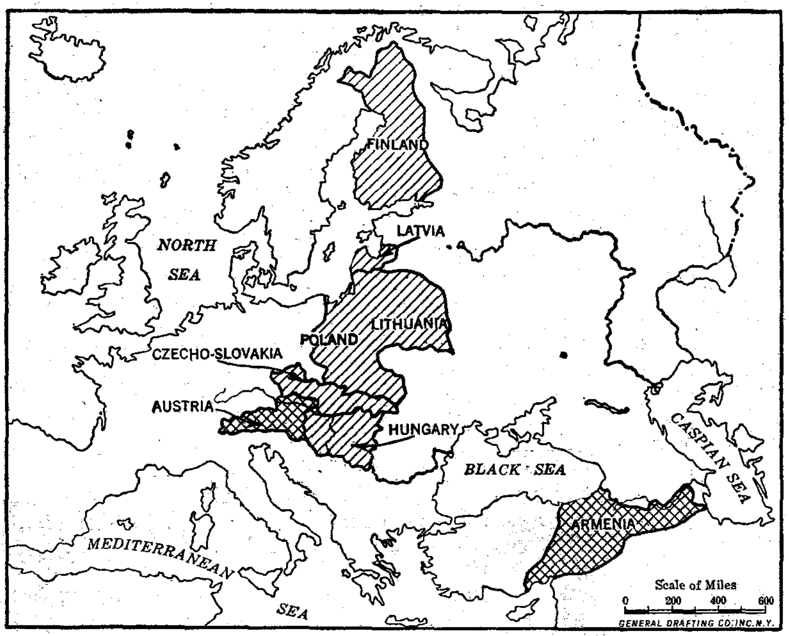
"It is perhaps—almost certainly—the reaction of youth against the tragedy of war and the pervading gloom of years when sacrifice was demanded by the gods. It is the dance of life following the dance of death, and a joyous proclamation of youth's divine rights against unnatural discipline.

"There must be some tremendous law of psychology in this enthusiasm, because it is not restricted to one nation or to one class, but is general, I believe, among all the peoples who were involved in the great conflict, directly or indirectly—that is to say, nearly all the world. Going about Europe in the latter part of last year, and in America, during the first months of it, I tracked the progress of this dancing 'craze' and could not escape from its spheres of influence."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA STILL FIGHTING HUNGER IN EUROPE

A PERFECTLY NATURAL DESIRE has arisen in the minds of many Americans to know to what extent the relief work of which we heard so much during the war is still being carried on by American agencies in Europe. We learn almost daily of the return of workers and the disbanding of relief organizations, yet at the same time heart-breaking appeals for aid are still coming to our ears and a number of new relief organizations are raising funds and recruiting workers. To what extent has relief work been withdrawn? How much are we still doing? What parts of Europe can get along without our aid, and what parts are in bitter and perhaps ever-increasing distress? All these questions are answered definitely by Bruno Lasker in *The Survey*, in the course of what that magazine calls "The First Comprehensive Review of American Relief Activities in Europe and the Near East." It may surprize some readers to know that while many relief activities are being brought to an end, we are still feeding every day more than two and a half million children in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Russia, Hungary, and Armenia; that a single denominational committee is doing important reconstruction work in seven countries; that nearly a score of agencies are still at work in France, and that American Jews are contributing millions for relief in Poland and elsewhere.



A HUNGER MAP OF EUROPE.

In the striped areas there will be hunger till the next harvest; in the checkered area food shortage will be permanent unless political conditions are changed.

Europe's one great need is food. In some parts the need, tho pressing, is temporary; in others it is likely to continue for years, as shown on the accompanying map. To meet these needs for food and for clothing and to help in reconstruction these eight major American relief agencies are operating in more than one country, Mr. Lasker points out:

American Relief Administration (European Children's Fund).
American Red Cross.
Near-East Relief.
Joint Distribution Committee (Jewish).
American Friends Service Committee.
Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. C. A.
The National Allied Relief Committee.

In telling what these agencies are doing and to what extent they are closing up their work, Mr. Lasker avoids comparisons and depends on facts gathered from the agencies themselves. The American Relief Administration, which was officially authorized by Congress to carry on the Food Administration's humanitarian work in Europe, legally expired last summer; "but not until efficient organizations for the feeding of children had been set up in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, Roumania, and the non-Bolshevik part of northwest Russia." This work is now being carried on on a voluntary basis, and Congress is being asked to vote further amounts to be made available to foreign governments for loans with which to purchase American food. It is expected that only $50,000,000 will be appropriated, "an amount estimated sufficient to preserve Austria and Armenia from starvation and to contribute toward the requirements of Poland." The Children's Fund, supported now by voluntary contribution, withdrew from Roumania last August. In October it extended its work of providing meals for undernourished children to Hungary, and in December to Armenia. "The Children's Fund makes no direct appeal to the public, but disburses money entrusted to it by various American organizations, notably those of foreign-born citizens who desire to aid their home countries," including:

The American Committee for German Children.
The American Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria.
The American Committee for Relief of Hungarian Sufferers.
The Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Relief Agnecies (in part).
The Committee for American Relief in Poland.
The Central Committee for Russian Relief.
The Methodist Centenary (in part).
The American Jugo-Slav Relief.
The Roumanian Relief Committee.

Over 2,500,000 now receive a daily meal from the Children's Fund as follows:

Austria	225,000
Czecho-Slovakia	600,000
Jugo-Slavia	200,000
Poland	1,200,000
Lithuania	40,000
Latvia	60,000
Esthonia	70,000
Non-Bolshevik Russia	16,000
Hungary	100,000
Armenia	150,000
Total	2,661,000

Besides providing meals, there is a distribution of clothing, and, "according to present plans, about 1,200,000 children will receive outfits consisting of a pair of heavy shoes, two pairs of heavy stockings, a suit of underclothes, and enough heavy woolen cloth to make a suit of outer garments, together with needles, thread, and buttons."

The American Red Cross is now winding up its overseas work. "At the beginning of the present year it still operated in France, England, Italy, Belgium, Siberia, North Russia (Archangel), Switzerland, the Balkans, and Palestine; but every month the number of workers in these various fields becomes smaller." The work of the Red Cross in the Balkans, however, still "surpasses in volume that of all other voluntary relief agencies combined, excepting the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Funds." Altho the American Red Cross is thus withdrawing its special work, it is an important part of the International League of Red Cross Societies, whose aims are emergency relief, preventive medicine, and child welfare. H. P. Davison is chairman of the board which directs the League's work. An active campaign against typhus has already been started in Poland, in which a number of national organizations are cooperating.

The Near-East Relief Committee, formerly known as the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, is now operating throughout Asia Minor from Egypt in the south, through Syria, Palestine, Persia, and the Caucasus and Turkey proper. Its food-relief work has been very successful. The committee now employs 87,080 workers in industrial workshops, maintains forty-four hospitals with a monthly clinic attendance of 150,000, and sixteen homes for women rescued from harems. About six hundred relief-workers are in the field for this committee, and their ranks are augmented by workers from denominational mission boards and college and Y. W. C. A. units.

The three organizations for Jewish war-sufferers, federated in the Joint Distribution Committee, distribute funds in practically all of Europe except *Soviet* Russia and in Palestine, Persia, and Siberia, and in other countries as need arises. The principal European office is in Warsaw. Between November, 1914, and November, 1919, this committee distributed more than $25,000,000. It is doing a great deal of work in Poland, where it has nearly nine hundred relief centers.

The American Friends Service Committee is engaged in relief reconstruction work in France, Serbia, Poland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Palestine, and Mexico. It has sent from America 657 workers to France, nineteen to Germany, fourteen to Serbia, six to Russia, one to Poland. Many of the workers in France are now moving into Central Europe. A recent reporter is quoted as saying that in France "the three-cornered combination of English Friends, American Friends, and American Red Cross proved to be an ideal arrangement."

The Y. M. C. A. is carrying on considerable miscellaneous work in Europe. It is helping people in the devastated area of France; it is cooperating with the Polish Government to help war-prisoners; it is preparing for extensive work in Russia; it has forty-three trained secretaries aiding reconstruction in Czecho-Slovakia; it is doing welfare work in Greece and around Constantinople; and is cooperating with other agencies in Palestine, Egypt, and Mesopotamia.

The Y. W. C. A. is working for women and girls through its War-Work Council in a number of European countries, including France, Poland, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, Belgium, Roumania, and the Near East. Their budget for 1919 was $3,000,000, and will be about a third of that for 1920.

The National Allied Relief Committee, according to Mr. Lasker's account, "is important as the consolidating link of many of the smaller American relief agencies, especially in France. In addition to the collection of funds for the affiliated organizations, the committee maintains a general fund for undesignated contributions."

The writer in *The Survey* now turns to note what is being done to meet the individual needs of the different countries. In France the chief fields are antituberculosis and child-welfare work. The Rockefeller Commission has taken over the antituberculosis campaign of the Red Cross, whose child-welfare work has been practically abandoned. The Y. M. C. A. is nearly through in France. The Friends are continuing their work and are maintaining a number of hospitals and homes for the needy. The Friends are also doing a large amount of extremely important reconstruction work of permanent value. For instance, its agricultural department has done plowing,

(*Continued on page* 129)

METHODIST STAND ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is the keystone of industrial organization, and is the central point on which have hinged many of the disputes between capital and labor. It is recognized in principle by Methodist authority, and *The Living Church*, an organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, regrets that this recognition "contrasts sadly with the timidness of our own legislative body." Shortly before the final adjournment of the last Episcopal General Convention and at a time when the attendance was small, a resolution indorsing the principle of collective bargaining was dropt because a number of deputies objected to consideration and others stated that they did not know what the term implied. In noting this, *The Living Church* prints several extracts from official Methodist utterances, which indicate a very definite denominational attitude:

General Conference of 1908:

"The organization of labor is not only the right of laborers and conducive to their welfare, but is incidentally of great benefit to society at large. . . . Their efforts to improve their conditions should receive our heartiest cooperation. . . . . ."

General Conference of 1912:

"The immediate application, in every industry, of the principle of collective bargaining, is not only essential to the protection of the modern industrial worker, but it is the first step toward that cooperative control of both the process and proceeds of industry which will be the ultimate expression of Christianity in industrial relationships."

General Conference of 1916:

"The first method of realizing democracy in industry is through collective bargaining. This gives wage-earners as a group the right to determine in conference with their employers the terms and conditions of employment.

"The principle of collective bargaining being generally accepted, the urgent question is what method shall embody it. To recognize the principle without supporting some method that will make it effective is but to mock the hopes and struggles of the workers with barren words and to deserve their indignation and contempt.

"There are two methods of collective bargaining now in use. One unites employers and organized workers in agreements which require the employment only of union men. In the other they jointly agree that a preference shall be shown to union men, both in hiring and dismissal, without denying the right of employment to the non-union man. . . . Between these two methods it is not the function of the Church to decide. To those employers and workers, however, who reject both of these methods as undesirable, the churches must point out that they are under moral obligation to discover some other form of collective bargaining that will make for the good of their industry and of society at large. The safety and development of the workers, the best interest of employers, the security and progress of the community all demand it."

The Board of Bishops, 1912:

"We, therefore, declare our approval of labor organizations and other defensive alliances of all whose interests are threatened or invaded. Such united and unified action is their only recourse under present conditions. . . . Nor should any Christian deny to another person the right of individual choice in the disposal of his own services. Principles are greater than present personal exigencies, and no man can afford to violate the principle under which he himself claims protection."

The Board of Bishops, 1916:

"We call upon our members as employers, investors, or wage-earners to do everything in their power to further measures such as trade agreements between employers and organized workers, minimum wage-adjustments, profit-sharing cooperative plans, which look toward the maintenance of a living-wage, the correction of unjust inequalities in the distribution of wealth, the increasing democratization of industry, the Christianization of the world's work in the name of that abundant life which our Master came to promote."

The Board of Bishops, 1919. (Special Message.)

"We favor collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure."

The Methodist Federation, notes *The Living Church*, adds to these its own comments:

"Speaking for ourselves, it seems to us clear:

"1. That 'grievance committees' and joint meetings to discuss conditions that arise in the course of employment do not constitute collective bargaining.

"2. That if collective bargaining is to be an effective step toward a wider democratic control of industry there must be the closest possible approach to equality of bargaining power between capital and labor.

"3. That there can not be equality of bargaining power unless capital and labor can have the same opportunity to deal as federated units and to choose representatives."

DENOMINATIONAL LEAGUES OF SOLDIERS

THE MORAL INFLUENCE of the ex-soldier is besought in a plan of the Presbyterian General Assembly's National Service Commission to form "The Allied Comrades" among Presbyterian war-veterans, and an association somewhat similar in character, but with the additional aim of providing permanent proof of Jewish patriotism, is the Hebrew War Veterans' Organization, which is already established. The task of forming the Presbyterian association has been given to a committee of chaplains, of which George J. Russell is chairman, and one of whose members is Paul D. Moody, Bishop Brent's associate on the head chaplaincy board in France. This idea of inviting churchmen lately in the Army or Navy to band themselves together in a peace-time society for religious and moral ends is obviously not one with any particular denominational shade, we are told in *The Continent;* but since it was first suggested to this denomination it was deemed better to develop it first through Presbyterian connections. If it succeeds here, effort will be made to popularize the idea so as to make it of denominational and interdenominational import. As to the attitude of the ex-service man, and, through him, of the American Legion—

"Some say that soldiers and sailors of Christian life and church experience do not wish now to be distinguished from their Christian neighbors as a special group—that their preference instead is to resume their old places as every-day members of their familiar congregations and have everybody forget, as they themselves are supposed to wish to forget, that they were ever absent on the unpleasant business of war. But in the general field of citizenship returned sailors and soldiers very readily—the great majority of them—connect themselves with the new American Legion. And in regard to that they continually say that they do not think of the legion as separating them from the common run of American life, but simply as putting them in a better position to serve, under inspiration of their war-experience, the comprehensive interests of the whole nation. Over and over again it has been stated that the American Legion was formed not to foster pride and exclusiveness among the young veterans, but to unite them in the civic service of the nation as they were so lately united in its military service. The same purpose toward the church is the ideal of 'The Allied Comrades.'

"In the local church it is not even intended to be an independent society, but rather a department or subsidiary of whatever men's organization may already exist in the church's working scheme, whether brotherhood, league, club, class, or invitation committee. It is an effort to preserve the old battlefield comradeship so as to make it the core of a new enlistment in behalf of Jesus Christ."

The chief purpose of the Hebrew War Veterans' Organization is set forth in *The Jewish Tribune* (New York), which believes:

"Not only will it serve to unite the Jewish soldiers and sailors who served their country when she most needed them, but it will undoubtedly also prove an important factor in warding off all the anti-Semitic attacks that may be made on American Jews in the future, using their alleged disloyalty in the war as a pretext."

HOW SEVEN TEXTS STIRRED ST. LOUIS

ADVERTISING RELIGION by placarding the street-cars with quotations from the Bible was found most effective in starting a campaign for the evangelization of St. Louis, which was followed up later by less sensational methods. Who thought of this novel idea is not publicly revealed, but the story is now told in *The Christian Herald* by a correspondent said to be thoroughly conversant with the facts, who explains that it was originated by a woman who wished to bring the message of the Gospel home every day "to the hearts and consciences of hundreds of thousands of people in all walks of life." After careful consideration she thought out a definite plan. Then,

"The advertising company was visited and listened sympathetically. Various paper-houses were called upon and gladly agreed to donate their services. God opened the way and 'made good' at every turn.

"On the morning of July 15 St. Louis awoke to find its whole street-car system, carrying over a million passengers daily, covered with Gospel placards—a placard in every car—seven different texts being used, one text on each placard (except that in one case two texts were used). The following were the seven texts:

"'For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved' (Rom. 10:13).

"'Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near' (Isa. 55:6).

"'Choose you this day whom ye will serve . . . but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord' (Josh. 24:15).

"'The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin' (I John 1:7).

"'If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us' (I John 1:8).

"'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners' (I Tim. 1:15).

"'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest' (Matt. 11:28).

"The whole city was stirred. The passengers commented, and so did the newspapers; and even in other cities the papers reproduced the texts and made sundry remarks.

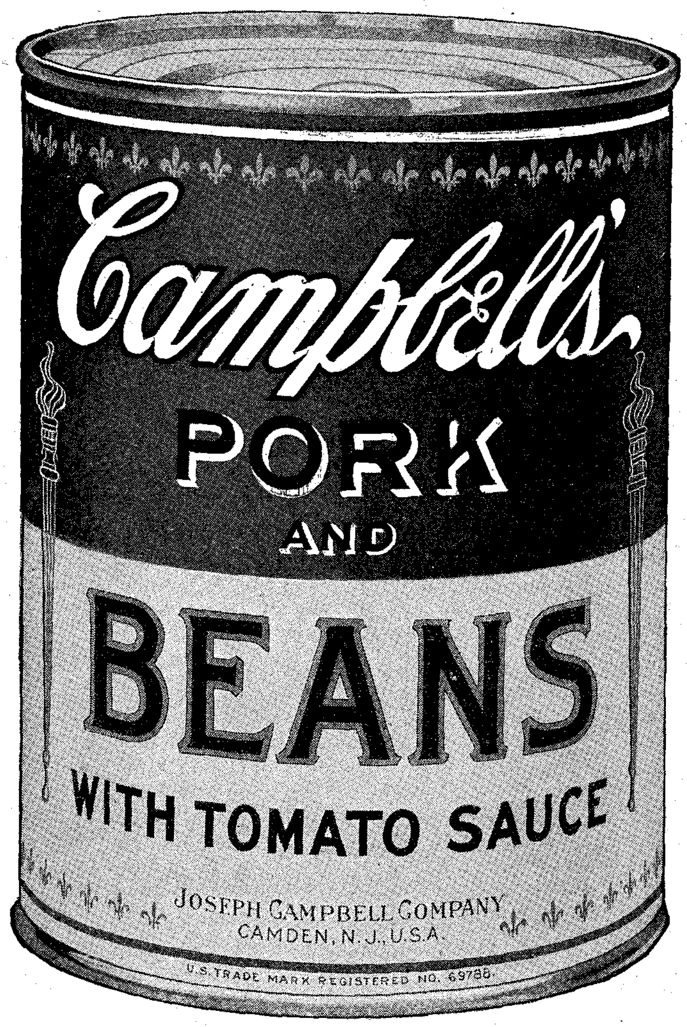
"For an entire month the placards were carried in the cars, and some of them for three or four months. Nothing else appeared with the texts, and no clue of any kind was given that could disclose the identity of the originator. She has preferred to remain in the background, that Christ alone might be exalted. 'And I, if I be lifted up, . . . will draw all men unto Me.'

"Hundreds made inquiry, thousands doubtless were benefited, and the whole city, the writer believes, was unconsciously influenced in the direction of God and righteousness.

"Here is the overheard testimony of one passenger, and the experience of thousands for aught we know may have been similar: 'That verse,' pointing to a text in one of the cars, 'has changed my whole day. I got on the car this morning with my heart full of bitterness and resentment. I saw the verse, the bitterness left me, and I went to my work refreshed for the day. It has blessed my whole day.'"

Great good has resulted from this method of evangelization and, according to the writer in *The Christian Herald*, other cities took it up, and in St. Louis it was followed by a bill-board campaign during December. A hundred large bill-boards were covered with the familiar John 3:16 Gospel invitation, headed: "God's Christmas Gift." We are assured in conclusion, that "the foregoing methods of evangelism, extended also to the advertising columns of newspapers, have almost infinite possibilities, if conducted prayerfully, systematically, and without ulterior motive."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS


Campbell's
PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J., U.S.A.
U.S. TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 69788

You can digest Campbell's Beans

Campbell's Beans are made in kitchens famous for wholesome food products. Campbell's Beans are slow-cooked, which means that they are thoroughly cooked. The delicious tomato sauce—an exclusive Campbell's triumph—acts as a healthful stimulant to the digestion. These selected beans, rich in nutrition, are thus readily assimilated. Good food and delightful food!

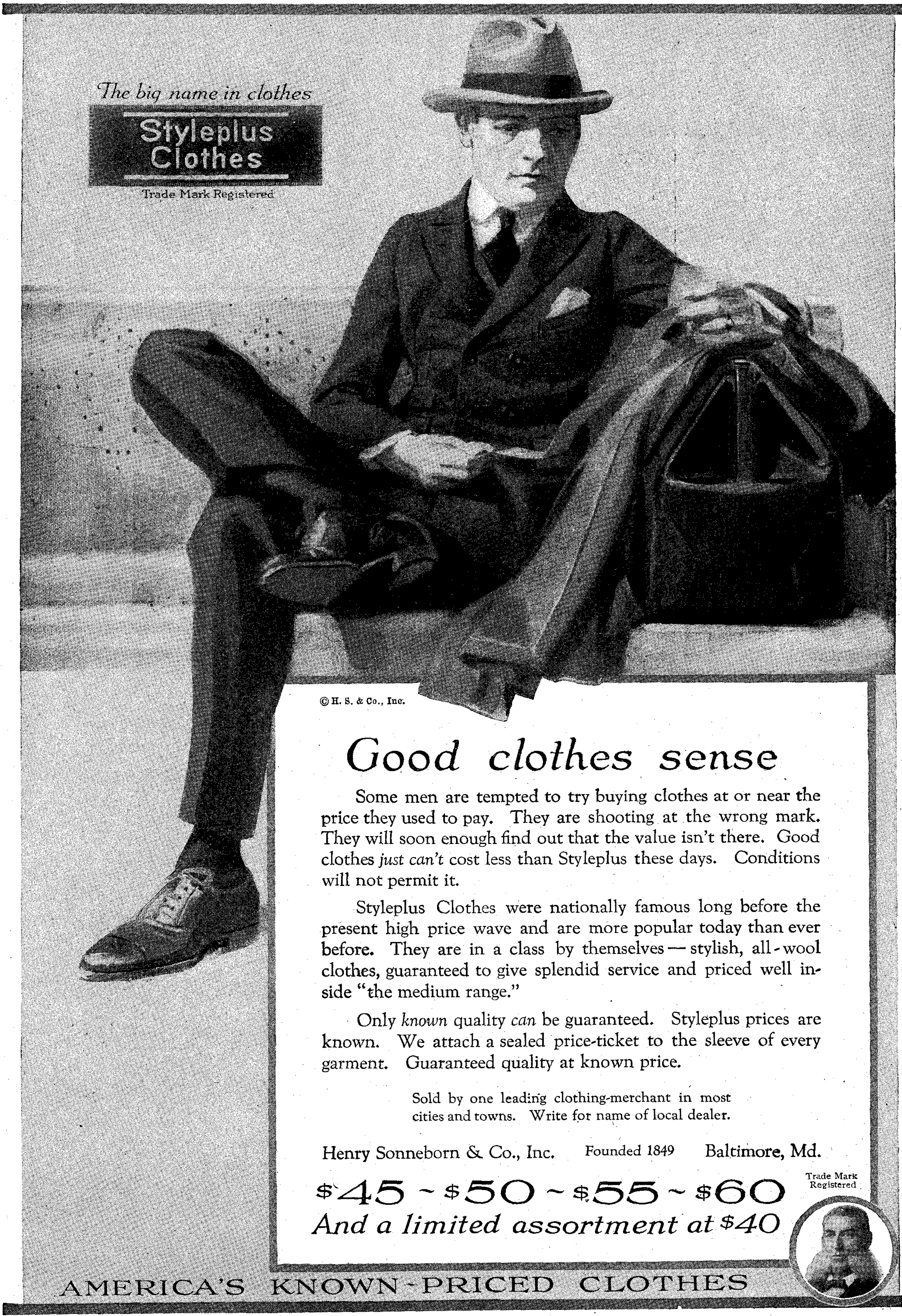
15c a Can

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



Good clothes sense

Some men are tempted to try buying clothes at or near the price they used to pay. They are shooting at the wrong mark. They will soon enough find out that the value isn't there. Good clothes *just can't* cost less than Styleplus these days. Conditions will not permit it.

Styleplus Clothes were nationally famous long before the present high price wave and are more popular today than ever before. They are in a class by themselves — stylish, all-wool clothes, guaranteed to give splendid service and priced well inside "the medium range."

Only *known* quality *can* be guaranteed. Styleplus prices are known. We attach a sealed price-ticket to the sleeve of every garment. Guaranteed quality at known price.

Sold by one leading clothing-merchant in most cities and towns. Write for name of local dealer.

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc. Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

$45 ~ $50 ~ $55 ~ $60 Trade Mark Registered

And a limited assortment at $40

CURRENT POETRY

IN Edward Knoblock's play, called "My Lady's Dress," successive detached scenes showed the life tragedies involved in the production of materials for the gown that the lady wore without a thought of the hands that wrought for her. A similar idea is comprest into these lines in *The Atlantic Monthly* (March):

HANDS

By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson

Tempest without: within the mellow glow
Of mingling lamp and firelight over all—
Etchings and water-colors on the wall,
Cushions and curtains of clear indigo,
Rugs, damask-red and blue as Tyrian seas,
Deep chairs, black oaken settles, hammered brass,
Translucent porcelain and sea-green glass,
Color and warmth and light and dreamy ease.

And I sit wondering where are now the hands
That wrought at anvil, easel, wheel, and loom—
Hands, slender, swart, red, gnarled—in foreign lands
Or English shops to furnish this seemly room;
And all the while, without, the windy rain
Drums like dead fingers tapping at the pane.

Now and then a versifier lends distinction to "The Conning Tower" of the New York *Tribune*, but he carefully conceals his identity in initials:

INVALIDED

By G. S. B.

He often stood beside his gate,
An honest faced old man,
When days were fair,
Early and late,
As I chanced by I'd mark him there—
Not bent, but tremulous,
Clasping the pickets; and his eyes would scan
The railway-line. Ever intently thus
He stood. Sometimes a coaxing Irish smile
Was turned my way. "Come, rest awhile!"
He'd call, and beckon with his cane;
And we would talk as afternoons would wane.
He told how in the middle night he woke
And knew his strength had vanished at a stroke,
And how he gave one broken, bitter cry,
Praying that ere the morning he might die.
But he had learned to bear it; liked the sun;
And had not lost his old-time love of fun.
He had been track-boss, so he said,
Before his legs were dead,
With six or eight spry lads to do
The tasks he bid them to;
Had lived a hearty life, keeping his section trim;
In all the years no man complained of him.
But, now he was laid by, others would be
Doing his work—no doubt as well as he;
All he could do now was, when days were fine,
To stand there, gazing up and down the line—
Of what he saw, no longer part . . . . . .
Plutarch, I think, advised: "Eat not thy heart."

But G. S. B.'s muse is not always somber, as this other from the same source shows.

NIGH TO JERICHO

By G. S. B.

("Landscape is a state of mind."—*Amiel*).

A golden fortnight we had come afoot
Across the Green Hills. We had looked upon
Lake Willoughby, as lovely as Lucerne;
And Memphremagog, whose discordant name
Belies its beauty, linked with Whittier's muse.
Up breezy tracks we climbed and in dark glens
We rested, or beside a vocal brook,
n the warm odors of the evergreens.
We stood on Mansfield's summit and beheld
A crumpled world—gigantic parapets
And headlong scarps—stretched like a giant's dream;
While, seen afar through that untroubled air,
Lay shimmering the long glory of Champlain.
And then, as we drew on toward Jericho,
A gaffer hailed us from a moss-hung barn,
Wishing to know what matters called us forth—
Old Home Week, so he ventured; or perhaps
A ball play, or a drill at Burlington?
"No, uncle," some one said, "we're simple chals,
Just taking in the scenery." With mistrust
He eyed us and our budgets. "Why," said he,
"I've druv across these hills fer forty year
An'"—this with scornful stress—"I never see
No scenery!" And he watched us out of sight.

Kipling's "Open Road" may have been responsible for this Antipodean rime, but there is a native expression, less sophisticated than Kipling, in this Sydney *Bulletin's* verse. The pleasant converse with snakes, for example, is not common in the older world:

INVITATION TO THE ROAD

By P. F. Birkett

Philippa, hark to that reedy note!
It never came from a feathered throat.
It's Pan with the pipes at his bearded lips
Calling "Philippa, Philippa, burn your ships!
Come with your lover alone to-day
Over the hills and far away!

"Philippa, come to the dappled wood
Before its laurels are cut for good,
Or ever the skylark of youth is flown—
Bird-in-hand's better than Bird-alone,
And the only tune that the Panpipes play
Is '*Over the hills and far away.*'"

Curled in my heart like a small, sweet snake
I feel the Romany urge awake.
New-found love, tho your eyes are blue
Well I know you are gipsy, too!
We'll mount and ride through the golden day
Over the hills and far away.

We'll ride at ease through the gold of noon
Till dusk floats up with the golden moon,
Hung like a lamp in a lilac-tree,
A light for lovers like you and me,
Till the love-tide ebbs, and we sink to sleep
On a bed of bracken spread wide and deep,
To wake and ride at the dawn of day
Over the hills and far away.

The incessant importuning of the dead for some message from the world of spirit seldom carries with it a thought of reciprocal obligation. Mr. Peck here imagines this quite reasonably, and in the Boston *Transcript* presents the dilemma of this new faith:

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO SAY?

(*To Sir Oliver Lodge*)

By Samuel Minturn Peck

Sir Oliver, we hope it's true
That you have bridged the great divide,
That we may hear—indeed we do—
From Loved Ones on the other side;
For likewise loving us we know
With just as keen a longing they
Crave tidings from us too . . . but, oh,
What are we going to say?

Our Dear Ones happy where they are—
For of that hope who'd be bereft?—
How sad their happiness to mar
By what has happened since they left!
Sweet is the thought that they are spared
Our sorrow's sight day after day;
But . . . if they ask us how we've fared—
What are we going to say?

Would not high heaven turn to hell
Unto a mother were she told
That powers of evil had worked a spell
And bound the babe she used to hold?
And all the wrongs no faith can flout,
That God, it seems, could cast away,
If Spirit voices ask about—
What are we going to say?

Ah, oftentimes we hear it said—
And we applaud the speech at birth—
'Tis truly fortunate the Dead
Surmise no more the ills of earth:
Now if the veil is to be torn,
And mystery have no further sway,
Mayn't answers true make Heaven mourn—
What are we going to say?

Sir Oliver, the hour we die,
Say, would it not be greater gain
To meet our Loved Ones in some sky
That does not know of earthly pain?
On second thought were it not best
To still dream on, and love, and pray;
For if we pray in our unrest . . .
What are we going to say?

Spoon River, we might say, is taking its rise in more parts of the country than just Illinois. The foregoing, and this from a little volume called "The Township Line" (Harpers), shows that it finds its way among Connecticut hills.

DOOR-STEPS

By Albert Frederick Wilson

A door-step
Should be made
To face the West

So that
When a man
Is through,

He can sit
And watch the sun go down
And say:

"Go along
With you!
My job's done."

Most of the sketches of New England types are too long for quotation, but this other brief one is a flash of the mystical character of these people. Owen Wister, by the way, has said he found a belief in the phenix to be still existent in Connecticut:

HAUNTED HOUSES

By A. W. Wilson

The Haunted House
Upon my road
Is neither
Red nor white.

It has
No shutters
Barred upon a mystery.

No cedar-trees
With shadows
Lying on the night.

But sometimes
When I ride
And all my neighbors'
Lamps are still

I hear a Voice!
And then I say,
"I guess it must
Have been the wind!"

LESSONS IN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY—III

FROM ARTHUR TO GRANT

PRESIDENTS OF FIFTY YEARS—In our first article on the Presidents of the past fifty years odd we traced the path to the Presidency of President Wilson, of ex-President Taft, and of the late President Roosevelt. The pursuits of President Wilson were in the field of education and of letters, it was shown, until he suddenly loomed in politics with his nomination for the Governorship of New Jersey in 1910. President Wilson was then in his fifty-fourth year, and as an educator had reached the high rank of president of Princeton University. The high road of ex-President Taft's career was in the realm of law, from which his exceptional abilities and the course of events inevitably turned him to political life. But the late President Roosevelt, it will be recalled, joined the Republican party as soon as he had terminated his post-graduate course in law at Columbia University in order to devote himself to politics as a career. In the second article treating of the public careers through which the exalted post of the Presidency was reached, we followed the progress of William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, of Grover Cleveland, the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth President, and of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President. The late President McKinley, it was shown, had an estimable war-record and a distinguished record of service in the national legislature and as Governor of his native State of Ohio. The late President Cleveland arrived at the Presidency chiefly through the reputation he earned as Governor of New York State. The late President Harrison had a war-record and was nominated for the Presidency when he was in the United States Senate. To-day we proceed to the Presidents from Arthur to Grant, citing the New International Encyclopedia as authority for the data here presented. In the next issue we follow up these studies with authoritative statements on the powers and province of the Presidential office.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR (1830–86)—The twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He graduated from Union College in 1848, began the practise of law in 1853 and soon became conspicuous at the bar of New York. In the period of the war he served at different times as Inspector-General and as Quartermaster-General of the State of New York, and gained wide recognition for his particularly effective work in preparing the New York troops for the field. Having identified himself with the Republican party in its early days, he obtained from President Grant, in 1871, the highly desirable office of Collector of the Port of New York, and four years later his administration of the office was indorsed by a reappointment. His relations with practical politics and his attitude toward civil-service reform not tending long to maintain harmony between himself and the incoming Administration, he was removed from office by President Hayes. The power of his friends, however, was such that in 1880, partly as a concession to the unsuccessful supporters of Grant, he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and upon his election to that office manifested an activity in Senatorial politics quite unusual with Vice-Presidents. In the factional fight for the control of the New York patronage, he continued in alliance with Roscoe Conkling, the leader of the "Stalwart" faction, against the "Half-Breeds." This bitter controversy culminated in the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt; but the situation seemed altered a few months later, when, upon the death of Garfield, Arthur succeeded to the Presidency. His administration of that office, however, was marked by a realization of its responsibilities, and by principles of procedure different from those which had earlier controlled his actions as a politician. President Arthur was avowedly a candidate for the nomination in 1884, but was defeated by James G. Blaine. He died in November 18, 1886.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD (1831–81) was the twentieth President of the United States. He was born in a log cabin at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831; was left fatherless when two years of age; and his youth was spent in alternate periods of study at school and hard manual work for his own support. In 1858 he entered his name as a student with a law firm in Cleveland, Ohio, and, tho his study was carried on by himself at Hiram, he was admitted to the bar in 1861. Having taken some part as a Republican in the campaign of 1856, he was, in 1859, elected to represent the counties of Portage and Summit in the State Senate. In August, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and in September, colonel. He concluded his military career as a major-general.

Having been elected a Representative in Congress, he yielded to the solicitation of Lincoln, resigned his commission December 5, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, where he joined the radical wing of the Republican party and served as member of the Military Committee until the close of the war. On March 16, 1866, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he made an elaborate speech on the public debt and specie payments. In December, 1867, he returned to the Military Committee as chairman, and held that place during the discussions on the reconstruction of the Southern States. Later he was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of a special committee to investigate the cause of the gold panic in September, 1869, which culminated in the crisis of "Black Friday." In 1871–75 he served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In 1873 charges of corruption were made against him in relation to the Crédit Mobilier. These attracted attention throughout the country, and especially in his own Congressional district. After earnest discussion he was renominated by the three-fourths vote of the convention, and was reelected by a large majority. The charges were renewed two years later, but were met with greater strength. In 1876, there was no opposition in the convention, and in 1878 he was reelected by a large majority. In the Forty-fourth Congress (1875–77) the Democratic party was in the majority. Garfield became a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the minority. After the Presidential election of 1876 he was one of the prominent Republicans requested to witness the counting of votes in Louisiana, and one of two Republican members appointed by the House of Representatives to sit in the Electoral Commission. In December, 1876, he was nominated by his party for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and received the same nomination on two subsequent occasions. In January, 1880, he was elected by the Ohio legislature to the United States Senate.

In the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, June, 1880, he was an earnest advocate of the nomination of John Sherman, of Ohio. The convention was divided between the advocates of General Grant and the opposition favoring James

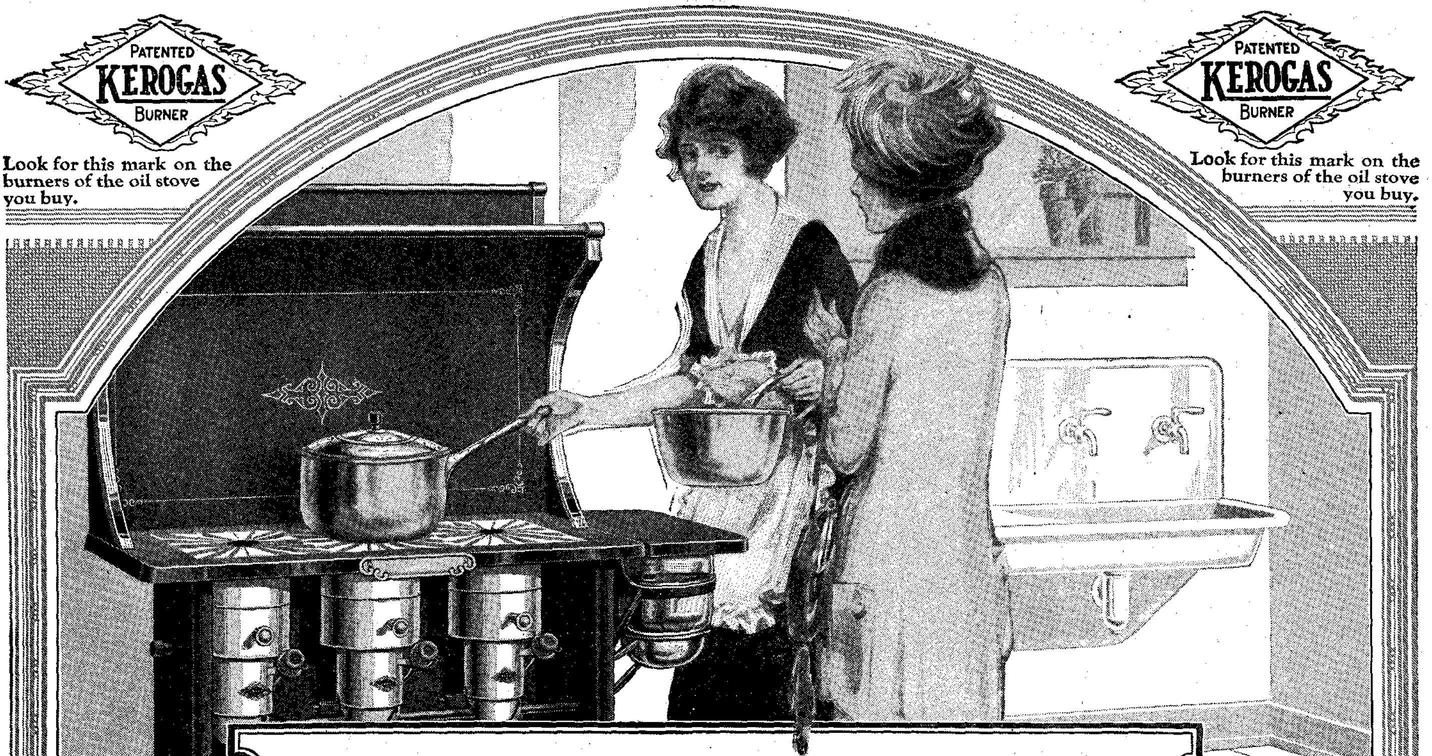
(Continued on page 137)

PATENTED
KEROGAS
BURNER

Look for this mark on the burners of the oil stove you buy.

PATENTED
KEROGAS
BURNER

Look for this mark on the burners of the oil stove you buy.



The Kerogas Burner "Flame Within a Flame" That Makes the Oil Stove 100 per cent Efficient

The wonderful new KEROGAS BURNER makes an oil stove act like a gas range, giving the same satisfactory cooking results and subject to practically the same heat control as a gas range. Be sure that the oil stove you buy is equipped with this magic device that adds the final touch of perfection to oil stove service. Look for the name KEROGAS on the burner!

The KEROGAS Burner produces a clean, powerful, double flame—"the flame within a flame"—concentrated directly on the cooking vessel. And by simply turning a little control wheel you get just the degree of heat you want—quick—slow—intense or "simmering."

The Kerogas Burner Cuts Cooking Costs

The KEROGAS Burner mixes *air* with the oil it burns. This special "aerating" process insures not only a highly concentrated, powerful flame, but also a substantial fuel saving.

Perfect heat control and 100 per cent efficiency in consumption of oil means cooking your meals without waste—the KEROGAS way.

Kerogas Proves Best By Actual Test

Actual comparisons of oil stoves equipped with KEROGAS Burners in competition with the ordinary burners show a marked difference in favor of KEROGAS. Make the test—decide for yourself. Or ask your dealer.

The KEROGAS Burner is built to last as long as the stove itself. One piece, all brass—simple, strong construction—rust proof, leak proof—no complicated mechanism to get out of order.

See Your Dealer Today

A large number of reliable makes of oil stoves are now equipped with the new patented KEROGAS Burner. Ask your dealer to give you a demonstration of the KEROGAS "flame within a flame."

We also make KEROGAS OVENS—*unusually efficient.*

A. J. LINDEMANN & HOVERSON CO.
1211 First Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers of Burners, Ovens, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges

DEALERS' NOTE—The best jobbers are prepared to supply various excellent brands of oil stoves equipped with the KEROGAS Burner.

PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER

Standard Equipment on the Better Makes of Oil Stoves

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

GOLD

GOLD PRODUCTION AND RESERVE

(From a report issued by the American Mining Congress, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1920.)

GOLD STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES

The total gold stock of the United States increased from $1,815,976,000 on December 31, 1914, to $3,080,510,000 on December 31, 1918, a gain in four years of $1,264,534,000, or 69.6 per cent. This increase was due largely to the excess of gold imports over exports, as a result of the trade balance made favorable by the war exigencies of Europe. Since our entrance into the war, however, and more particularly since the embargo on the exportation of gold was lifted in June of last year, the exports have greatly exceeded the imports of gold, which had reduced the gold stock of December 31, 1918, to $2,787,714,000 on December 31, 1919, a loss of $292,796,000 for the year, or 9.5 per cent.

On December 31, 1914, the gold reserve in the United States held by the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to 13.3 per cent. of the total United States gold stock, while on December 29, 1916, it amounted to 25.7 per cent., and on October 31, 1919, to 70 per cent. During the year 1917 a rapid increase in the Federal Reserve gold reserve took place, rising from $736,236,000 on December 29, 1916, to $1,621,905,000 on December 31, 1917, a gain of $885,669,000 or 120.3 per cent.

1919 PRODUCTION

A recent estimate places the gold production of the world for 1919 at $350,000,000, $31,000,000, or 8.1 per cent., less than for the preceding year. With this loss for 1919, the total amount of the decline in the world's gold prduction for the past four years was $119,000,000, or 25.4 per cent. Of this total loss for 1919 of $31,000,000, $18,000,000 may be allocated to the British Empire and $10,000,000 to the United States, the remaining $3,000,000 being the anticipated loss in production for the gold-mines of other countries.

GOLD EXPORTS HEAVIEST ON RECORD

(Editorial from *The American Jeweler*.)

In the ten months' period ending with October, according to the Government's report, exports of gold from the United States totaled $270,000,000, representing by far the greatest outward movement of the metal in our history, save for the $360,000,000 sent abroad in the first ten months of 1917. Even in 1917 there was no monthly total which approached the $82,900,000 exported last June, immediately following the removal of the Government's embargo on shipments. For the entire year 1914, when the heavy pressure brought to bear on our markets by Europe led to the formation of the "$100,000,000 gold pool," shipments were $48,000,000 less than for the ten months of 1919 now elapsed.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD—CALENDAR YEARS 1912–1918

Compiled and computed from United States Mint Reports

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
South Africa	$188,293,100	$181,885,500	$173,560,000	$188,035,156	$192,182,902	$186,503,400	$174,023,300
Australia	54,509,400	53,113,200	46,710,200	48,988,177	40,408,755	35,945,500	29,268,600
Canada	12,648,800	16,598,900	15,925,000	18,977,901	19,234,976	15,200,000	14,687,900
British India	11,055,700	12,178,000	11,378,400	11,522,457	11,206,509	10,756,800	10,028,200
Rhodesia	14,226,900	14,274,700	17,423,100	18,915,324	19,232,165	17,245,000	13,051,300
Other colonies	9,545,600	11,870,800	11,782,000	12,387,163	11,620,705	10,951,600	8,314,300
British total	$290,279,500	$289,921,100	$276,996,700	$298,824,178	$293,886,012	$276,602,300	$249,373,600
Increase or decrease		=0.1%	=4.0%	+7.8%	=1.6%	=5.9%	=9.8%
United States	$93,451,500	$88,884,400	$94,531,800	$101,035,700	$92,590,300	$83,750,700	$68,646,700
Increase or decrease		=4.9%	+6.3%	+6.9%	=8.3%	=9.5%	=18.0%
Russia	$22,199,000	$26,507,800	$28,587,000	$26,322,746	$26,322,746	$18,000,000	$12,000,000
South and Central America	14,956,100	13,020,700	14,775,700	17,135,841	18,097,224	17,156,600	15,795,900
Mexico	24,500,000	19,308,800	19,308,800	6,559,275	7,690,707	9,000,000	16,824,700
All others	20,750,000	22,298,300	21,476,600	18,847,178	18,419,056	19,080,600	18,283,800
Total	$82,405,100	$81,135,600	$84,148,100	$68,865,040	$70,529,733	$62,237,200	$62,904,400
Increase or decrease		=1.5%	+3.7%	=18.1%	+2.4%	=10.3%	+1.1%
World total	$466,136,100	$459,941,100	$455,676,600	$468,724,918	$457,006,045	$423,590,200	$380,924,700
Increase or decrease		=1.3%	=0.9%	+2.9%	=2.5%	=7.3%	=10.1%

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEARS 1914–19 AND THE FIRST HALF 1919–20

Compiled and computed from statistics of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Years Ending June 30	Exports	Imports	Gold Balance Against U. S.	Gold Balance In Favor U. S.
1913–14	$112,038,529	$66,538,659	$45,499,870	$..........
1914–15	$146,224,148	$171,568,755	....	$25,344,607
1915–16	90,249,548	494,009,301	....	403,759,753
1916–17	291,921,225	977,176,026	....	685,254,801
Total three war years, 1914–17	$528,394,921	$1,642,754,082	....	$1,114,359,161
1917–18	190,852,224	124,413,483	$66,438,741	....
1918–19	116,575,535	62,363,733	54,211,802	....
Total five years, 1914–19	$835,822,680	$1,829,531,298	$120,650,543	$993,708,618
1st fiscal half 1919–20	271,135,538	26,088,720	245,046,818	....
Total five years and one-half	$1,106,958,218	$1,855,620,018	$365,697,361	$748,661,800

RATIO OF THE GOLD COVER TO THE DOLLAR OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES IN CIRCULATION

Compiled and computed from Federal Reserve Bulletins.—((000 Omitted.)

Date	Total Reserves	35% of Total Net Deposits	Gold Reserve Held Against Federal Reserve Notes After Setting Aside 35% Against Net Deposits	Federal Reserve Notes In Circulation	Ratio of Gold Cover to the Dollar of Federal Reserve Notes In Circulation	Ratio of the Gold Dollar to the Federal Reserve Notes In Circulation
Dec. 31, 1914	$267,899	$89,606	$178,293	$16,027	$11.12 : $1	$1 : $0.09
Dec. 30, 1915	555,938	137,986	417,952	189,026	2.21 : 1	1 : 0.45
Dec. 29, 1916	753,774	227,733	526,041	275,353	1.91 : 1	1 : 0.52
Dec. 28, 1917	1,720,768	510,298	1,210,470	1,246,488	0.97 : 1	1 : 1.03
Dec. 27, 1918	2,146,219	543,512	1,602,707	2,685,244	0.60 : 1	1 : 1.67
Oct. 31, 1919	2,205,592	647,681	1,557,911	2,752 876	0.57 : 1	1 : 1.77

Play safe with your garden

GIVEN half a chance, any seed may *grow*. But only pure-bred seeds hold the promise of big crops of luscious tomatoes; crisp lettuce—or flowers of gorgeous hue. This is Nature's law.

Ferry's pure-bred Seeds are not "happen-sos". In the great Ferry Trial Gardens weak strains are eliminated. Some of the strongest, most virile plants from each crop of seeds are cultivated to maturity. These must prove true to type, must be prolific, must be susceptible to the efforts of the average gardener before the seed crops are packed under the Ferry Label. This is one of the ways we employ to take the guesswork out of gardening.

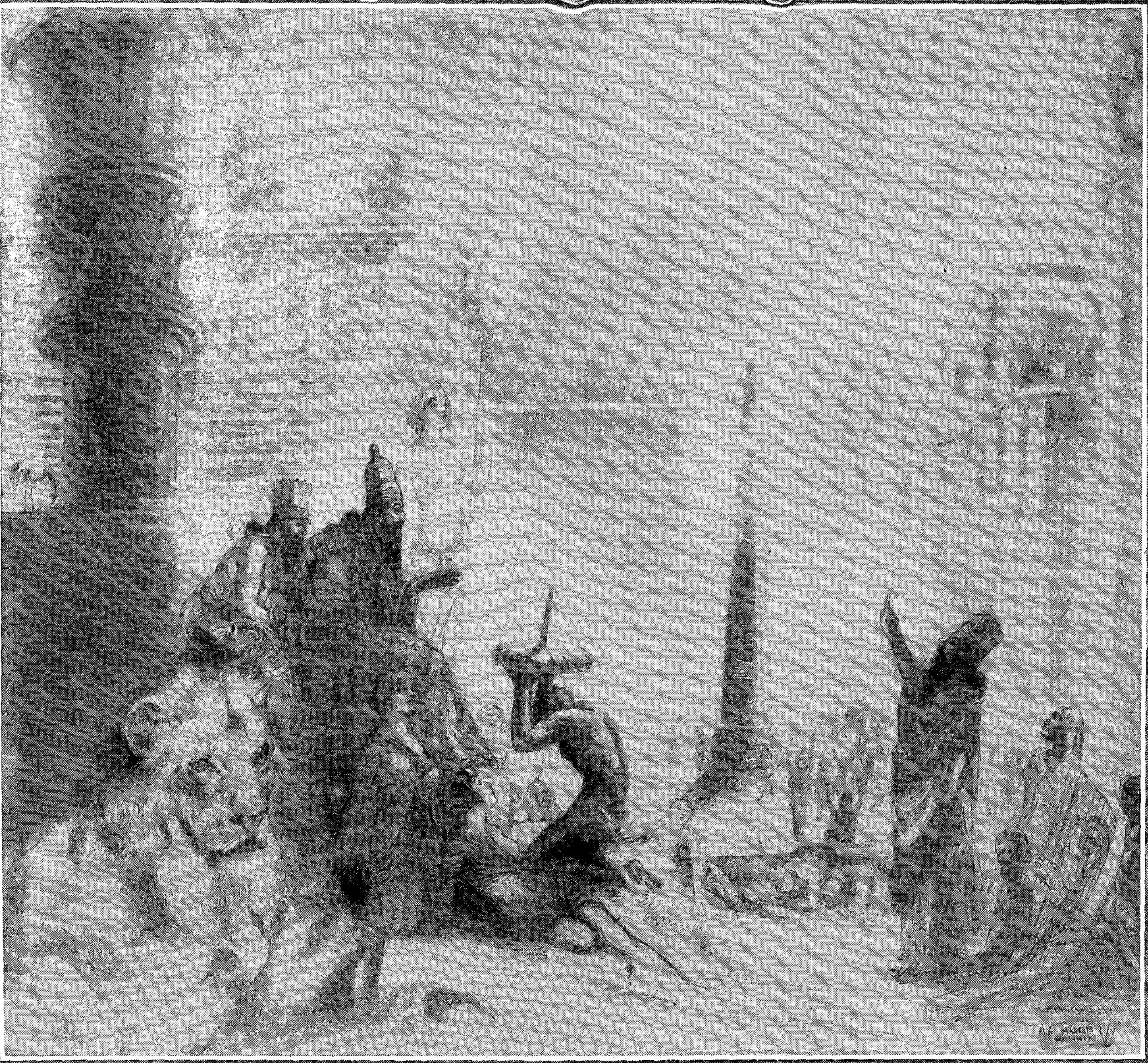
You have but one chance each season. Make the most of it. Write for Ferry's Seed Annual. It tells you what, when and how to plant, how to cook to preserve freshness and flavor.

Dealers everywhere sell Ferry's pure-bred Seeds.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
(and Windsor, Ontario)

FERRY'S
pure bred
SEEDS

Through the Ages with Father Time



THE SUN-DIAL

PAINTED FOR FATHER TIME BY HUGH RANKIN

OBELISKS of the ancient orient were sacred to the sun-god.

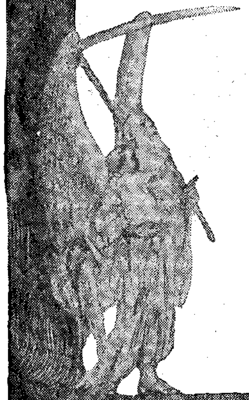
It was to a Babylonian obelisk that Berosus, court astronomer and high priest, owed his inspiration for the first perfected Sun-Dial. King Belshazzar received it on the very eve of Babylon's fall.

The people eyed it with superstitious awe. Surely, the shadow marking the hour was the moving finger of the sun-god himself!

* * *

After twenty-five centuries, Sun-Dials are still used by civilized nations.

But the world's growing appreciation of *the value of Time* gradually brought more dependable time-meters—forerunners of today's marvelous instruments of beauty and precision—



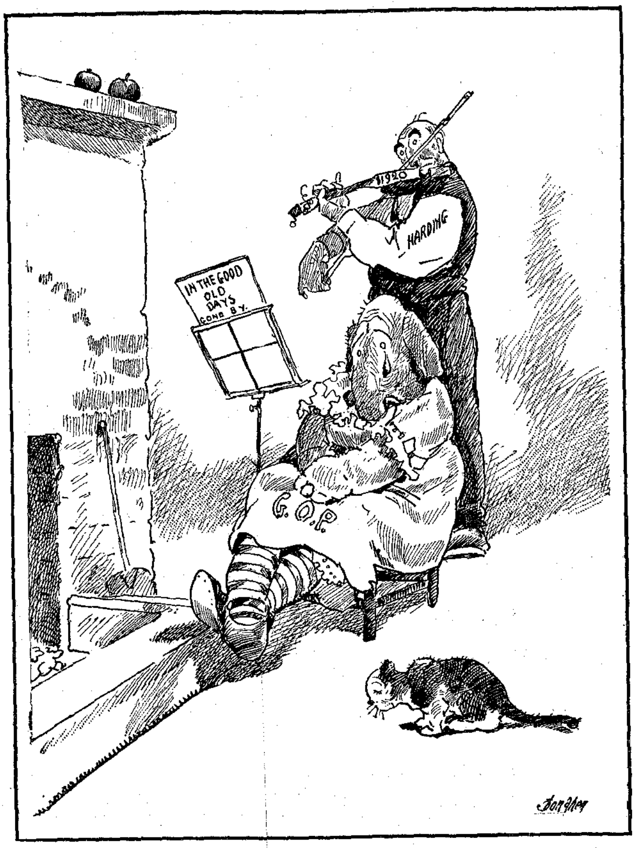
Elgin Watches

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THE McKINLEY QUALITIES OF WARREN G. HARDING

(The Fourth in a Series of Brief Articles Presenting the Claims of Possible Presidential Nominees)

"SENATOR HARDING HAS BEEN COMPARED to the late President McKinley," says the Washington *Post*, quoting "a prominent Ohio Republican" who happened to be in the capital. "The comparison is excellent. Harding is of the McKinley type—safe, sound, courageous, and always ready to listen to counsel." In the pictured physiognomies of both of these celebrated sons of Ohio there is a hint of sternness, even of granite, but, we are assured by several editors, Harding has no more of the dictator, the autocrat, in his system than had McKinley. Mr. Harding himself has come out strongly for majority rule in governmental affairs. "I had rather trust the majority of any party, even the Democratic party," he has declared, "than rely on any outstanding personality in any party, superman or otherwise." This point was made in the course of an address "eulogizing the memory of McKinley at the Memorial-day dinner in the martyred President's honor at Niles, Ohio," as the Yonkers *Statesman* records in the introduction of an editorial laudatory of Senator Harding's character and accomplishment. Harding would come to the Presidency as McKinley did, *The Statesman* points out, after having served in the legislative branch of the Government; and under a man so trained "dictation to the legislative branch of the Government by the Executive will be a thing of the past." At the same time, the candidate has no lack of firmness, as was shown when he flatly declined to accept delegates pledged to himself but instructed in favor of General Wood as a second choice. He is not going to be satisfied with "mere perfunctory or complimentary support," in his own words as quoted by the Philadelphia *Record*. He will run as a "favorite son" of the nation, not merely of his own State, or he will not run at all.


1920
HARDING
IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS CONG 8 Y.
G.O.P.

FIRESIDE SENTIMENT.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

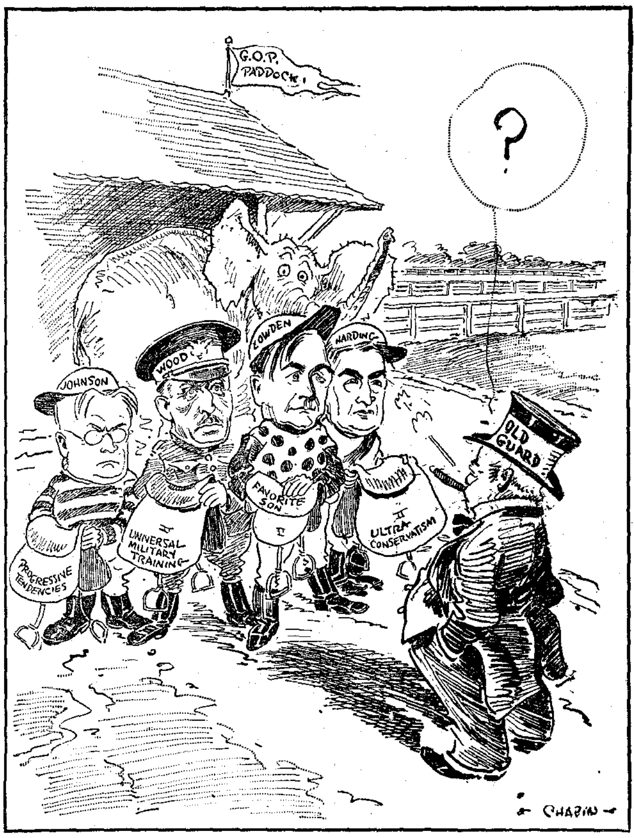
A bulletin entitled "Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio," has lately come from the press, and is being circulated by Robert B. Armstrong, the Senator's director of publicity. It takes up in some details the Ohio candidate's career and personality, about which, as the introduction mentions, it is proper for the public to know "when a man is put forth by those who believe in him as a candidate for high office." To quote from this account:

> Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, was born on his grandfather's farm, where his father then resided, just outside the village of Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, November 2, 1865. He was the eldest of eight children, some of whom have achieved more than ordinary distinction; one in medicine, one as a public-school instructor, and one as a missionary in a foreign field.
>
> He is the son of George T. Harding, then the young village doctor, who found no night too dark and dreary and no journey too long to travel the almost impassable roads of that day to go to the relief of a suffering patient, however poor and unable to pay for the services rendered.
>
> The Hardings are of good old Colonial stock, coming originally from Scotland, settling first in Connecticut, removing later to the Wyoming Valley, Pa., where some of them were massacred and others fought in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Warren, Phœbe Dickerson, was descended from an old-time Holland Dutch family, the Van Kirks; so that in Warren G. Harding is found the blending of the blood of the hardy Holland Dutch and the fearless, alert, and liberty-loving Scotch. The country round about was mostly woodland when Warren was born. His grandfather owned a small tract of land and was neither better nor worse off than his neighbors. They were all engaged in cutting away the timber and transforming a primitive forest into cultivated farms. In those early days every child must contribute his share of toil in overcoming the obstacles of nature in this transforming process. As Warren grew up, he learned to fell the trees, chop wood, split rails, plant and hoe corn, and do all things incident to farm life when crops were raised between roots and stumps, and the labors of the farm were performed by hand. He early acquired the habit of industry.
>
> No fabled goddess hovered over the chamber when he was born. He was just a natural, healthy, robust boy, of humble but honest and pious parentage, endowed with the supremest gifts of nature—good, hard, common sense, a rugged constitution, a sunny disposition, and a heart full of the milk of human kindness.
>
> It was not all toil in those days, and Warren delighted in all the country and village sports. None better than he loved to haunt the old swimming-pool in Whetstone Creek, which ran near by, and none could dive deeper or swim farther. Among his schoolfellows on the village green he was a prime favorite and the leader of the gang. At sixteen he was a man both in stature and in strength; the older boys dared not bully him, and he would not permit them to impose upon the younger lads. In the contentions which inevitably arise on the playground, he early developed those traits of leadership and conciliation which have been characteristic of him ever since.
>
> He attended the village school until fourteen years of age, when he entered the Ohio Central College of Iberia, from which he was graduated, standing high in scholarship; and it was there, as editor of the college paper, that he first displayed a talent for journalism. Like most aspiring young men of that age, he was obliged to stop for a time now and then and earn the money with which to pursue his college course. At one time we find him cutting corn. At another, painting his neighbors' barns. At still another, driving a team and helping to grade the roadbed of the T. & O. C. Railroad, which was then building through that community. At the age of seventeen we find him teaching a district school, and "tooting a horn" in the "brass band" of the village. One of his fellow musicians, who is now at the head of a great manufacturing concern, and who has since sat with him on various boards of directors, recounts

that the band once took the third prize at a tournament; and he adds that "should Senator Harding be elected President of the United States it would not cause him half the pride which he felt on that occasion when we came home with the third prize for our musical proficiency."

At odd times he worked in the little printing-office in the village. He seemed to love the odor of printer's ink and to have a passion for everything pertaining to a newspaper office, even down to the minutest detail of the mechanical equipment. He became an expert typesetter by hand, and when the linotype was first introduced he learned to operate the machine. He is a practical pressman, job printer, and as a make-up man has few equals. The "luck piece" he carries as a Senator of the United States is the old printer's rule he used when he was yet "sticking type."

A friend recalls an incident which is offered as illustrative of Senator Harding's character. Entering the office of *The Star*—of which more anon—the Marion (Ohio) *Star*, of which the Senator is the publisher—one New-year's morning, he found the Senator making up the form. As the story goes:



DIFFICULTY OF SELECTING A JOCKEY.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

"A great Senator you are," said the visitor.

"I'd be a great Senator if I didn't know anything else," he replied, extending a welcoming hand. "You see," he added, "this is a holiday, and we want to go to press as early as possible and let the boys get out and enjoy themselves; so I am just lending a helping hand."

When the task was finished they went up to the editorial sanctum, from which the rumbling of the press in the basement could be heard. Presently, as they chatted, the rumbling ceased. The inevitable, which always haunts a newspaper office in the rush hour, had happened. Springing up, he hastened to the pressroom, and with trained eye located the trouble that had interfered with the operation of the press, remedied it, and the cylinders again began to move.

This same mastery of details has been a characteristic of Mr. Harding in every sphere of his active life. When he purchased his first automobile he would not rest until he had learned to manipulate it with the skill of a chauffeur, and to make such ordinary repairs as are likely to be needed when on the road.

But to return to *The Star*. There is the Senator's idol. The pet child of his youth and the pride of his manhood. When he was nineteen, having completed his college course, his father, Dr. Harding, seeking a wider field, removed to Marion, Ohio, the county seat of an adjoining county, where he still resides, and, despite his seventy-six years, is in active practise of his profession.

The Star was a struggling daily paper, diminutive in size, in a struggling county-seat town of four thousand inhabitants. Young Harding yearned to possess it. Tho it had had such a precarious existence that it was difficult to tell whether it were an asset or a liability, his father, having faith in the boy and wishing to gratify this supreme desire of his young ambition, lent his credit in assisting him in taking it over—the consideration being only the assumption of its indebtedness. The county was then Democratic, and this paper not even the official organ of the minority party.

With the enthusiasm of youth, and the inspiration of one who has his foot upon the first rung of the ladder of his ambition, the young man bent his energies to the task of making *The Star* a beacon-light which should shine out of the darkness, and to lift it out of the depths of all but bankruptcy and give it a financial standing above reproach.

He lived with it by day, and oftentimes far into the night. He dreamed of it. At times he performed every function from "devil" to managing editor. Thorny was the road and sometimes the coffers were so depleted that it was necessary to request advertisers to make advance payment of bills in order to keep the enterprise afloat. But the story of how it grew and expanded, ultimately outgrowing and taking over its competitor is too long to be written here. It is the same old story of love, devotion, energy, resourcefulness, and determination winning against all odds and coming out triumphant in the end.

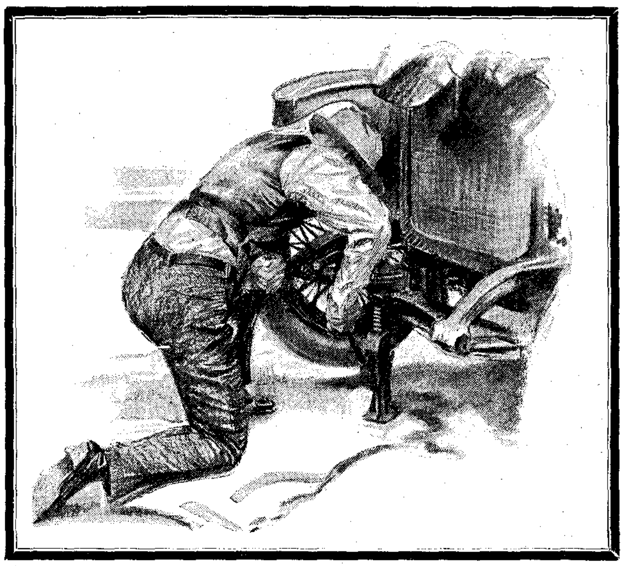
The Star to-day is a prosperous, money-making plant. It could not be purchased at any price. It has the widest circulation of any newspaper in a city of thirty thousand inhabitants in the Middle West. It is quoted more often than any other paper outside the great cities. It has not only grown with the development of the city, but has kept in advance. It has been always a "booster" and never a "knocker"; but in all of his political career not a line has ever appeared in *The Star* boosting his own candidacy. Always conservative, always fearless, it has fought for high ideals and won its way to a place of prestige and power; and the guiding spirit is, and was, Senator Harding. There has never been a strike or threatened strike in *The Star* office. His employees found him always liberal and ever generous, and they love him as a brother. After he had established his paper on a firm foundation he organized a stock company, distributing shares to each of his employees, and he and they still own it.

Mr. Harding is closely identified with many large business enterprises. Since he took over *The Star*, Marion has grown from a country town of four thousand inhabitants to a flourishing manufacturing city of thirty thousand, and he has been a prime factor in this industrial development. He has been a "booster" for every new industry which has located there, taking shares of stock in each to the limit of his ability. Because of his recognized business sagacity he has been made, at one time or another, a member of the Board of Directors of most of these enterprises, lending his counsel and advice, and in turn gathering much valuable information concerning the difficulties which beset the various lines of industry. He is at present a director of a bank, director of several large manufacturing plants, and is also a trustee of the Trinity Baptist Church, of which he is a member, and upon whose services he is a regular attendant when in the city. However, we are told, he has managed to get out of town often enough to see a bit of the world:

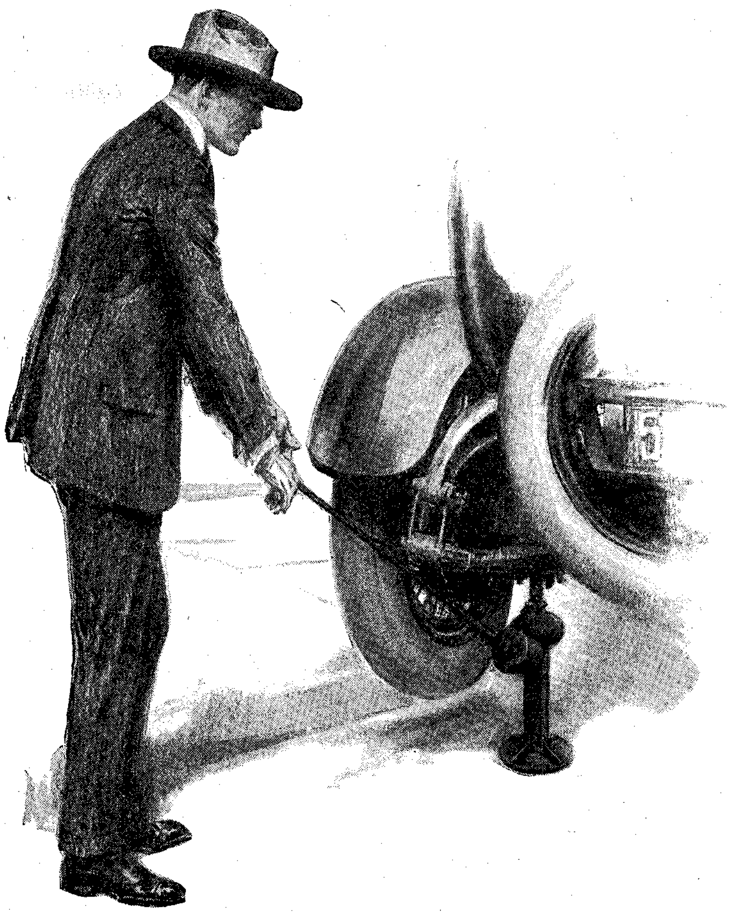
During the last score of years Senator Harding has been three times abroad, visiting most of the European countries, not on pleasure bent, but to study at close range their systems of government and the economic problems with which we have to deal—such as the tariff, the standard of wages paid to labor in the different countries, and the varied conditions surrounding their mode of life; but always he has returned with a deeper love for his own land and a firmer conviction that its form of government is the best which was ever devised by man.

After his election to the United States Senate, and before taking his seat, he visited the Hawaiian Islands to get some first-hand information upon the production and distribution of sugar. He has spoken many times in almost every State of the Union, addressing now a wool-growers' association, now a farmers' institute, now a convention of steel- and ironmasters, and now an association of miners or of railroad employees, or a combination of laborers from some other branch of industry, thus familiarizing himself with the needs of every section, and with the thoughts and hopes and aspirations of all classes and conditions of men. Having himself climbed the ladder from the lowest rung, he has given an attentive ear and careful thought to the claims and problems of men in every station of life.

Mr. Harding has twice represented the Thirteenth Senatorial District of Ohio in the State legislature, served one term as lieutenant-governor, refusing to stand for reelection; and he is now nearing the close of his first term as United States Senator from Ohio. The account continues:



The Old Way—Slow—Dirty—Uncomfortable. You often damage your clothes or skin your knuckles



No crouching! No straining!

With this new jack only a few easy turns are needed

CRAWLING under the car—soiled clothes—skinned knuckles—hard work—"pumping"—lost time—these are the troubles all motorists have had with old-fashioned jacks.

Here's a new *kind* of jack that puts an end to these troubles.

The long, rigid handle of the Kimball Auto Jack allows it to be *slid* into position without effort. A few easy turns at the end of handle raises your car. Reverse turning direction and the car is lowered without strain or jerk. Every ounce of effort exerted is increased a *hundred times* and applied directly at the lifting point.

325,000 cars are carrying this new jack

The new Kimball Auto Jack is *ball-bearing*—friction is reduced to its lowest point. Lost motion is eliminated. *The diamond point hardened steel top* insures the jack against slipping. It has a bulldog grip.

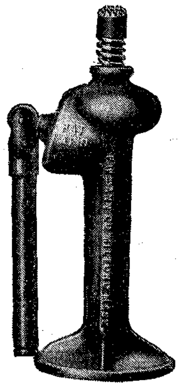
The entire jack folds up compactly and takes up little room in the tool box or under the seat.

Because of these exclusive features, 325,000 cars are already carrying the new Kimball Auto Jack. More motorists are using it every day.

Fourteen leading car-makers have adopted it as *standard equipment.*

We manufacture a special truck jack also, which easily raises the heavy truck and is adapted to general use.

Don't be annoyed again with the troublesome, old-fashioned jack. Ask your dealer to show you the new Kimball Auto Jack.



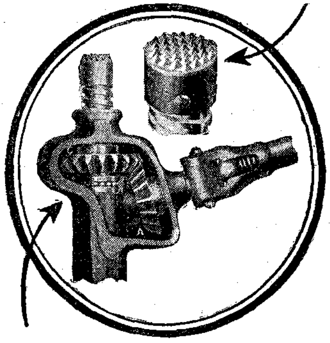
Easily folded up to fit tool box

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY COMPANY, Inc.
23 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
Manufacturers: F. W. Mann Co.

The Kimball Auto Jack is standard equipment on the following cars:

- Holmes
- Michigan Hearse and Motor
- Franklin
- Hudson
- Premiere
- McFarlan
- National
- Cole
- Moline Knight
- Daniels
- Dorris
- Stewart Heavy Truck
- Leach-Biltwell
- G. M. C. Light Truck

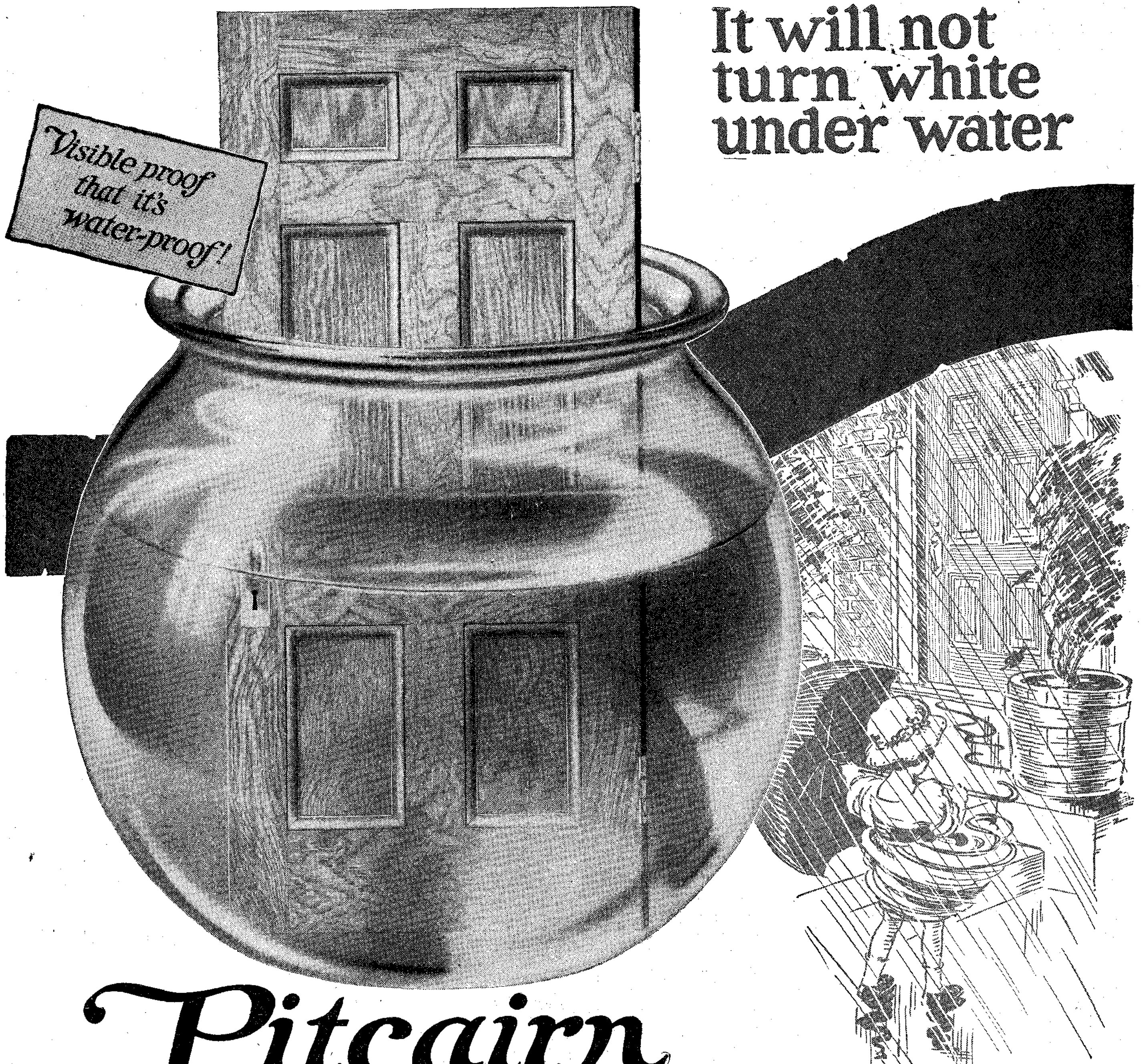
Diamond Point Top It will not slip



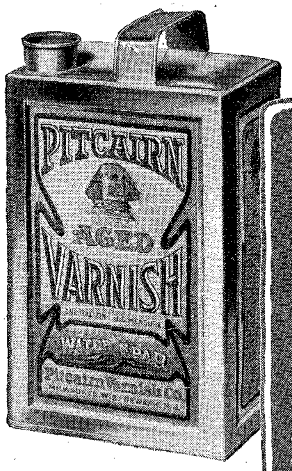
Ball Bearings Make jack work easily

KIMBALL BALL BEARING AUTO JACK

It will not turn white under water


Visible proof that it's water-proof!

Pitcairn WATER SPAR Varnish



HOW could rain and snow make shabby the finish of your varnished door, when the finish would not be harmed if the entire door were submerged in water day and night, month after month? You can see the wood panel finished with Pitcairn Water Spar submerged in the water of an aquarium in your dealer's store and have proof that here is a varnish finish that can not be harmed by water, steam and humidity.

Finish floors, furniture, exterior and interior woodwork with Pitcairn Water Spar Varnish and you will have a rich, piano-like finish, proof even against boiling water.

PITCAIRN VARNISH COMPANY
Milwaukee, Newark, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle
EXPORT DEPARTMENT, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
Distributing stocks in all leading cities of the United States

When he came into this wider sphere of action his experience in the State legislature served a good purpose, and he speedily arose to a commanding place. His fund of knowledge, and his wide experience with men and affairs gave him a comprehensive grasp of the problems with which the public service has to deal; and on his first entrance into the arena it became apparent to his fellow Senators that he was no novice, but one well qualified to render valuable service; and his utterances on the floor of the Senate have invariably commanded respectful attention.

Senator Harding has ever the courage of his convictions, even tho his stand should engender serious opposition. He early advocated preparedness while others were clamoring for peace at any price. He sponsored the bill for preparedness which had the indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt, and he was so closely associated with him during its pendency that it came to be widely rumored through the press that Colonel Roosevelt regarded him the coming man of 1920. This close contact gave each a high regard for the sincerity and singleness of purpose of the other in arousing an unsuspecting people to a sense of impending danger in those crucial hours; and this intimacy continued until the lamented death of this most flaming and strenuous advocate of Americanism.

The recent utterances of Senator Harding on the Peace Treaty and other questions which are now pressing for solution prove him to be a man of poise, not easily swayed by clamor or passionate appeal, and capable of exercising deliberate judgment even amid the turmoil of bitter, partizan strife.

Two years after the unfortunate schism which resulted in turning Ohio into the Democratic column in 1912, Senator Harding was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of more than one hundred thousand, running seventy-three thousand ahead of the next highest on the ticket. In his case there was a complete cementing of the opposing factions.

His selection as chairman of the National Convention soon after he entered the Senate, and without factional strife, bore evidence of his high standing in the party throughout the nation.

The important work which he has done on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and other committees of which he is a member, has brought him in close touch with the great questions, both foreign and domestic, with which the next Administration will have to deal.

CONGRESS WILL INVESTIGATE WHY THE TRAINING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS FELL DOWN

SUNDRY GRATING AND CREAKING SOUNDS which have for some time been emanating from Uncle Sam's rehabilitation machinery for disabled soldiers a few days ago finally penetrated to the ears of Congress. That august body thereupon bestirred itself, and has now ordered an investigation to find out what is wrong. If the stories of persons who have already looked into the matter on their own account are in reasonable harmony with the facts, it would seem that the committee who will conduct this investigation should have no trouble in locating defects in plenty. Ever since the middle of 1918 this rehabilitation machinery has been in operation, using much lubricant and increasing its momentum until now, we are told, it requires some three thousand hands to operate it. There is no complaint that the machinery has been idle. On the contrary, it appears to have been excessively active. But it has failed to produce. The results seem to have been so far from coming up to expectations that they are practically negligible. Briefly, it is stated that out of more than 200,000 disabled men who have registered for training under the Government's rehabilitation act, of whom it is estimated that at least 100,000 are entitled to such training, the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which has this work in charge, has thus far placed only some 24,000 in training and has actually trained and placed in gainful employment only 217 men. Among the reasons assigned for this state of affairs, one appears to be that the rehabilitation machine is so elaborate and moves in such a ponderous manner that most of the effort is expended merely to keep the wheels going around. In the words of an ancient Norse saying, the situation presents a case of "a great cry, but little wool, as the man said when he sheared the swine." Of the 3,000 employees connected with the organization, 1,000 are in Washington, and their work, we are told, is largely a duplication of that of the other 2,000. Every record concerning every man has to be sent to Washington, one copy of some, two of others, again three, five, and even seven. It seems also that the powers directing the operation of the machine have been going along doing things their own way with but little regard for the spirit of the Rehabilitation Act. For instance, it is charged that, contrary to the intention of Congress, the board has in every instance thrown upon the disabled man himself the burden of proving that he was in truth and in fact entitled to training. No man has been given the benefit of the doubt. An indication of this policy is furnished by the following "hard-boiled" order said to have been issued by the board to certain of its agents as to how they should handle the cases of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines:

> 5. The organs used in approving cases are the eyes and the brain. The ears and the heart do not function.
>
> 8. Be hard boiled. Members of the district office staffs will beat you over the head with verbal pressure. District pressure causes all our mistakes. Put cotton in your ears and lock the door. If you are naturally sympathetic, work nights when nobody is there.
>
> 11. Accept advice from central office. Take all the cigarets you can get from members of the district office staffs, but no advice.

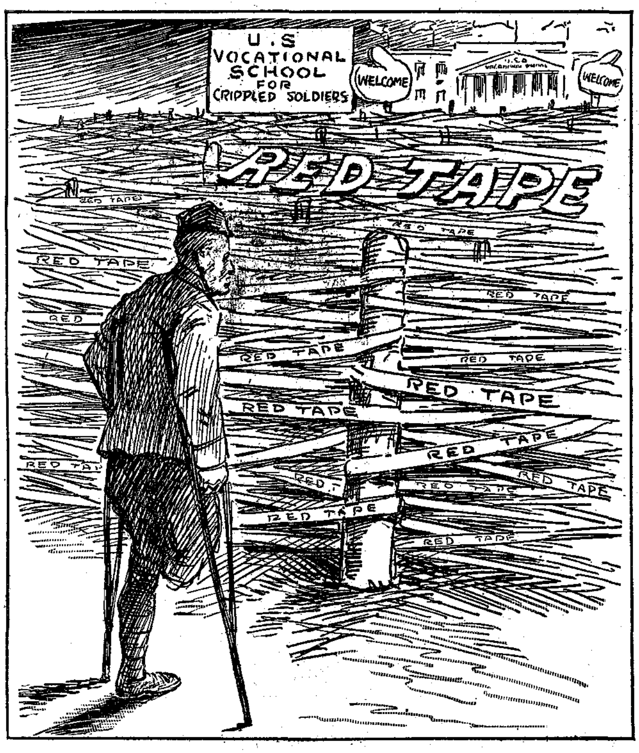
It is admitted that the job of providing adequate training for a vast army of disabled men was a gigantic undertaking and full of perplexities. The question is raised, however, as to whether or not it was so bewildering as to excuse the befuddlement under which those in charge of the work are alleged to be laboring. Among other things, it is claimed that the board is entirely at sea on its statistics, and always has been. In October an official is reported to have said the "extreme" number to be trained would be 50,000. A month later the same man said 50,000 would be the lowest number to be trained. The statement is further credited to him that it would cost $275 to train a man, which figure he later increased to $675, then to $1,400, and the latest estimate is given as $1,500. Rarely, it is said, do two sets of the same figures given out by the board agree. There appears to be a general dearth, also, of specific information, among those who should know, as to what regulations govern the organization and its workings. We learn there was first issued a "code" of 522 sections, superseded by 1,500 regulations, which in turn have been added to and subtracted from until it seems nobody knows just where he is "at." These and a few other facts are discust by Harold A. Littledale in a remarkable series of articles in the New York *Evening Post*, dealing with the defects of the rehabilitation machine. Endless and deadly delay seems to have been the main result of the manner in which Mr. Littledale says the machine has been operated. "It has been so slow to move that thousands of men eligible for retraining to-day despair of the Government keeping its promise to make them once more efficient and self-respecting members of society," he says. And further, "delay leads to disgust, and 30 per cent. of the men approved for training drop out and throw up their chances." Mr. Littledale goes on to give a number of typical cases illustrating that delay of which we quote in part from what he says of the experience of Rudolph Faber disabled at Vesle, and rendered incapable of going back to his former work, that of a butcher, by an injury to his left arm. Faber was discharged March 3, 1919, and got a job at such work as he could do, which paid him less by twenty-three dollars a week than his old job. Further:

> Altho the board was intrusted with the work of rehabilitating just such men as Faber, it never got in touch with Faber when he was in hospital. It let him escape. He returned home without having heard of the board, knowing nothing of what the Government would do for him. And he set to work in spite of his disability. To-day he is employed at twenty-three dollars a week less than he earned before he joined the Army.
>
> On July 24, 1919, the Federal Board wrote Faber a letter asking him to call. Faber took a day off from his work and came in from Inwood. He went to the offices of the board. There was what Faber calls "an awful jam" He had to wait

his turn. He kept his left arm out of harm's way as much as possible and hung on. The hours went by. Faber struck up a conversation with some of the other disabled men who made up that "awful jam." From them he learned that some had been waiting three and four months for training. That was disquieting, but Faber had taken the day off and figured he might as well see it through. At two o'clock he reached the desk. He produced the board's letter and was told to go to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and come back the next day. For five hours Faber had been waiting for ten words that could have been written in the letter that brought him there.

But time meant money to Faber. He had not much of a job and he was crippled. He didn't want to lose out altogether, and he told the clerk that he could not get off two days in succession. So the clerk told him to go to the War Risk Bureau for medical examination and promised to write to him. That was July 25, 1919. To-day, more than six months later, Faber, formerly sergeant of heavy trench mortars, wounded on the Vesle while on active service, has heard nothing from the board, commanded by law to reeducate just such men.

That is what the Federal Board for Vocational Education did for Rudolph Faber. It put his name in a folder, gave him a number in a card index—and forgot him!



THE ENTANGLEMENT.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

In the case of Henry B. Katzen, who was gassed in France, Mr. Littledale submits the record of this man's communications with the board, showing entries as follows:

April 13, 1919—Katzen was discharged from the Army. He was gassed and later serious bronchial trouble developed.

May 12—The Federal Board wrote to Katzen about vocational training.

May 21—Katzen filled out an application, aided by a Federal Board agent.

May 26—The Federal Board advised that Katzen be sent to Newark Technical School for training.

June 2—Katzen's choice of training approved by Federal Board.

July 14—Katzen's application went before "Case Board" in New York office.

July 22—The "Case Board" decided to give Katzen training. (Katzen was receiving no money from the board. He was in great distress, as he had a sick wife. The Red Cross came to his aid.)

September 18—The board sent for Katzen, gave him another medical examination and marked his case "doubtful."

October 8—Katzen received his first check from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for disabilities incurred in the service.

October 8—The Newark Red Cross urged that Katzen be reexamined. This was granted and certified copies of the man's discharge paper demanded.

October 20—The Red Cross telephoned and was told the discharge papers were lost. These were sent a second time.

October 30—The Red Cross telephoned again.

October 31—The Red Cross telephoned and was informed that Katzen's case had been approved, and that Katzen would hear from them "at once."

November 5—The Red Cross telephoned and was informed that the case was still pending, as the board now believed Katzen's trouble was "mental."

November 10—The Red Cross again asked that Katzen be examined once more and was told the District Office was waiting for Washington to act.

November 15—The board announced that the case had been approved and that Katzen would be sent an authorization slip "at once."

November 26—Katzen had not received his authorization slip.

November 27.—The board stated the case was going through.

November 28—Katzen received his authorization slip.

December 1—Katzen started a course at Newark "Tech."

That is the way the men were messed about. Red tape dragged along the case of Edward M. Kalish for ten months. Red tape has made Gordon M. Campbell wait for eleven months, and now he has to undergo another medical examination because the board has delayed so long. And Kalish and Campbell and the other thousands have suffered just such delays as Katzen, so that to-day they despair of ever getting training.

It appears that practically all authority in the rehabilitation organization rests in the central office in Washington, from which orders are issued to the fourteen district offices established throughout the country, each under the direction of a high-salaried man who is described, however, as "nothing more than a high-priced clerk." It was from this central office, it is said, that the "hard-boiled" order, heretofore quoted, was sent out. Further illustration of the spirit in which the central office thought the work should be conducted is furnished by an account of the activities of the "eligibility squad," which was created to pass on pending cases when the central office last December discovered that after the machine had been grinding away for nineteen months, there were still nearly eighty thousand such cases needing attention. The squad settled down to clean house and make a showing. It did so, going through all the fourteen districts, and when its work was done, the total registration of 209,059 had shrunk to 129,912. Apparently the squad observed the "hard-boiled" order:

The eligibility squad did not see the men, mind you. It just went through the folders. Many of the folders had incomplete data, but that did not deter the squad. It had to make a showing. It decided on incomplete data. And judging on incomplete data, it knocked down cases from Section 2 training to Section 3 training, and the difference in that is the difference between training with maintenance pay and training without maintenance pay. Not alone that it discarded medical testimony. Those twenty men were all laymen. Not one was a medical man. They did not work in the presence of a medical man, but they discarded medical testimony. Also they classed all medical cases as insane—psychoneurosis, hysteria, neurasthenia, mental inferiority, and morons, all were "insane." These mental cases were all put aside, marked "tickle ninety days," which meant that a clerk should take out the folder once in three months and see what happened, if anything. It did not matter whether a man had some other disease; he was "insane," and his folder was put aside. There were men who had tuberculosis as well as some mental ailment, but these were put aside instead of being given immediate attention. Take the case No. 15020. In the files of the Federal Board he is down as "mental." But this man has tuberculosis. He was in need of treatment for the lungs when the eligibility squad came to his folder. But the squad classified him as mental and marked on the folder "tickle ninety days."

As for knocking down cases from Section 2 to Section 3, in which event the man is deprived of maintenance pay, consider Case No. 670 in the board's files. The man lives at Waverly, N. Y. He has fallen arches. The medical decision is that his disability was aggravated in the service. Three doctors classify him as a "major case," entitled to training with pay. The eligibility squad ignored the medical opinion. It reached the conclusion that the disability was not aggravated in the service. It changed the classification from major disability to negligible handicap. It arbitrarily knocked his case down to Section 3, or training without maintenance pay, which means that the man has to support himself, and is usually offered a free course in a free night school, which he can take himself if he wants to.

Then there is case No. 31,192. The man's occupation is a clerk. He was wounded and is suffering from epilepsy. Medical opinion classifies him as a major case; the eligibility squad

Pennsylvania
AUTO TUBE
"TON TESTED"

The "Ton Tested" Tube conforms perfectly to the contour of a casing.

Properly inflated, it fits *any* type of casing with absolutely no sign of buckle or wrinkle.

No matter how long used, it will not lose shape but will always fit the casing.

Its remarkable tensile strength, quality uniformity, and elasticity have been proved by actual moving picture tests of a 37 x 5 "Ton Tested" Tube:

1—It lifted a five-passenger touring car and scaffold —total weight 2990 pounds.

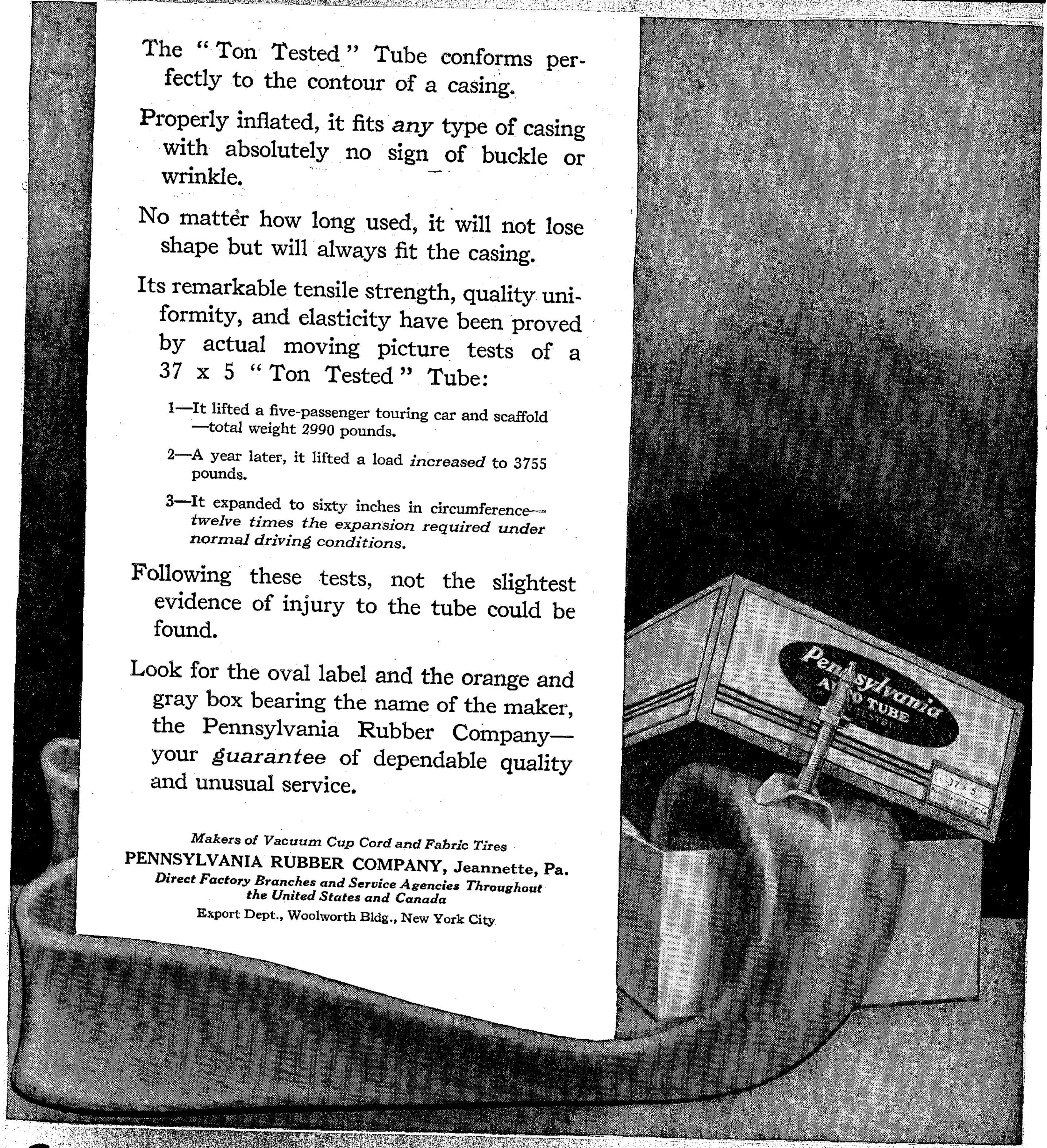
2—A year later, it lifted a load *increased* to 3755 pounds.

3—It expanded to sixty inches in circumference—*twelve times the expansion required under normal driving conditions.*

Following these tests, not the slightest evidence of injury to the tube could be found.

Look for the oval label and the orange and gray box bearing the name of the maker, the Pennsylvania Rubber Company—your *guarantee* of dependable quality and unusual service.

Makers of Vacuum Cup Cord and Fabric Tires
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.
Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
Export Dept., Woolworth Bldg., New York City



Guaranteed Tensile Strength 1½ Tons Per Square Inch!

has overruled that, considers him a minor case, and offers him training without maintenance.

And there is case 3,047. His discharge paper says he is suffering from epilepsy. That no doubt is true. But the board marked him, "Mental—tickle ninety days." But if you look into his papers carefully you will find that he was wounded and gassed. He still suffers from bronchitis. He should have had treatment. But the board, anxious to make a showing, put him aside for three months.

Furthermore, there is case 27,655. He is suffering from dementia præcox. The eligibility squad marks him mental. The medical opinion in the case gives it as a major disability, aggravated by the service; the squad put it down as a minor case and offers him training without maintenance pay.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS, AND HAS NOT, DONE

District—	*Total Registration*	*Approved But Not In Training*	*In Training*
1—Boston	10,568	924	1,670
2—New York City	31,191	1,210	3,199
3—Philadelphia	15,573	547	2,123
4—Baltimore	18,356	833	1,105
5—Atlanta	24,497	879	1,306
6—New Orleans	10,104	836	828
7—Cincinnati	21,505	850	1,847
8—Chicago	30,400	2,333	2,762
9—St. Louis	19,375	1,185	1,638
10—Minneapolis	12,328	547	1,015
11—Denver	Figures not available.		
12—San Francisco	9,207	653	1,579
13—Seattle	5,955	455	753
14—Dallas	Figures not available.		
Totals	209,059	11,252	19,825

A table showing, by districts, the number of wounded men who applied for vocational assistance, compared with the number in training and the number who have been approved and are waiting their turn.

But there is another point. And it is this. Many of these mental cases are trainable. They can be taught gardening and other occupations. Under the ruling of the eligibility squad, however, they will not be trained for at least three months unless they can get their Congressmen to push their cases.

It has often happened that the employees at the board were so distrest at the ruling of the board that they suggested to disabled men that they see their Congressmen. Some employees even wrote out letters, but the board got an inkling of that and issued an order that no employee of the board was to suggest to any man that he get in touch with his Congressman or to write a letter for him.

As is indicated by the foregoing, it appears to be the board's policy never to see a disabled man, but to decide on the merits of his case from the data placed by a clerk on a dotted line. All the board does, it seems, is to send out mimeographed letters, signed with a rubber stamp, and look over contents of folders. As a result of the somewhat sketchy information obtained by these methods, such men as finally are placed in training are afterward often found to be misplaced. Thus men who have not even high-school standing are frequently sent to college where the work is over their heads. On this point one of the instructors of the Louisiana State University is quoted:

> During three months, from September 22 to December 23, 1919, I was connected with the Louisiana State University while vocational students were being sent there from Louisiana and neighboring States. I was not at the university when the first students arrived, as during the war and until September, 1919, I was on leave of absence and was engaged in government service in Washington.
>
> When I returned to my duties at the university there was a small number of vocational students enrolled. No special effort was made by this institution to draw such men there, as it was recognized that the facilities for instructing most of the men were not suited to prospective students with such inadequate preliminary training as the majority of the vocational men possest. The university authorities exprest a willingness, however, to cooperate with the Vocational Board and to accept such students as were sent by the district officer at New Orleans.
>
> I talked freely, however, with a number of instructors who had these men in their classes, and also with the registrar of the university. In no single case did I hear any criticism that was favorable to the policy of the board. With only a few exceptions the students were literally "round pegs in square holes." The chief difficulty was the lack of preparation of the students for the work that was offered in the university courses. A large percentage of the men did not even have high-school work as preparation, and the instruction offered was above their heads. It was a general understanding that nothing in particular was to be expected of them, but that they were to be allowed to attend class and absorb anything that they could.
>
> Of course there were exceptions. Some few men sent by the board had had previous college training and did good work; but such cases were exceptional.
>
> Certain representatives of the board had these conditions called to their attention when they visited the university, and they promised to send a man to look after the needs of the students and to see that those with deficient preparation were coached on the outside in such ~~preparatory work~~ as they required. During the time I was at the institution, however, nothing of this kind was done.

To substantiate what he says regarding the board's apparent inability to visualize the size of their job, and their lack of knowledge as to what it involved, Mr. Littledale quotes from a statement made by Rep. James W. Good, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, after the latter had questioned the acting head of the rehabilitation organization, which statement appears in *The Congressional Record.* Said Mr. Good:

> There never was a body of men anywhere intrusted with a great work who seemed to know as little about the subject, who had as small a vision of the great work with which they were intrusted, as the body to whom we have intrusted the rehabilitation of those boys who have been so unfortunate as to be wounded in this great war.

Further, Rep. Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, is quoted on the same subject:

> Such diametrically opposing announcements convict the board of either gross incapacity, with resulting confusion in their work, or with deliberate insincerity, manifested in deceiving the country to the intended prejudice of Congress. In either case from such a board, from such a management, the interests of the soldiers must suffer. Flinging millions into their care means extravagance and waste.

POLITICS, BANK-EXPLOSIONS, LAWSUITS, AND OTHER LIVE MATTERS IN NORTH DAKOTA

POLITICIANS of the hammer-and-tongs or fire-eating variety, who look with bored digust on the tame and placid course of State politics in most parts of our broad land, may learn something to their advantage by applying to either of the political parties now doing business in North Dakota. The Non-Partizan League has been in control of the State for the past four years, but it is promised the fight of its life at the next election, and the fight is already on. Thus it happens that, while discouraged statesmen nearly everywhere else, equipped with lanterns and microscopes, are searching the landscape for issues, North Dakota has issues to burn—and they are all burning issues, too. The latest political conflagration, whose final casualty lists are just coming in, started in the Scandinavian-American Bank in Fargo. First it was announced that the bank, which was accused of being an "adjunct" of the Non-Partizan League, had "blown up"; later it appeared that the "blow up," said to have been planned by enemies of the League for political purposes, had not been complete, and the bank resumed business. There was a further development in the conviction of H. J. Hagen, president of the bank, on charges of exhibiting false statements of the bank's condition to the State Banking Department. This "marked the climax," said a news report at the time, "of probably one of the most remarkable banking cases the American Northwest has furnished in years."

Two previous articles in these pages followed developments up to the conviction of President Hagen. The first article dealing with the closing of the bank by anti-League officials was objected to by League members throughout the State as prejudiced and unfair; when the bank reopened, "stronger than ever," according to its friends, the League champions were allowed to give their version of the affair, and it was the turn of the anti-Leaguers to object. The present article, quoted impartially from "pros" and "antis," will deal with the conviction of

How Famous Movie Stars Keep their Hair Beautiful

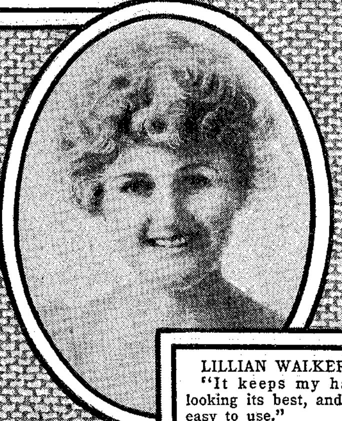
NORMA TALMADGE
"You may use my testimonial to the value of WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO."

ALICE BRADY
"I consider WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO an ideal shampoo. It can be used with such little effort and keeps my hair in wonderful condition."

MABEL NORMAND
"I never knew that a shampoo could be so delightful until I used WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO."

PAULINE FREDERICK
"Not only is the use of WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO beneficial to one's scalp and hair but the refreshing and stimulating after effects are delightful and indescribable."

MAY ALLISON
"Of all shampoos I have ever used WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO is by far the superior."



LILLIAN WALKER
"It keeps my hair looking its best, and is easy to use."

PROPER SHAMPOOING is what makes your hair beautiful. It brings out all the real life, lustre, natural wave and color, and makes it soft, fresh and luxuriant.

Your hair simply needs frequent and regular washing to keep it beautiful, but it cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soap. The free alkali, in ordinary soaps, soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it. This is why leading motion picture stars, theatrical people, and discriminating women use

WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

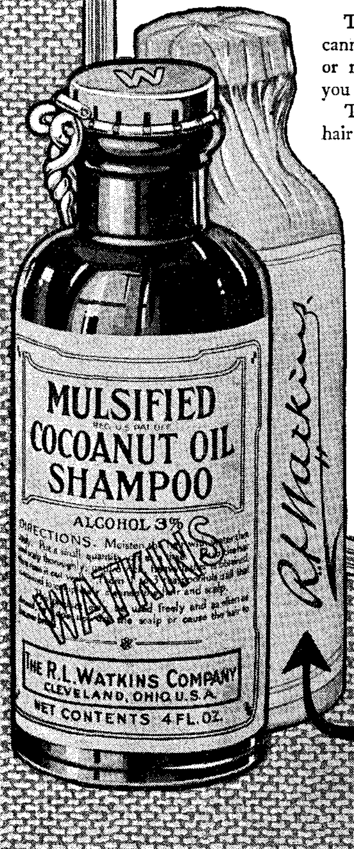
This clear, pure, and entirely greaseless product cannot possibly injure, and does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

Two or three teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and has the appearance of being much thicker and heavier than it is. It leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh-looking and fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

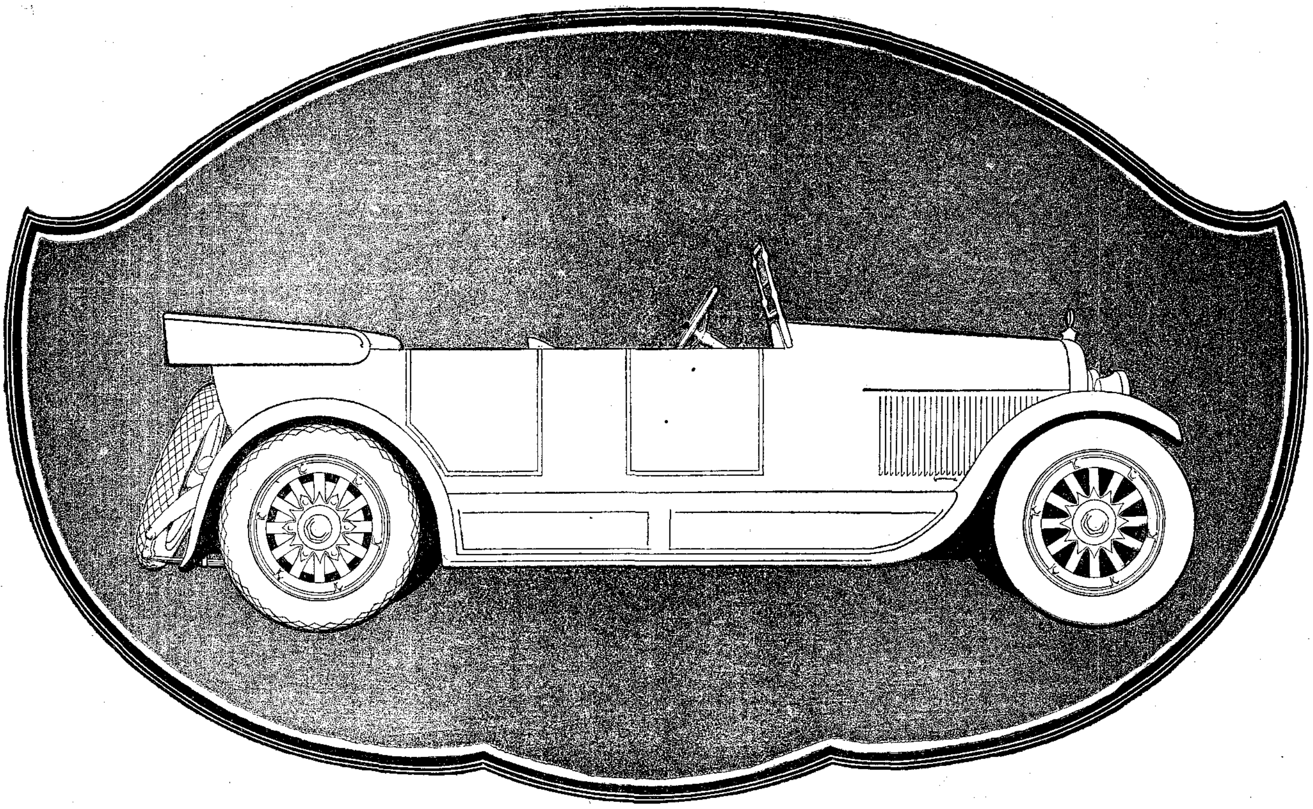
You can get MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO at any drug store. A 4-ounce bottle should last for months.

Splendid for Children

THE R. L. WATKINS CO.
Cleveland, O.



Be SURE it's
WATKINS
If it hasn't the Signature, it isn't "MULSIFIED"



The JORDAN Silhouette Five

EASE of handling is comparative. The ocean liner is easy to handle in the open ocean with leagues of water in which to maneuver. But the Silhouette Five is like the swift white launch darting in and out among the harbor shipping.

It is instantly responsive to the gentlest pressure. The Jordan arrangement of the steering apparatus is a marvel of precise control. The perfect balance of the car, the careful distribution of weight, the length and strength of springs and the delicate suspension of all contribute to unerring forward motion, with no side-sway.

In its application of power, the Jordan Silhouette is supreme. Acceleration is not a leap but a swift, plane-like glide. There is no jerking or struggling—the road simply flows past.

Women appreciate the ease and restfulness of driving the Silhouette Five as they appreciate its fashionable lines, its harmonious coloring and its perfect appointments.

They welcome a distinctly fine light car—a five passenger car in which quality has been made the compelling ideal.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

Where William Penn held sway—Philadelphia

JORDAN

President Hagen and with the general situation to date. In order to obtain material that might fairly be considered representative, The Digest invited all North Dakota papers, of whatever political leanings, to contribute. In addition to these newspaper articles, we are privileged to draw on a number of personal letters, written by persons in a position to obtain first-hand information.

Assistant Attorney-General Albert E. Sheets, Jr., who was associated with Attorney-General Langer in the recent trials, gives an idea of some of the feeling behind the recent political-legal-financial entanglements, in the course of a letter explaining how the conviction of President Hagen was brought about. Mr. Sheets writes:

> The pioneers and the men who made the State of North Dakota are now fighting for their very lives against Socialism at hell's highest tide. The same compaign of misrepresentation used against the Attorney-General in the Scandinavian-American Bank case has been used on every other issue by the leaders of that same red-fingered band, and that is the reason why at times during the last four years the fight has seemed to be almost hopeless. The Attorney-General has risked everything he owns to lead the fight in which every decent American is enlisted on his side, and he is winning that fight!

With regard to the legal action by which the Scandinavian-American Bank was, in his own words, "whitewashed," the Assistant-Attorney General states that the result was a three-to-two decision, after a trial "which one of the dissenting judges described as affording the Attorney-General no opportunity at all to be heard, and amounting to no trial at all." He continues:

> This decision will shortly be reviewed by the law journals of the country, and it will receive justly universal stricture. Justice Birdzell, elected by the Non-Partizan League, when he wrote his dissenting opinion, stated that the attitude maintained by the other three judges in whitewashing the Scandinavian-American Bank and giving the Attorney-General no opportunity to be heard, was without precedent in the annals of English or American jurisprudence. I simply state this to show that even when the Scandinavian-American Bank received its bill of health from the Supreme Court, as Justice Robinson remarked, quite a dose of calomel was necessary.
>
> Since that decision, however, the president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, who is chairman of the Guaranty Fund Commission of North Dakota, appointed to that position by Governor Frazier, has been convicted by a jury of twelve men of having exhibited false entries in the books of the Scandinavian-American Bank to the Deputy State Examiner. This crime was part of the disclosures of the Attorney-General at the time the Scandinavian-American Bank was closed.
>
> The conviction of Mr. Hagen depended largely upon letters which I took from the bank at the time when, under the directions of the Attorney-General, I made the examination. Immediately thereafter three members of the Supreme Court ordered me to return those letters to O. E. Lofthus, State Examiner. Mr. Lofthus testified under oath at the trial of Mr. Hagen that, altho I had warned him that these letters were absolutely necessary for the conviction of Mr. Hagen of the crime of violation of the banking laws of the State with which he was charged, he nevertheless gave them into the custody of Mr. Hagen, and that they were then lost, and he was unable to obtain them for evidence at the time Mr. Hagen was tried. In spite of the inability to obtain the letters, by the assistance of photographs which the Attorney-General had taken before he returned the letters, in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hagen was convicted.

Back of the trial, where the jury of three labor-union men, seven farmers, and two business men found the bank president guilty, says *The Northwestern Banker* (Chicago), is a political setting which affects "the vitals of the financing schemes of the Non-Partizan League in North Dakota." Taking up argument along the same line, the Grand Forks (N. D.) *Herald* declares, under the heading of "The Real Issue":

> The conviction of the president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, on the charge of having made misleading returns as to the condition of his bank, has naturally given rise to considerable comment, and not a few persons who credited the statements that the charges against the bank management were merely political have changed their views because of the testimony presented in that case and the action taken upon it by twelve disinterested men. Such a change of opinion is entirely justified by the facts.
>
> But, after all, the criminal proceedings in this case, resulting, as they have done, in conviction, are merely incidental in that they relate to the act of the individual. They are of State-wide interest and importance only as they have a bearing on conditions State-wide in character. The criminal act of an individual does not necessarily involve all who have been associated with him in business. They may have been entirely ignorant of his act and innocent of participation in it.

"The criminal acts of which the president of the Fargo bank was convicted," continues this opponent of the League, "was the outgrowth of the deliberate perversion of an important public service from its proper function to that of a piece of political machinery." In the view of *The Herald*, the facts bearing on this phase of the situation "are undenied and undeniable." Funds of the Scandinavian-American Bank, in its opinion, had been "loaned to individuals far in excess of the sums permitted by law." It states that "the Non-Partizan League, to which large advances were made, had no corporate existence," and therefore, of course, could not be sued. The Consumers' Stores Company, to which other large advances were made, is incorporated, admits this authority, but "its assets are largely mythical, and whatever 'quick' assets it has are so very quick that they could be packed in a grip and transported to parts unknown." Dipping his pen still deeper into the vials of wrath, the *Herald* editor avers that the bank was being used as a medium whereby the funds of the State and of depositors, who were innocent of the facts, "were loaned to a small coterie of political shysters to be used in political propaganda." *The Herald* then concludes with this high-explosive shell:

> The fact that an individual was arrested, tried, and convicted, while important enough of itself and in its bearing on the general situation, should not be permitted to obscure the really essential fact that officials of the State were aiding and abetting a scheme of rotten finance for political purposes.

A reply to these and other such harsh allegations is made by the editor of *The Non-Partizan Leader*, the official organ of the League, as follows:

> It was charged that the Scandinavian-American Bank, a farmers' bank, was insolvent because of loans it had made to the Non-Partizan League. This charge, made for political purposes by the League opposition, called into question the value of League securities, and, of course, has been proved false by the State Banking Department and Supreme Court, of North Dakota. The bank is now doing a bigger and more profitable business than ever. *The Leader* was merely interested in this case because it involved League financial credit and seemed to be a blow in general aimed at farmers' banks which financed farmers' organizations and enterprises. The League had no connection with the bank save as a borrower.
>
> The prosecution of Mr. Hagen on a charge of having violated some of the technicalities of the banking code, of course, had no bearing on the solvency or insolvency of the bank, or on the credit of the League. We have felt that the courts would give justice to Mr. Hagen in that matter, and so have not discust it.
>
> It is probably true that the prosecution of Mr. Hagen, following the failure of League political enemies to wreck the bank, was brought with malicious intent. However, if Mr. Hagen committed illegal acts (which has not yet finally been determined by the courts), *The Leader* holds no brief for him, regardless of the malice that may have prompted the prosecution.
>
> As we are acquainted with the facts, however, they are as follows:
>
> The charge against Mr. Hagen was purely technical in nature, dealing with the method of making transfers of funds to and from a Duluth bank of which the Fargo bank was correspondent. If Mr. Hagen's actions were in fact violations of the letter of the law, they were nevertheless apparently made in the best of faith, as a resolution of the directors of the bank, authorizing the method of handling transfers, was spread upon the records of the bank.
>
> The solvency of the Scandinavian-American Bank was in no way affected by the action of Mr. Hagen. No withdrawals of funds which could in any way be described as a "run" on the bank followed his conviction.
>
> Whether Mr. Hagen is or is not technically guilty of the charges brought against him is a matter that is still to be determined by the courts. His lawyers claim that improper

influences surrounded the trial, and have moved for a new trial, which they expect to receive. If they fail, they will appeal to the higher courts.

The Mandan *Pioneer*, which characterizes the Non-Partizan League "an adjunct of Red Socialism, conducted by a small coterie of grafters who are milking the farmers," suggests that since the Non-Partizan-controlled legislature is now in session, some "rabid 'rubber stamp' should introduce a bill to hang each man on the jury for being a traitor." The editor of *The Pioneer* comments with regard to more general issues:

> Perhaps the parlor Bolsheviki of New York may rejoice at the discomfiture of the people of North Dakota, but it is a serious business with us, who have property interests in the State; it is serious for the farmers who, as in this county, have seen their taxes jump from $80 to $280 on a section of land; it is serious to several hundred of the publishers of small newspapers, who have seen the League establish one newspaper in each county, to which the State has compelled the diversion of all legal publications, not only State and county notices, but estate notices, bank statements, etc.

On the other hand, a Non-Partizan League writer, the editor of the Nelson County *Observer*, finds the East equally unsympathetic toward the Leaguers. "Of course, we—the People's Press Association—as a body and individually, resent the attitude of the Eastern press in their seeming willingness to create adverse sentiment," he writes, "and their utter disregard for conditions as they actually exist." This editor, after asserting that the Scandinavian-American Bank "now ranks as North Dakota's safest institution, the capital stock having been increased and large blocks of stock sold to both business men and farmers," takes up the cudgels in defense of the "Americanism" of the Non-Partizan Leaguers. In opposition to such statements as the one quoted earlier in this article, that "the pioneers and the men who made the State of North Dakota are now fighting for their very lives against Socialism at hell's highest tide," he writes:

> The whole affair has arisen from the attempts of old gangsters to discredit the reform movement in the State, and we of the People's Press are forced to bear such accusations as "rubber-stamp editors," "Bolsheviki," "Socialists," "grafters"—and the best part of it is that most of those who uphold the movement are descendants of the people who first loaned their blood, their money, and their very lives to create the nation, where "all men might be free in their pursuit of health, wealth, and happiness."
>
> Many of us who are fighting for what we believe to be right have borne arms for the country, and it goes without saying that every mother's son of us loves the starry flag and its traditions. We are, therefore, not visibly impressed with the ponderous attempt of the gr-r-reat dailies of the East, and the monthly mouthpieces of the millionaire profiteers, to discredit the principle we believe to be right.
>
> However, all that we can do is to throw the lie in their teeth, and do our puny best to put as much truth and punch as possible into the strokes we are able to deliver the profiteers, professional politicians, money-grabbers, and the seekers of national fame.
>
> The whole Scandinavian-American Bank deal swings around the desire of a weak-kneed Attorney-General for fame that would eventually land him on easy street; a man who had sworn fidelity to the cause of the farmer movement and who was elected by the very people, on the same platform that he is now trying so hard to tear into bits.

The Fargo *Courier-News*, which carries a subhead reading "The Non-Partizan Daily," prints the following two paragraphs on the present status of the Scandinavian-American Bank, and of Attorney-General Langer:

> PROVING LANGER A LIAR
>
> Less than four months have passed since Attorney-General William Langer closed the Scandinavian-American Bank, alleging that it was "hopelessly insolvent." Yet in spite of the vicious attack to which the bank was then subjected, in spite of the raiding of its records and the invitation openly given by the Attorney-General to a bank run, in spite of the Attorney-General's continued slandering of the bank and its officials in his speeches over the State, the institution is doing business to-day on a stronger basis than ever before.
>
> Langer is making the Scandinavian-American Bank case the basis of his campaign for Governor. Farmers are in Fargo to-day from all over the State. They have heard Langer's claims that the bank was insolvent. They have listened to his justification for his attempted bank-wrecking. Well, let them go around and take a look at the Scandinavian-American, and go over its bank-statements, both before and since the raid, and let them answer for themselves whether Langer was justified in his daylight robbery of this farmers' bank.

The Attorney-General, who is still, we are informed by a newspaper friendly to him, a member of the Non-Partizan League which elected him to office, is taking his attack on the League's leaders directly to the people of the State. According to an account which comes in a newspaper clipping unfortunately carrying neither date-line nor heading, Mr. Langer addrest a crowd of two thousand on the issues roused by the conviction of President Hagen, and "again proved his right to the title of 'Fighting Bill' by his fearless and vigorous attack on the Socialistic schemes of the leaders of the Non-Partizan League, of which he is a member." Referring to the Scandinavian-American Bank, he declared: "I can not lie enough to tell you how rotten that bank was," and he "urged his hearers to rid the State of the radical leaders," who were responsible for these things. Nevertheless, according to this account:

> Mr. Langer denied the claim of the Townley press that he, together with Secretary of State Hall and State Auditor Kositzky, had deserted the farmers' program of State-owned utilities, and declared that he still supported and would continue to support the things for which the Non-Partizan League was originally organized.

A NAVAL "INSECT" WHO SPENT SOME TIME IN BEING A "GOAT"

WHATEVER "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS" may mean to statesmen of the Allied countries and to William Hohenzollern and Count von Tirpitz, it conveys little to the understanding of a naval officer below the rank of captain, particularly if that officer be an "insect," or, in other words, an ensign. The ensign, we are informed by one of the species who has lately broken into print, has several duties in addition to that of saluting and doing odd jobs. One of the chief of these is to be the "goat" for the skipper. An ensign makes a convenient target for a burst of ridicule or an explosion of temper. And he's just as helpless as one of Mother Carey's chickens sitting at the naughty end of a fourteen-inch gun when that gun is preparing for a bit of conversation. If he happens to be officer of the watch—well, he's got to watch out. He may think everything is shipshape, that the deck is as spotless as his own uniform, that the brass is shining like tinsel on a Christmas-tree before the baby has come down-stairs, that the sailors are as trim and neat for inspection as that girl back home getting ready to go to church. He may think all these things, and more —until after the skipper has mounted the bridge. After the skipper has taken position from where he can survey his bedecked domain, he sends the "Stormy Petrel," otherwise his orderly, to the officer of the watch, with the request for an interview. Ensues a brief, caustic monolog, with the ensign a rapt and attentive listener. The eagle eyes of the captain have discerned—not a submarine telescope periscope, but a spot, which is not only a blemish on the deck, but a stain on the ship's good name as well. The ensign salutes, mumbles unintelligibly, and retires from the august presence a broken man. Perhaps he will be confined to his room for ten days. Perhaps he will learn that these colloquies of the captain will not bludgeon his fame, but will make of him, too, a captain in the end. As Ralph R. Perry, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, saw it, the Old Man was entirely too efficient, which is a great drawback with a skipper among a lot of ensigns. One day Mr. Perry received orders to go on watch every morning from eight to twelve o'clock as officer of the deck. He spent the rest of his spare time that day with the junior officer's best friends—Knight's book on

Cook in Comfort

Take things Easy the Year Round

Install a thoroughly modern, up-to-date range in your kitchen — do away with your old style, inefficient stove or range, and take things easy.

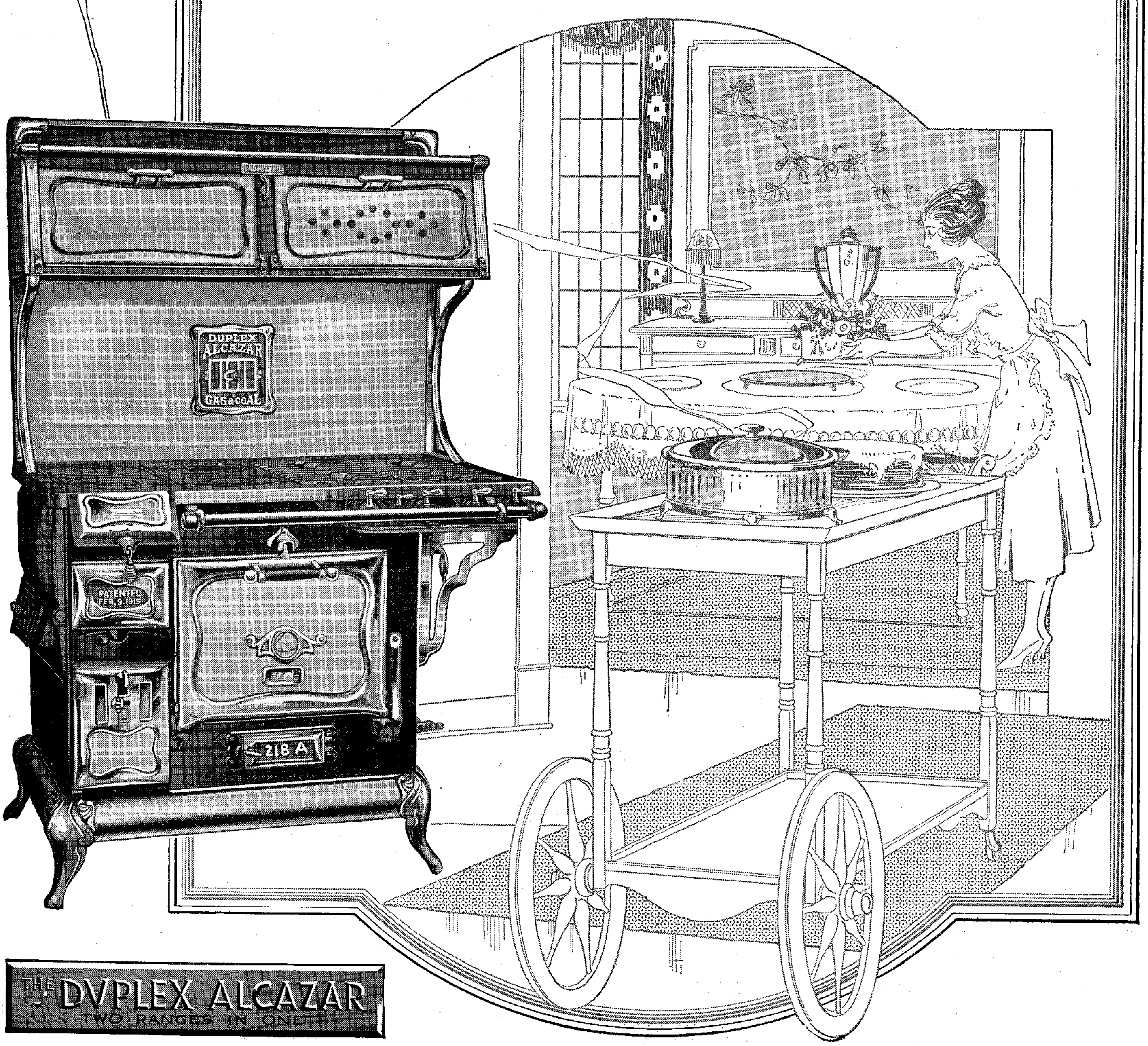
The DUPLEX ALCAZAR is the original two-ranges-in-one. It burns gas and coal or wood, singly or together, and can be changed instantly from one to the other. Perfect heat control makes your cooking uniform — you cook quicker *without waste.* If you want an exceptionally hot oven, just turn on the gas and let it help do the work.

The sooner your kitchen is equipped with one of these splendid time, labor and money-saving 3-fuel modern ranges the sooner you will begin to enjoy *real cooking comfort.*

With a DUPLEX ALCAZAR, your kitchen is comfortable the year 'round. In summer, cook with gas to keep cool; in winter, cook with coal or wood for warmth. For the sake of health, temper, pocketbook, get a DUPLEX ALCAZAR

For sections where gas is not to be had, there is a Duplex-Alcazar now for OIL and COAL or WOOD. Write for our literature

Alcazar Range & Heater Co., 407 Cleveland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



marine etiquette and "The Watch Officer's Manual." He proceeds with the story of his first "watch":

> I went on watch in fear and trembling, and got along swimmingly until seven bells. The Old Man had come on deck, passed the time of day very pleasantly, and gone below without a comment. I thought he was giving me a day of grace, and with only a half hour more before I was relieved, I figured that my dangers were over.
>
> These meditations were interrupted by the captain's orderly. We called him the Stormy Petrel.
>
> "Sir," said he, "the captain would like to know why the ship's bell hasn't been cleaned for the last two days."
>
> I said to myself, So would I. Long as I had been on the ship I knew of no one giving an order to clean it. I looked over the bridge-dodger at the bell. It was green, right enough.
>
> "Quartermaster," I snapt, "why didn't you clean the ship's bell this morning?"
>
> The quartermaster was deeply concerned. We were apt to be deeply concerned when the captain's orderly was about.
>
> "Why, sir," he replied, "The bridge gang never has cleaned that bell."
>
> "Certain of that, are you?"
>
> "Yes, sir."
>
> "Who does do it, then?"
>
> "I never saw anybody do it, sir."
>
> There was evidently no hope here.
>
> "Send for the messenger, the bugler, and the bo'sun's mate," I ordered.
>
> These, let me add in explanation, are all the men who have anything to do about the bridge. They came.
>
> "The ship's bell wasn't cleaned this morning," I began.
>
> The bo'sun's mate looked at the messenger, the messenger looked at the bugler, and all three looked at the quartermaster.
>
> "It's not my job, sir," they said in unison.
>
> I turned to the orderly. Time was passing. "Tell the captain we're cleaning it right away," I said. "And in the future, messenger, you are the man who cleans that bell. Every morning. In the morning watch—"
>
> The orderly was back on the bridge.
>
> "Sir, the captain says that wasn't what he asked. He wanted to know why the bell hadn't been cleaned for two days."
>
> The navigator had come out on the bridge.
>
> "What on earth shall I tell him, sir?" I asked.
>
> He snatched up his sextant and headed back for the chart-house.
>
> "You leave me out of this," he shot back over his shoulder.
>
> So I thought hard. Why hadn't the bell been cleaned? How had it ever been cleaned? Apparently it had been accustomed to clean itself, and had gone on strike. And two days! I'd only been O. O. D. one.
>
> "You tell the captain," I said to the orderly, "that I don't know why the bell hasn't been cleaned. But that I intend to know hereafter."
>
> If I should go back into the service and take a deck watch again, I know the first thing I shall do—I shall look to see if the bell is clean. But I wonder who does clean it? For after I came off watch I wanted to find out who was prescribed by the customs of the sea to clean the ship's bell. Perhaps I'd been unjust to the messenger. So I hunted up our old boatswain, twenty years in the Navy. If any man in the ship was as seagoing as the captain, it would be he.
>
> "Boats, who cleans the ship's bell?" I asked.
>
> "Well," he reflected, "according to Regulations, and in the old navy, the ship's cook is supposed to clean the bell. But he don't do it no more."
>
> "But who does do it? The captain asked me this morning."
>
> "Well, son, to tell you the truth, I don't know. But I know the bo'sun's mate don't."
>
> It must have been a month afterward that the captain came on the bridge while I had the deck. He was feeling very genial that day, and we were talking. I took my courage in both hands.
>
> "Captain," I asked, "would you mind telling me who does clean the ship's bell?"
>
> He put his head on one side. "Humph!" said he, and went below.

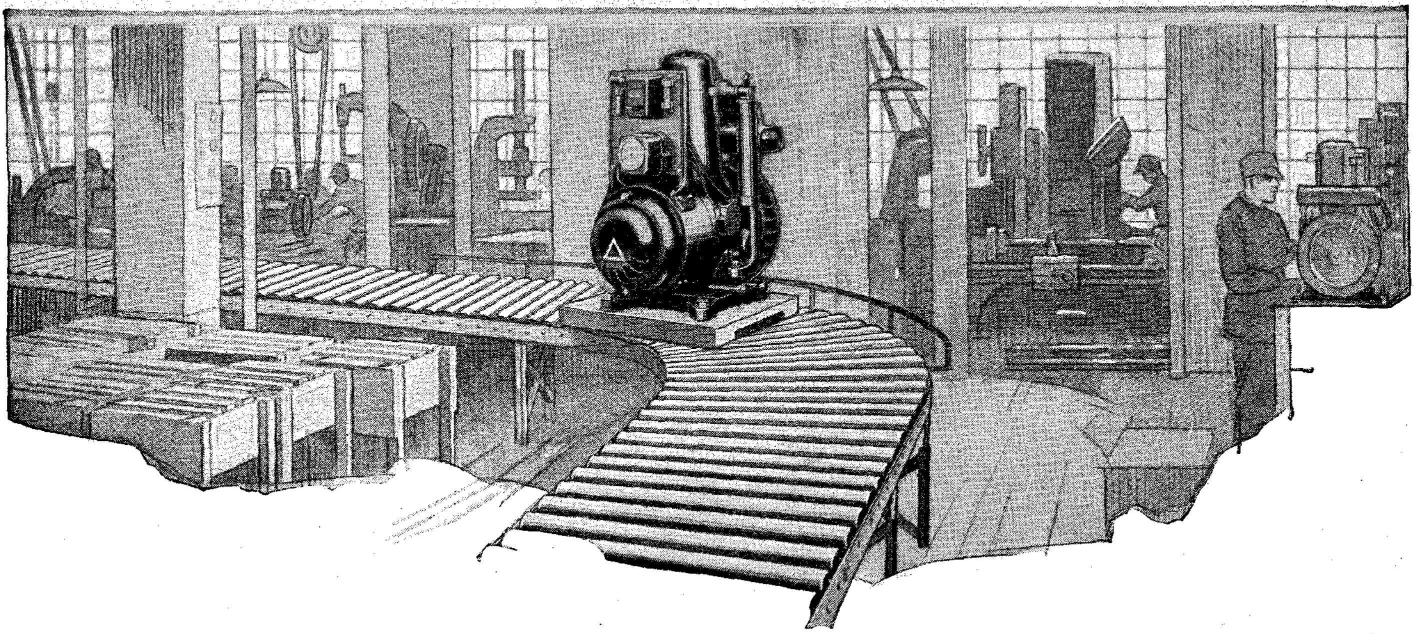
Upon another day fell grim disaster. The writer deals with it in a tense, cheerful, and altogether delightful manner:

> "Messenger," I ordered, "report to the captain the deck-clock has been set ahead twenty-three minutes."
>
> "Yes, sir," he acknowledged, and vanished.
>
> Almost immediately the Stormy Petrel came up on the run. He looked like a stock-broker who has been caught short on the market. At the time there was an orderly in the brig for reporting "Eight o'clock and barometers wound." This orderly seemed to have visions of the adjoining cell.
>
> "Please, sir, what did you tell the messenger?" he panted.
>
> "That the deck clocks had been set ahead twenty-three minutes."
>
> "Well, he told me that the chronometers had been set ahead twenty-three minutes, and that's what I reported to the captain. And when I reported it, the captain, he says, 'What's that?' And I told him again, and he started acting up outrageous. He's working on the messenger now, sir, and the messenger he's trying to say that's just what you told him; but the Old Man don't give him much chance to talk. By the way, sir, the captain wants to see you when you come off watch."
>
> I spent the rest of the watch wondering whether I would be relieved from duty for ten days or only for five, except when a very meek messenger crept up the bridge-ladder. I felt like "working on him" myself; but after what the captain must have said to him, I knew my best effort would be only balm. So I just said, "Well?"
>
> "Mr. Perry," he asked faintly, "is there any difference between a clock and a chronometer?"
>
> When I reported to the cabin the captain seemed to be in very good humor, but he always had perfect control over his emotions. He began instantly in the voice of one who has just recovered from anger.
>
> "The messenger came down this morning with a ridiculous report. It's your fault. I know you didn't tell him any such thing"—he must have seen the amazement in my face—"but did you make him repeat that message back to you?"
>
> "No, sir, I—"
>
> "Never mind that! Isn't there an order to that effect in the captain's order-book?"
>
> "Yes, sir."
>
> "Then why didn't you execute it? Thought it was a routine report and it wouldn't be necessary, didn't you? See what happened, don't you? Who's captain on this ship?"
>
> I didn't answer. As to that, there was never doubt nor discussion.
>
> "So!" he went on, "I'm the judge of the necessity for orders. You execute them. I'm tired of issuing orders and having you watch officers initial them and go right on doing what you think best!"
>
> He dropt his voice. "And another thing. Remember there's no such thing as a trivial matter in the Navy. You've got to run a ship 100 per cent. right. Good-day, sir!"
>
> As I relieved the deck the next morning, I found a new messenger on watch.
>
> "Come here, lad," said I. "What's a barometer? What's a psychometer? What's a chronometer? Good! What's the only thing you ever do to a chronometer? Don't know that? Wind it. Wind it at twelve o'clock. Understand? And, messenger, if I give you any order, even if it's only to call my relief, you repeat what I say loud enough for me to hear you."

This particular skipper had a peculiar temperament. Possibly all skippers have, but most of them miss literary appreciation of the sort dealt out by Mr. Perry. Regarding this particular skipper, we read:

> At sea in calm weather he was critical, acid, and exacting. In a blow or a fog he would humanize. The more critical the situation of the ship, the quieter, the more courteous, the less excitable he became. He used to delight in docking the vessel without a tug or a pilot, and occasionally he got into some narrow corners. His seamanship was a beautiful thing to watch.
>
> It happened while making a dock at Newport News under particularly nasty conditions that a very green ensign was at the telegraphs. The Old Man was turning into the dock and balancing the ship against the current with the engines, starboard engine against the tide. He got her steadied.
>
> "Both engines, ahead one third!" he ordered, intending to shoot in to the pier.
>
> The ensign swung both levers, not to "Stop," not to "One Third Ahead," but to the space between—"Fire"—and stept back proudly. The engine-room began jangling the telegraph-bell, trying to find out what on earth the bridge wanted. Not that, they knew.
>
> The captain was standing on the starboard rail of the bridge, holding on to an awning stanchion. As the gong kept ringing, he turned to look at the engine-telegraphs. His eye fastened on the signal indicated—"Fire." The ship's head was swinging toward the bank, but the captain seemed to forget about the ship. He jumped down from the rail, walked over to the ensign, and laid his hand lightly on his shoulder.
>
> "You may go below, sir," he said kindly. "You've done everything for us you can!"
>
> My seafaring days are over now. But if it ever happens that I must don uniform and put to sea again, which God forbid, I know the captain I want to sail under.

Lamson Conveyors



Lamson Doubles Delco-Light Output

By simply passing Delco-Light outfits in a continuous stream from assembly through the testing and shipping rooms, a Lamson Conveyor System more than doubled the output of the factory without any increase in equipment. Since that first step, production has made another great jump, due partly at least to a more complete Lamson installation.

Raw material comes into the plant and goes through many of the manufacturing processes on Lamson Conveyors. The assembly is made on skids on Lamson gravity roller conveyors, eliminating all sorts of trouble in handling the heavy, completed unit, which stays on the conveyor, as illustrated above, till it reaches the freight car or motor truck.

Here Lamson increases production and reduces the cost per unit in several ways. Inspectors and assemblers are not held up by delays and congestion of truckers and elevators; instead, the silent Lamson Conveyors keep parts and complete outfits flowing steadily from one process to the next. Assembly is greatly facilitated, as in the testing, inspecting and shipping of the finished lighting outfit. Overhead charges are halved.

Many manufacturing plants are meeting the need for increased production with existing equipment through the use of Lamson Conveyor Systems. Wherever you may be, there is a Lamson engineer available to show you how Lamson can help you get similar results. A call involves no obligation.

THE LAMSON COMPANY
100 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Branches and Service Stations

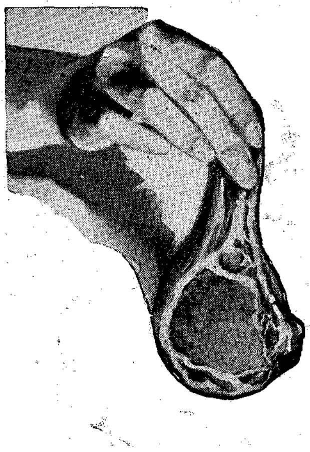
Boston	100 Boylston St.
New York	9-11 E. 37th St.
Philadelphia	210 N. Broad St.
Pittsburgh	319 Third Ave.
Baltimore	Equitable Bldg.
Rochester	194 East Main St.
Detroit	97 Woodward Ave.
Cleveland	2063 East 4th St.
Cincinnati	119 East 5th St.
Indianapolis	Cor. Washington and Illinois
Los Angeles	221 San Fernando Bldg.
Toronto	136 Simcoe St.
Chicago	6 No. Michigan Ave.
Omaha	418 McCague Bldg.
Minneapolis	320 Tribune Annex
San Francisco	617 Mission St.
St. Louis	709 Pine St.
Vancouver, B. C.	603 Hastings St.
Dallas	905½ Elm St.
Seattle	215 Stewart St.
Washington, D. C.	426 Colorado Bldg.
Atlanta	30 Moore Bldg.

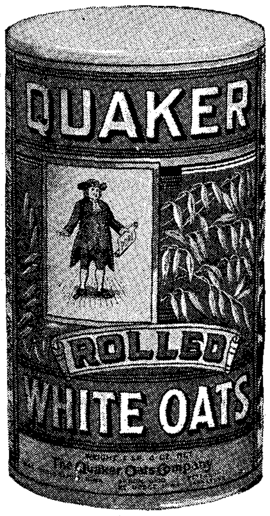
Additional Service Stations

New Orleans, 124 St. Charles St.
Albany, 22 So. Pearl St.
Buffalo, 194 Main St.
Kansas City, 210 New Ridge Bldg.

LAMSON SERVICE

One Chop Will Buy
12 Dishes
of Nutritious Quaker Oats





Save 90%

And Serve Vastly Better Breakfasts

One dollar spent for Quaker Oats buys about as much nutrition as $10 buys in meat and fish and eggs.

So a Quaker Oats breakfast, compared with a meat breakfast, saves you some 90 per cent.

And in oats you get the supreme food.

You get an ideal food—almost a complete food.

You get a food which, measured by calories, is twice as nutritious as round steak.

And you get the needed minerals.

What $1 Buys

Note how much $1 buys in Quaker Oats. It will serve a hundred breakfasts.

That same $1 in some other foods will buy you only ten breakfasts.

Then compare by calories—the energy measure of food value. That's the way foods should be figured. You buy them for nutrition.

Here is what $1 buys in calories at this writing in some necessary foods:

What $1 Buys
At This Writing in Calories

In Quaker Oats .	**18,000 calories**
In Average Meats	**2,200 "**
In Average Fish .	**2,000 "**
In Hen's Eggs .	**1,400 "**
In Broilers . . .	**600 "**

One needs variety in food, regardless of the cost. But the basic breakfast should be Quaker Oats.

That is the food which everybody needs. And its trifling cost will average up your food bills.

Quaker Oats

With That Exquisite Flavor

Get Quaker Oats to make this dish delicious. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel. This flavor has brought Quaker Oats world-wide supremacy.

15c and 35c per Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

3269

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HOW THE FORMER KAISERIN WAS "TERRIBLY TREATED"

JUST after she had doffed the royal purple to don her gingham house-dress, the ex-Kaiserin was not quite able to appreciate the fact that she could no longer assume the prerogatives of Potsdam, but was now a plain and ordinary *Frau.* This lack of understanding on her part probably explains why it was reported from the ex-Queen's household that she had been "subjected to the indignities of the mob." It seems, according to one version at least, that the chief indignity which she suffered lay in her being addrest as a human being, without prefix or genuflexion. She was then still troubled over the fact that the soldiers were not desirous of continuing the war, as they should have done for the sake of the royal house, and there were also unexplained losses from William's chiffonier and her own linen chests. All these things served to trouble the now Mrs. Hohenzollern's mind, and there is no doubt that she was a bit perturbed when called on by Lieut. Hans Haasche, an idealistic young revolutionary leader and a member of the Executive Committee of the first Berlin delegates. His account of the meeting is quoted in a London dispatch to the New York *World:*

In the middle of November, 1918, I had with the Kaiserin an interview which has been employed to represent her as a crowned martyr. At that time I was endeavoring to assure the safety of documents which the former holders of power had an interest in destroying. The mission brought me into Potsdam Villa, in which the former Kaiserin was then living with her son Eitel Friedrich.

The latter asked me if I would like to speak to his mother. As I had no desire to disturb the lady, I declined. Nevertheless the Prince left the room and, a few minutes later, returned with his mother. To my surprize she took up a provocative attitude and said to me in an irritable tone:

"What do you want with me? I thought certainly I should not be molested."

To this I replied:

"You do not seem to realize in what circumstances I am here. I am the representative of the people who have put an end to their sufferings and who can hardly be blamed if they trouble you for once in a way."

To be addrest as "you" struck the exalted lady so much that she said, in these very words:

"And I am—I was—the Kaiserin."

The moment was historically interesting. I could not use the form of address, "Your Majesty," without disregarding the sacrifices of the people, and to utilize "*Frau*" (usually employed to married women in German society) did not occur to me. In this accidental address there was not the slightest offensive intention, but in view of the sufferings which Hohenzollern arrogance and levity had brought upon humanity, it did not seem to me very important whether my form of address pleased her or not.

The former Kaiserin looked at me with

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

consternation when I told her who I was. Undoubtedly when the first and only revolutionary addrest her she was prepared for terrible things. That I noticed in her demeanor, and I tried to calm her fears by saying something about the new and better system of humanity and love. She replied with an air half of confusion:

"Do stop that: that system is God."

She gave me the information I desired, and then complained quite suddenly that there had been plundering in the Berlin Palace. With emphasis I uttered this reproach:

"This war has piled up a pyramid of skulls and you complain because in one of your palaces your husband's linen cupboard has been plundered."

This was the same Kaiserin who had telegraphic reports sent to her daily as to the search for a vase which a schoolboy had taken from a palace, at a time when thousands had been waiting for years for a sign of life from their dearest and no telegraph was available for any but military purposes. Her succeeding remarks were enough to cure me of any delusion that the Hohenzollerns would ever realize that the middle ages had come to an end.

The ex-Kaiserin was deeply disgusted that our soldiers did not want to go on with the war, and finally she said:

"I had six sons at the front."

I advised her not to challenge comparisons, for even if one of those sons had fallen it would not have been the bread-winner of a family, and what that meant she would hardly be able to imagine. Her anxieties were not to be compared with what other women had had to bear.

The former Kaiserin seemed to wish to defend herself against being compelled to look at the true face of the war. When in some connection I used the expression "women of the Fatherland," the proletarian conception evidently suggested to her mind "fellows without a Fatherland," the term applied to Socialists by the Kaiser in one of his early speeches. I began:

"What do you mean by Fatherland?'—

But she broke in with a show of boundless disgust:

"Of course, if one has no Fatherland," and then she lost control over herself and disappeared through a door. The conception of Fatherland evidently had a positively dangerous form in the head of this woman.

This, then, was the terrible ill-treatment over which young persons now shed tears. For once somebody told the ex-Kaiserin how much other people had to suffer through the war.

TWO FILIPINOS WHO ARE WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE— Two nephews of Uncle Sam, late of the Philippine Islands but now enrolled at the Kansas State Agricultural College, were mentioned in these columns not long since in connection with the volunteer coal-diggers who helped to keep the home fires burning during the strike. Esteban A. Cabacungan and Basilio O. Pulanco are the names of these students, and they put in some good work in the mines, as was duly recorded. One small error was made in mention of them, however. It was

HEINZ
OVEN BAKED BEANS

Why do Heinz Baked Beans *taste* so good?

Heinz famous tomato sauce, made of fresh ripe tomatoes and perfectly flavored, accounts in part for their popularity. And the pork used, a choice bacon cut, gives richness and flavor.

That distinctive taste in Heinz Oven Baked Beans is principally due to the oven baking of the carefully selected beans, in real dry-heat ovens, that brings out the rich bean flavor as only baking can. Nothing of the nutriment escapes, and nothing of the flavor. The beans are digestible, as well as delicious.

But Heinz makes four kinds of Oven Baked Beans.

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

Some of the 57

Vinegars
Spaghetti
Apple Butter
Tomato Ketchup

HEINZ
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
57
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

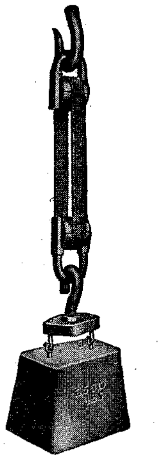
All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

How much punishment will your fan belt stand?

These belts, both leather and woven, gave out at the splice after comparatively little service.

See the TILTON. There is no splice to break.

Does it slip? Does it stretch? Does it fray at the edges?



Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch. Tilton Belts have a tensile strength of nearly 3 tons per sq. inch.

If your belt slips, the fan does not keep pace with the motor. The cooling system does not respond to sudden demands for great cooling capacity. Your motor becomes overheated and loses efficiency.

If the belt stretches, your motor is never efficiently cooled. When you drop from high to low gear the demand for greater cooling capacity is not fulfilled, for a loose belt will not transmit the greatly increased power required by increased fan speed. Constant adjustment is necessary.

If the edges of the belt fray, the life of the belt is short.

A New Development

Tilton Endless Belts have established themselves in the industrial field. They are the same belts that made successful the high-speed machines which revolutionized many manufacturing processes. The first Tilton Belt was made to drive at a high speed of 30,000 revolutions per minute.

The same unique process of manufacture, the same non-stretching material, the same slipless surface, the same frayless edges that have made Tilton Belts well known in various industries, are now found in the Tilton Fan Belts.

Ask for the genuine Tilton, for in it alone you can get the unique advantages which mean so much to your cooling system.

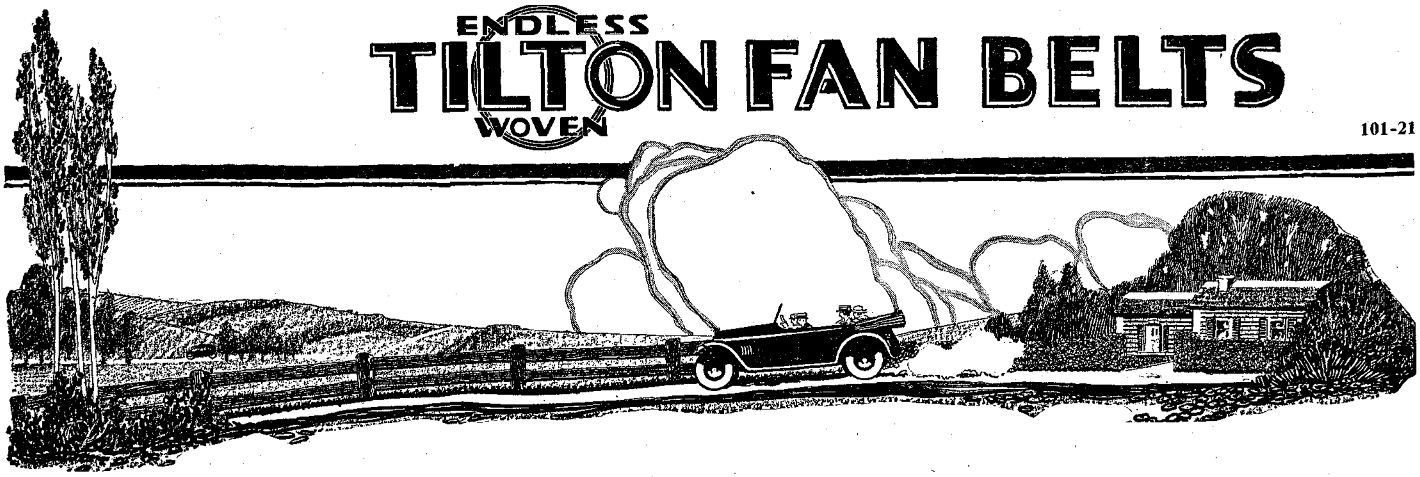
Tilton Belts are made exactly to the specifications of the car builder, exact width, exact length.

Be sure that the name **TILTON** *is on every belt you buy*

SALES DEPARTMENT
Edward A. Cassidy Co., Inc., 280 Madison Ave., New York City
MANUFACTURER
Arthur S. Brown Manufacturing Co.

ENDLESS TILTON WOVEN FAN BELTS

101-21



said that they were being sent to college at government expense. "This is not a fact, as we are here earning our own expenses," they write from Manhattan, Kan. "Your magazine, The Literary Digest, has a very wide circulation in our islands. It is read by a great many of our friends. They will be apt to think we made the assertion that we are government students and are misrepresenting our position here. Will you please let us know what we can do in this matter? We do not want the people and our friends at home to think we are posing as something which we are not. We shall greatly appreciate anything that you can do to help us in this matter." The Digest hopes that this correction will set matters straight, both in the eastern and western hemispheres.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN, FAMOUS REVISER OF THE UNIVERSE, "AT HOME"

IN a quiet street in Berlin, and in a modest abode, lives Professor Einstein, the man whose mathematical formulas have recently caused startled scientific men all over the world to conclude that several of their pet fundamental ideas regarding the universe are badly in need of revision. Not only are the surroundings of his home unostentatious, but the Professor himself is a quiet, unassuming man, we are told, as are most men of great achievement. The tranquillity of his life seems to have been somewhat disturbed, however, since the account of his theories have been published in nearly every newspaper in the world, following the establishment of their correctness by English scientists during the recent solar eclipse in South America. Professor Einstein has experienced "fame overnight." The bar raised by the war between English and German scientists was lowered in his honor when English scientists sent him their greetings in acknowledgment of his achievement. Scientific representatives of every nationality have flocked to his modest abode. When he appeared in the street, it was a sign for the press photographer and the movie man to get busy. "Here lives a scientist whose name is now on the lips of the world," says George Renwick, special correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, who recently interviewed the Professor at his home. He continues:

> Yet how homely it all is! In glancing round the well-laden bookshelves one book caught my eye; it stood out clear with its white-letter title: "The A B C of the Kitchen"! A homely touch in a wonderful world of books; something which had strayed out of its orbit, to suggest almost that in a library where the science of the world has been upset, household problems come up for solution.
>
> A lady entered with a greeting, and, "Professor Einstein will be free to receive you in a few minutes."
>
> And it was only natural that the conversation of these few minutes should be inspired by Frau Einstein's justifiable pride in her husband's achievements and sudden fame.
>
> "Some papers have said," she declared, "that the Professor is quite old. As a matter of fact, he is just forty. He was only eighteen when he conceived the outlines of his great theory, and twenty-seven when he gave it to the world."
>
> She went on to tell me something of his life, how he was born in Germany, and, like Sir William Herschel, left the country in early youth—at sixteen; how he went to Switzerland, where he was naturalized, and became a professor at Zurich University.
>
> Shortly before the outbreak of war, he returned to Germany, accepting a professorship at the Academy of Science as successor to the great Dutch savant, Professor van't Hoff.
>
> He lectures at the University of Berlin and lends his services to scientific institutions. Being of the Mosaic confession, he is deeply interested in Zionism, and in the establishment of a Jewish University.

A message came that the Professor would see the correspondent, who confesses that he expected to meet a somewhat terrifying person, as he had heard that only ten people in the world understood Professor Einstein's theory of relativity. He, therefore, felt as if he were going to face a being from another world. However:

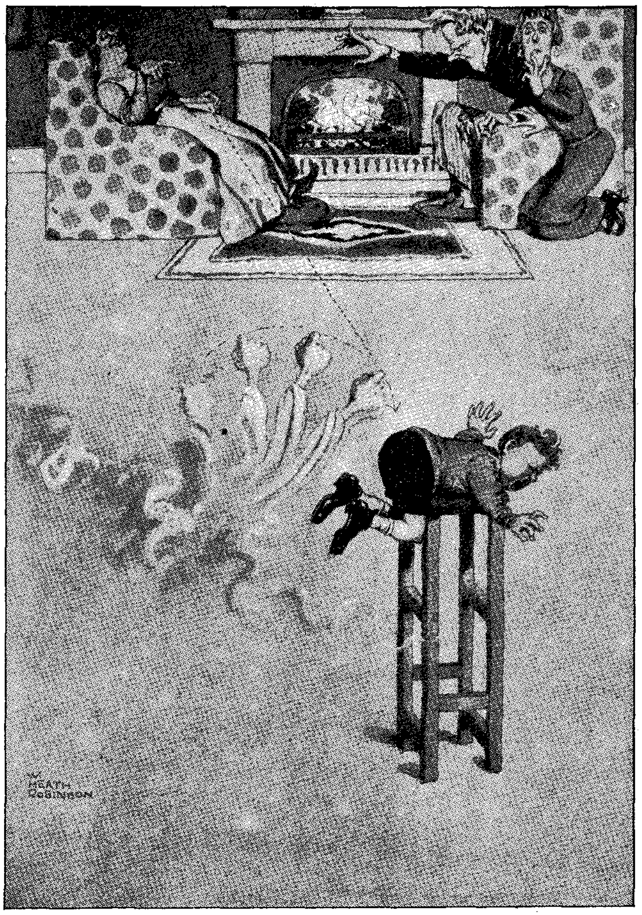
> I found Professor Einstein lived very much in the world of to-day. Tho in the presence of this great scientist you do feel that you are in a region above the troubled world, a region in which science bestows a loftier vision, he is intensely human.
>
> The Professor's is an alert and athletic figure. His face reminds one of some portrait of Dante, clear cut and noble. Above it is ample iron-gray hair, tho he looks younger than his years.
>
> He speaks in quiet, musical German, first of all regretting his inability to speak English—"for the gift of tongues seldom goes with the scientific mind." However that may be, he must confess to a good working knowledge of French and Italian.
>
> He leads an extremely happy home life. His family consists of two sons by his first marriage; he married a second time shortly after his return to Berlin. And in the family circle he is not the man who has shaken the whole structure upon which exact science was built. He makes the home bright with music, for he is an exceptionally clever violinist.
>
> A keen sportsman, too, he likes nothing better than to go sailing or yachting—he is an expert yachtsman—on the lakes round Potsdam or at some seaside resort.
>
> We chatted about relativity for a while, and I found him extremely modest about his work regarding it.
>
> He is keen to acknowledge the contributions of others to his labors, especially those of Professor Lorentz, of the Leyden University, whom he insists on calling his cooperator in the special theory of relativity, tho the general theory is exclusively his own in conception and elaboration.
>
> The first was made public in 1905 and the second in 1912.

The correspondent reminded the scientist that Newton is supposed to have been led to work out his law of gravitation by seeing an apple fall to the ground, and inquired if some such circumstance had been responsible for the Einstein theory. The Professor replied that it was the fall of a man from the roof of a house that sent him pondering over the fact that a falling person feels no pull of gravity. Further:

> "From that I have worked on" he declared, "till I reached those mathematical formulæ which replace those of Newton."
>
> "Does that mean that Newton's life's work has been upset?"
>
> "By no means," replied the Professor emphatically, "for Newton's overpowering genius and his achievement remain as monumental as ever—nay, their greatness can only be enhanced by my new theory.
>
> "His genius found, for the first time, that all motions were caused by all-embracing laws for which he discovered formulas of such a near approximation that they still satisfy observations with a few rare exceptions."
>
> "Will your theory," I asked, "cause the same revolution in men's conception of the universe as did Newton's discovery?"
>
> "One can not presume that," was the modest reply of the Professor, who believes that his theory has been rather too much "sensationalized." "The finding of the new formulas will not upset the general conceptions of mankind, tho naturally these new ideas will have some influence on philosophical and allied sciences, and in that way they will put their impress on men's thinking."
>
> "And you will 'carry on,' Professor? Where will you lead science next?"
>
> "Ah, there is much to be done yet. And who can say in what direction the branches of a growing tree will next shoot out? It is, however, possible that the next stage may have something to do with the atomic theory."
>
> "And the ten people who are declared to be the only ones in the world who understand your theory, Professor?"
>
> "Oh, it isn't so bad as all that," smiles the Professor. "Of course, a the theory is a matter of mathematics, it is naturally very difficult for the layman to grasp them."
>
> "And the boy in the street will still have to learn his Euclid?"
>
> "I am afraid so," replied the Professor—was it with a slight tone of commiseration?
>
> Another visitor was waiting for the Professor, so I had to say good-by. Before going I had another short talk with Frau Einstein, who, armed with food-cards, was about to set out on the day's shopping. She accepts sudden fame with the best of humor, and so it is not a burden. She laughs, as does the Professor, at the forms which hero-worship will take.
>
> One night she was roused from sleep to receive an express letter. It was for the Professor from a young lady, who, in a long epistle, declared her fondness for "abstract meditation." Would the Professor be good enough to give her lessons by private correspondence?
>
> Another letter will bring a demand from the editor of an obscure paper in the provincial backwoods for a series of articles.
>
> Naturally, the autograph-hunter and the photograph fanatic are much in evidence. All such have to be dealt with in the day's work. But there are no free photographs of the Professor. These, his wife told me, are sold for the benefit of the starving children of Vienna.

THE MODERN FLOOD OF AMATEUR "PSYCHICS" SHOCKS THE PROFESSIONALS

GLOOM, MIXED WITH BITTERNESS, fills the heart of the old-fashioned necromancer when he, or she, contemplates the antics of the folk who are to-day delving into the mysteries of the "unseen world," or "the other side of life," as some erudite investigators have it. For ages professional fortune-tellers, witches, mind-readers, medicine-men, yogis, clairaudients, spiritualists, mediums, jugglers, palmists, clairvoyants, crystal-gazers, astrologers, soothsayers, magicians, and others in the business of handing out mystic and somewhat intangible wares in exchange for perfectly obvious and entirely tangible shekels, have had the field to themselves. But now "everybody's doing it," and as a consequence a perfectly good trade appears to be on the edge of ruin. While from these facts it may appear to one not attuned to the subtle impulses emanating from the "depths of the beyond" that the grouch of these people has a distinctly economic and by no means ethereal basis, yet such members of the profession as have exprest themselves on the subject place their objections to the new occultism on a far loftier plane than a mere matter of sordid dollars and cents. The main complaint of the ancient mystics seems to be that the new school of investigators do not maintain the high standards of the profession that have been upheld ever since the Witch of Endor threw a pale-green and somewhat ghostly light over certain obscurities that vexed King Saul. The old-timers say these amateurs can not really produce ghosts; that is, robust, substantial spooks capable of rattling chains and uttering sepulchral groans or stamping heavily up and down the stairs. The professional spirit-charmers of yesteryear could, and likewise often did, materialize the visitants from another sphere, and conversed with them as man to man, it is said. But the moderns do not so. All they can accomplish is to sit around and receive written messages from the spirits; or listen to a funny voice, purporting to be that of "Little Brighteyes," giving vent to inanities; or watch the jazzy movements of a hectic ouija board. The city editor of *The Sun and New York Herald* recently sent one of his bright young men to call on a few of the professional mystics who have held forth in New York City for many years, in order to find out what they think of the trend of occultism as indicated by the overwhelming interest now being manifested in spiritist and kindred phenomena. One of the persons interviewed is a lady whose advertisement appeared regularly in various publications until a time ago when the law stept in and asked her to put the soft pedal on the publicity stuff. The lady in question, according to the interviewer, was found in a small flat smelling strongly of onions, in which locality, with the aid of a certain fat and ancient toad rejoicing in the name of Aries, she pursued her investigations. She exprest herself feelingly and ungrammatically on the subject of the modern investigators as follows:



PRACTICAL TELEPATHY.

—Heath Robinson in *The Bystander* (London).

> They're the merest infants when it comes to things appertaining to the supernatural world. They have never had a look in. What they put forward as wonders I could accomplish with ease before Aries came to me. This wonderful animal knows the zodiac as if he invented it, and he never makes a mistake in a prediction.
>
> While as for the ridiculous persons who pretend they are moved to write messages from the unknown, I scorn their results. It ain't science and it's mighty cheap. I was not ten years old when I could write out prose and poetry faster than Patience Worth. I could do it again if I put my mind to it.
>
> Don't fancy I'm jealous of these new fakers; I despise 'em too much; but I'm sore because the good old spooks are being neglected for modern imitations.
>
> The ghosts of my school are real ghosts, not emasculated shadows. They are solid realities, substantial spirits who think nothing of clanking a chain, or pacing up and down a corridor all night, or popping out of black corners when a pop would be effective. They don't mind real work; they materialize!
>
> As for the gruel-fed fantoms that aspire to bad poetry and itch to be novelists I have no patience with them. And if you want my opinion it is this—that I think the modern type of spook is doing a lot of harm to people, besides ruining an honest trade. It's an epidemic, and from what we hear it's terribly contagious. It robs its victims of sleep and common sense, some it sends to the bughouse, and others it starts to holding seances of their own. Either way it's a public menace.
>
> Nobody can accuse me of hurting people. I do 'em good, and with half a chance I send 'em away happy. When I look into the future with Aries here beside me to find out if you are truly loved as you love, I dare not tamper with the facts, but I can tell you where true love is to be found, and that's satisfying. And I can tell you what to do and what not to do and when to do both, and ain't that satisfying? My perusal of the mysteries is calculated to make any one who comes and throws himself on me happy, and so I have explained again and again to the judge upon the bench.
>
> I don't make a pretense of telling where my power comes from. These new people always do. They are mighty smart and can explain anything. All I say is that I have the gift and I have always had it. Where did it come from? Ask somebody else.
>
> The new ones who ain't been took up yet, so far as I've read in the newspapers, say that what they do is thought-reading; that is, when they condescend to any explanation. I know I do not read anybody's thought, but that the spirits bring me messages from other people's heads is true. These spirits are messengers; that's the whole sum and substance of their work. When they're good they're reliable, and when they're bad or full of frolic they ain't. In the latter case I don't deliver the message, and so I will tell the soberest judge on the bench.
>
> Have you noticed that all these amateurs who talk so glib about ghosts have never seen one? They have never got any further than writing to the ghosts. Is that kind of correspondence worth paying for? Poof!
>
> Me and Aries have seen many a ghost. We've touched 'em and know what they are. They are friends of ours, and some of 'em pet Aries as if he was their own toad. So we know what they think of these amateurs. They give them the laugh . . . that's what!

The interviewer found only one oracle disposed to be at all friendly to the new movement. This was a lady astrologer with a weakness for elephants. This lady does not regard herself as a fortune-teller, he says. Her work seems to be of a subtly different order. She merely tells her clients, for instance, that if they were born in November they will be successful near the end of their lives, or if Venus is in the ascendent in their sign,

C A D I L L A C

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

It has taken seventeen years to make the Cadillac what it is today.

Such an achievement is not to be attained in a single year—scarcely in a decade.

No matter how sincere the desire, no matter how complete the manufacturing equipment, no matter how capable the executive minds, time is indispensable.

It must be a growth, an unfoldment, nourished by the highest ideals.

It is possible only with an assembly of skilled craftsmen working in unison, year after year.

Long training in Cadillac standards has so imbued Cadillac craftsmen with the Cadillac spirit, that the unworthy method and the inexpert practice would excite their contempt.

An organization may be likened to a fine machine. It may be well designed, its parts may be accurately made and carefully assembled, but its highest efficiency is reached only after it has been "run in" and its components brought into thorough accord.

The "running in" process of the machine may be a matter of days or weeks, but in a huge organization it is a matter of years.

The Cadillac organization comprises thousands of high-type human units. The most essential of these, through years of association, have come to co-operate in a harmony which parallels the product—the Cadillac car—Standard of the World.

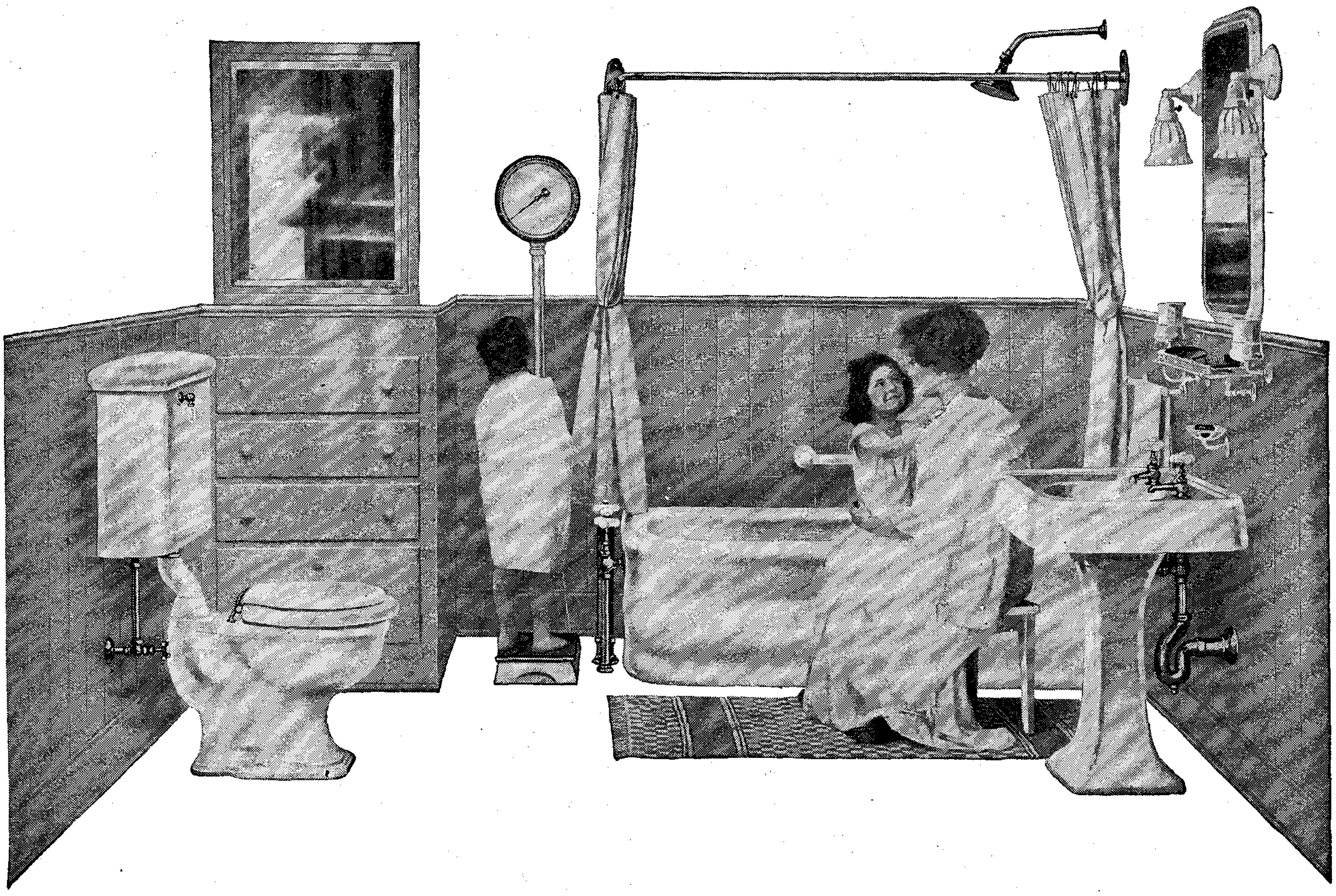
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN they will be successful in love. It can be seen at a glance, of course, that this is all strictly scientific, and hence it would appear that the lady regards herself as a scientist. For this reason she takes a broadly scientific and charitable view of the efforts of the modern occultists, stating that she welcomes interest in psychic truth no matter where it may be found. One of the "investigators" seen by the newspaper man is a specialist in parlor magic. He was quite bitter, stating that his business had slumped "something awful" since the rise of the ouija board and the era when every man is his own magician. So disgruntled was he that he went on and exposed a lot of the tricks of the professional magician. He laid no claim whatever to supernatural assistance. With the aid of his son, whom he had trained for the work from his cradle, this man is able to pull many mysterious stunts, a number of which he obligingly described in detail:

> By practise, starting at an early age, I made my boy's hands remarkably supple and docile, so that he could perform the most difficult things with them while his mind was intent on another subject. For this he practised whole days at a time, throwing four balls in the air while reading at the same time from a book. At last he had this feat perfected.
>
> The boy was not turned four years when I made him proficient in sleight of hand and the manipulation of cards and palmistry. While his hand was apparently open he could hold balls, corks, coins, lumps of sugar, etc., unseen, and his fingers remained perfectly free and limber.
>
> So much having been accomplished, we went on perfecting the boy in "second sight." My son and I would pass rapidly before a shop displaying a variety of wares and cast an attentive look upon it. A few steps farther on we would write down as many objects as we had seen in passing. This was a splendid school, and my little boy soon grew very expert. It was of great service in our performances, for while we were exercising our tricks we could see everything that was passing around us, and thus prepare for any difficulties that might be presented. The exercise gave us the power of following two ideas simultaneously, and without that ability a "spiritist" is easily exposed.
>
> By the time my son was twelve he could reproduce anything that was in my mind, for I had shown him how to read it infallibly. We were now ready to proclaim that we were aided by supernatural means, for what we did together was extraordinary, but I never made such a lying assertion. It would have been credited. My son possest all the essential qualities of a good medium, for his pale, thoughtful face represented the type of a boy gifted with supernatural power.
>
> We began to be consulted by strangers who would willingly make us spiritualistic mediums. As it was all in the line of business I took my precautions to add to the effect of what we did, and cared little to what agency the stranger attributed our results. But I never claimed any help from the unseen world.
>
> When a stranger rings at my door an electric bell sounds in my study. A servant will open the door and inquire the name of the visitor. I for my part lay my ear to a tube which conveys every word of the conversation, and if the stranger be admitted I frighten him by calling him by his name as if I had divined it. From the first I took advantage of human credulity and always worked my reputation to the utmost.
>
> As I am explaining frankly I may as well tell some of the artifices that added brilliancy to our feats of second sight. It was always the result of a material communication between myself and my son which no one could detect. In combination we could describe any conceivable object while our eyes, his or mine, were absolutely darkened. All sorts of articles were brought to us to experiment on, and the purpose persons had in bringing them was to triumph over a secret which they could not unravel. Among these were half-effaced antique medals, books printed in dead and living languages, microscopic objects, etc.
>
> A problem often presented us was to describe the contents of parcels tied with a string or sealed up. We managed to contend successfully against all attempts to embarrass us. Were a sealed parcel offered me I cut in it a tiny slit with the nail of my left thumb, which I kept purposely long and sharp, and thus caught a sufficient glance of what it contained. Of course both I and my son possess perfect sight. And we have excellent memories. If we had ever seen a coin or a picture of a coin we could recognize and describe it. We also learned the characters of an infinity of languages, such as Chinese, Russian, Turkish, Hebrew, etc., without being able to translate a word of them. Then we acquired a knowledge of the same superficial kind of mineralogy, precious stones, antiquities, and curiosities.
>
> The power of memory that my son has acquired to an eminent degree has served us well. When we go to a man's house he needs only the briefest glance in order to know all the objects in a room as well as the various ornaments worn by the guests, such as chatelains, pins, eye glasses, fans, flowers, etc. This hastily gleaned knowledge was often at the bottom of our "second sight," or, as it is now called, "telepathy."
>
> One night last winter we performed at a house on East Fifty-second Street, where our marvels were applauded. As we passed through a room to go to the dining-room where we showed our skill I asked my son to cast a glance at the books it contained and to notice the order in which they were placed. Then I said to the gentleman who was giving the party: "With your consent I will prove to you that my son can read through a wall. Have you a book here?" Naturally the host led me to the library, which I pretended to see for the first time. I took down a book. Then I called to my son in the other room:
>
> "What is this book I hold?"
>
> "It is John Fiske's 'Discovery of America,' he replied quickly.
>
> "What is the one next it?" inquired a guest.
>
> "On the right or left?" my son asked.
>
> "On the right."
>
> "It is a little-known book by Charlotte M. Yonge called 'Unknown to History.' The books on the left are volumes of Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic.' Further to the right is a volume of Tennyson's poetry, and on the shelf above are copies of Swinburne, Arnold, Burns, Rossetti, Morris in complete edition. On the shelf below—" and he rattled off a dozen authors, to the amazement of the audience, as he was in another room with a door only a trifle ajar. This was the beginning of our greatest feat, the duplication on slates of pictures drawn by me.
>
> It hardly need be necessary for me to recall all the marvels that my son and I perform in collusion. "Collusion" accurately describes our work, but it is flawless. I only wish to emphasize this statement: We, my son and I, are able to duplicate any feat that these modern telepathists, psychists, diviners, or what not pretend to do by aid of the spirits, and we deny that we ever had even a remote belief in supernatural powers as exercised on this planet. What we do to amaze and confound is done by human means sharpened to the highest degree. We are prepared to show the Society for Psychical research an exhibition that will turn sour any results that they have already cataloged. And if any sporting man wants me to put a bet that we can't equal or beat the new "faquirs," we are ready with the money to cover it.

THE MISFORTUNES OF A PURPLE-ROBED PROPHET, AND HIS STRANGE CULT

FLOWING purple robes and equally flowing, even tho not purple, whiskers may make an alleged prophet look impressive, and help to explain why quite a few people were ready to hand over to him all they had, and uncomplainingly follow him on a pilgrimage that entailed almost every kind of suffering and privation. When Frank W. Sandford set up as the chief prophet of one of the strangest of modern cults, known as "The Holy Ghost and Us," he donned a purple robe, and set out on a series of wildly romantic adventures. His career was interrupted by some years in the Federal prison at Atlanta. At present, we learn from the New York *Evening Sun*, starvation is threatening his colony at Shiloh, just outside Lisbon Falls, Maine. A farmer of the neighborhood testified that the children in the colony seemed to be on the verge of starving to death, and were forced to apply at the homes of neighboring farmers for food. *The Sun* continues, taking up the present state of the cult:

> The members of the "Holy Ghost and Us" clan live just across the Androscoggin River from Lisbon Falls in the Durham township. They have one large building, called "The Eye of the Needle." Among their beliefs is that doctors are emissaries of the devil, and no member of the "Holy Ghost and Us" is allowed to be treated by a physician. As a result, it is alleged, many have suffered serious illness and even death.
>
> Several years ago an investigation was started because of reports similar to those made in Auburn last week, that members of the colony were starving. At that time it was found that the principal food served at "The Eye of the Needle" was split-pea soup. This was placed on the table three times a day. Another tenet of the society is that members over a certain age must walk seven miles a day. This they did last winter on pea soup.
>
> This winter conditions are as bad or worse, according to reports. Mr. Beal, a Durham farmer whose place is near the colony, was called to testify in the suit brought by Melvin Bean, of Canada, to obtain the custody of the children of William Hastings, a



"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES

Good building starts with the Architect—good plumbing with the Plumber.

The Contracting Plumber is an authority on home sanitation. It is his business. He knows good fixtures and how they should be installed.

If you are building a new home, consult him. A timely suggestion may save a costly alteration later.

New plumbing fixtures may be needed in your present home. If the house is over ten years old, the bathroom may be out of date. Here again his advice will prove valuable.

If you live in a city write for "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home."

Write for "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Farm" if you live in the country.

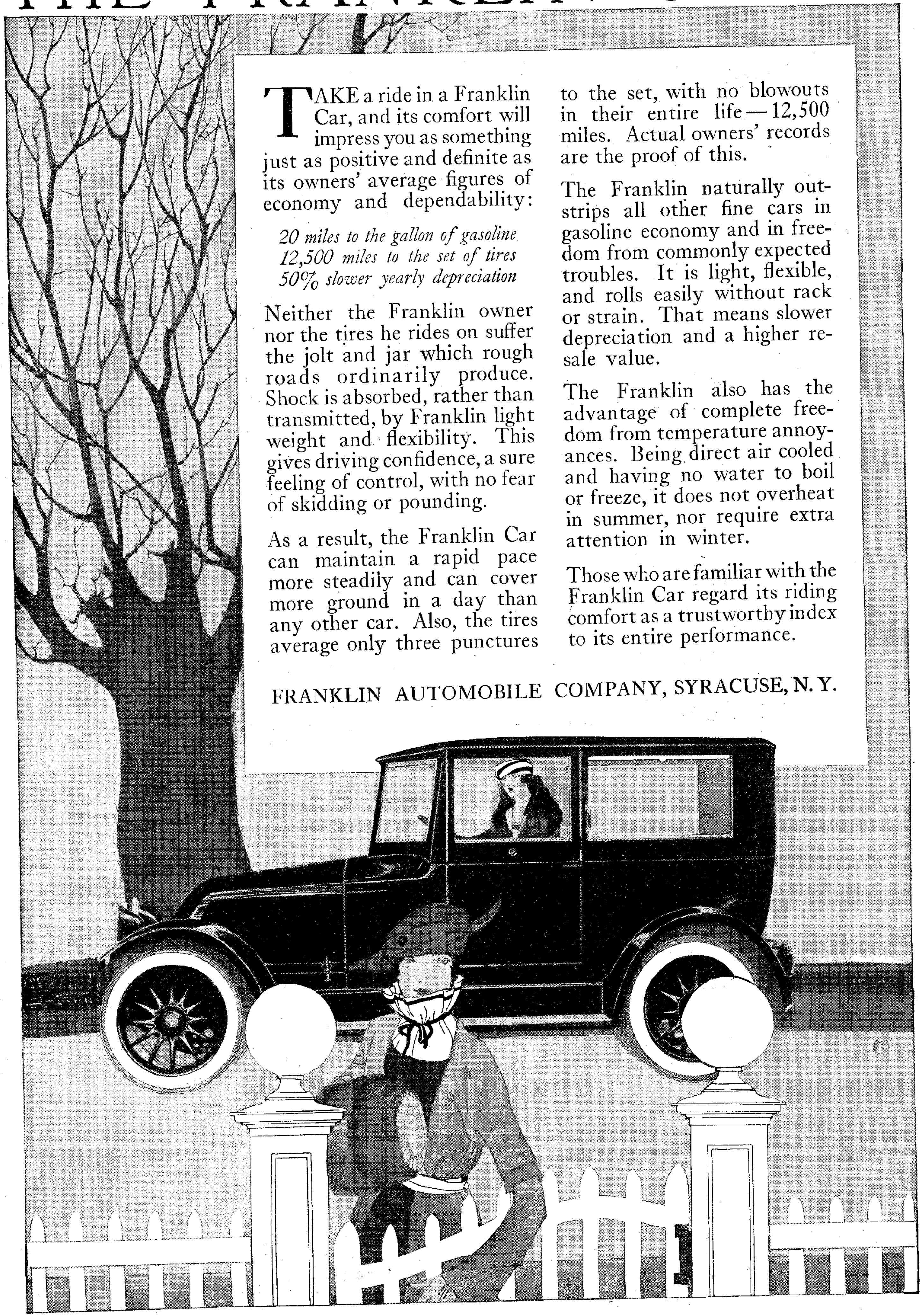
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh

In addition to the displays of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures shown by Wholesale Dealers and Contracting Plumbers, there are permanent "Standard" exhibits in the following cities

NEW YORK	35 W. 31ST.
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
*PITTSBURGH	445 WATER
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
*CHICAGO	14 N. PEORIA
*ST. LOUIS	810 N. SECOND
*EAST ST. LOUIS	16 N. MAIN
*CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
*TOLEDO	311 ERIE
*COLUMBUS	255 S. THIRD
*CANTON	1106 SECOND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN	458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING	3120 JACOB
*HUNTINGTON	2ND AVE. AND 10TH ST.
*ERIE	130 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA	918 ELEVENTH
MILWAUKEE	426 BROADWAY
*MILWAUKEE	311 FIFTH ST.
*LOUISVILLE	323 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE	315 TENTH AVE. S.
*NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
*HOUSTON	COR. PRESTON AND SMITH
*DALLAS	1200 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH	828 MONROE
KANSAS CITY	201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
*LOS ANGELES	216-224 S. CENTRAL
DETROIT OFFICE	414 HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE	1010 KARPEN BLDG.
*TORONTO, CAN	59 E. RICHMOND
*HAMILTON, CAN	20 W. JACKSON

Service at "Standard" Branches In the cities marked (*) are carried complete lines of Plumbing and Heating Supplies; Farm Lighting and Water Supply Systems; Tools and Supplies for Mills, Mines and Factories, also for the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil industries. Write or call on nearest branch. If interested in plumbing fixtures for factories, write for book, "Factory Sanitation."

THE FRANKLIN SEDAN



TAKE a ride in a Franklin Car, and its comfort will impress you as something just as positive and definite as its owners' average figures of economy and dependability:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

Neither the Franklin owner nor the tires he rides on suffer the jolt and jar which rough roads ordinarily produce. Shock is absorbed, rather than transmitted, by Franklin light weight and flexibility. This gives driving confidence, a sure feeling of control, with no fear of skidding or pounding.

As a result, the Franklin Car can maintain a rapid pace more steadily and can cover more ground in a day than any other car. Also, the tires average only three punctures to the set, with no blowouts in their entire life—12,500 miles. Actual owners' records are the proof of this.

The Franklin naturally outstrips all other fine cars in gasoline economy and in freedom from commonly expected troubles. It is light, flexible, and rolls easily without rack or strain. That means slower depreciation and a higher resale value.

The Franklin also has the advantage of complete freedom from temperature annoyances. Being direct air cooled and having no water to boil or freeze, it does not overheat in summer, nor require extra attention in winter.

Those who are familiar with the Franklin Car regard its riding comfort as a trustworthy index to its entire performance.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

member of the colony. The children of the cult are known as "Elijah's Children." Mr. Beal told of visits of the little ones to his farm and of the large amount of food consumed by one little boy who later returned to the farm and brought along other children for a square meal.

When Sandford founded the strange cult, a number of years ago, he found life at Shiloh so monotonous that he secured a ship, and for years sailed the seas for the ostensible purpose of carrying his message to the heathen of distant lands. His boat, the *Coronet*, went as far as the African coast and then came back to Boston. Several of those on board, including Sandford's own son, died of starvation. Charges growing out of these deaths resulted in the prophet's prison term at Atlanta. It was testified at that time that he ordered various members of the ship's company to fast for days at a time as a punishment for violating certain of his orders. During the latter part of the voyage the ship was provisioned largely by begging from other vessels.

A review of the purple prophet's exploits on land and water is given in the Kansas City *Star* in connection with the story of a Kansas family's "conversion" and subsequent removal to Shiloh, as related to *The Star* by Ralph Paine, a son of this family. The father, Edwin Paine, was a prosperous business man in Topeka when he first heard of Prophet Sandford through a neighbor, says the son. This neighbor was already "converted," and finally succeeded in making the Paine family see the "light." He insisted that the Paines should sell their home and turn the proceeds over to the "cause." They did so and then the family moved to Shiloh. They found the colony there assiduously engaged in preparing for the end of the world. In a high tower prayers were said day and night without ceasing, the members of the society relieving each other at regular intervals. There were also much Bible study and considerable fasting, the "faithful" eating only two meals a day consisting of cereals and bread. Further:

> Those who lived in close communion with Sandford found a certain ecstatic pleasure in fasting and depriving their bodies of appetizing food. In the outlying houses some of the more courageous members of the sect used to make coffee out of parched cornmeal and drink it with their meager repast.
>
> Not enough grain and garden stuffs were produced on the place to feed all the residents. But Sandford had another source of revenue. The Paines were not the only persons who sold their worldly goods and turned the cash over to Shiloh. Every person who entered the "kingdom" first had to liquidate his property and drop the money into Shiloh's bank account. A British subject, under the spell of Sandford's teaching, sold her property in Liverpool, sailed for Portland, and, despite the efforts of her husband and a British consular representative, gave $2,400 to Sandford.
>
> Such a stream of gifts and the free labor of his band of followers enabled Sandford to erect $200,000 worth of buildings, and to feed and clothe the people who had cast their lot with him. Shiloh produced nothing in the way of manufactured products. A crop of grain, several hundred pounds of wool for clothing, some milk cows and chickens, and several scores of voluble, enthusiastic young evangelists were a fair year's output from the hilltop university.
>
> By and by, Paine says, the little community began to chafe under the monotony of its life, and the delay of the coming of the Last day. Sandford, master psychologist, devised a new outlet for their energies. He announced one morning that the Almighty had spoken to him in no uncertain tones the night before, commanding him to go to all parts of the earth and convert the heathen.
>
> "What we need now," the "prophet" announced, "is a ship. Pray for one. Pray for the money to buy one."
>
> Shiloh thereupon turned its prayers from sin to ships, and two or three days later Sandford appeared before them with a check for $10,000.
>
> Paine says the money was in a bank in Portland all the time, but its appearance was one of Sandford's methods of hoodwinking his followers into a belief of modern miracles.
>
> The ten thousand dollars straightway went into the purchase of the *Coronet*, a sailing-vessel of one hundred and fifty tons, and while that ship lay at anchor in the harbor of Portland, Sandford put his affairs in order, gathered about him a crew of fifteen and a band of thirty picked men and women, preached a touching sermon from the rostrum and with tears bade Shiloh an affectionate good-by.
>
> No Don Quixote ever set out on so strange a mission. The goal of the *Coronet* was Africa and other dark places, its object to convert the entire world. Paine says he was made a member of the crew because Sandford had observed in him a certain restlessness bordering on open rebellion, and desired to keep him under subjection while offering him the solace of travel and adventure. Besides, Paine was young and strong.
>
> The little *Coronet* bucked the waves of the North Atlantic successfully, and in five or six weeks' time dropt anchor off Gibraltar. Sandford and two or three of the crew, including Paine, went ashore to send a message back to Shiloh, telling of the propitious voyage. From Gibraltar the *Coronet* went on through the Mediterranean Sea to Jerusalem, where Sandford's disciples had established a feeble colony.
>
> Then began a series of cruises down the coast of Africa. . . . . .
>
> Evangelizing the world turned out to be a rather thankless job. For some reason the astonished natives failed to evoke much enthusiasm for the bearded person in purple robe and sailor's hat who paraded the sands of Africa with a Bible under his arm and a squad of the faithful at his heels. They couldn't understand his oratorical outbursts, and the singing fell far short of the rhythm of their own tom-toms. So time after time they shooed him away, and the *Coronet* weighed anchor many times without gaining a single convert for Shiloh.
>
> Then Sandford changed his methods. Instead of going ashore and working up enthusiasm for the end of the world by personal exhortation, he would gather his followers about him on the deck of the *Coronet*, deliver a learned lecture on the climate, topography, history, literature, if any, of the country whose shore-line they could see in the distance, then offer up loud

The Little Blue Can

When you spy a can of your kind of tobacco on a stranger's desk, you think, "Here's a man who knows something!"

You sort of warm up towards a man who shows the same taste as you in anything. When it's the same taste in tobacco, out goes your hand.

He's a regular fellow. He not only smokes a pipe, but he smokes your kind of tobacco.

He has picked it from all others. He has shown good taste, judgment.

A man may have to do a lot of looking around before he gets next to the pipe tobacco just suiting him.

It's a mighty important selection. It must be the tobacco that suits his tongue and throat to a T.

If it doesn't get on perfectly with his tongue and throat, it doesn't do the two things he depends upon it to do.

The right tobacco he depends upon to smoke away his troubles with. It must do a lot more than that. It must add that last soothing, balmy touch to his comfort.

If it doesn't suit his individual taste perfectly, it fails to do the job.

It's a source of petty annoyance, disappointment. He is still looking around for the right tobacco.

He won't be happy till he finds it. He won't be happy until he finds the pipe tobacco so friendly to his throat and tongue that it makes life seem better every time he smokes it. Which isn't easy, because individual tastes differ so widely.

Take Edgeworth, for instance. Edgeworth doesn't completely satisfy everybody or else it would be the only brand on the market.

But the men it suits swear by it. There just isn't any other kind. They like it so strongly that the sight of one of its little blue cans on a stranger's desk starts them off on one of their enthusiasms. "I see you smoke Edgeworth," they begin. Then they're off.

It may be that Edgeworth is the pipe tobacco you've been looking for.

If you haven't yet found the tobacco that's just yours in and out, and through and through, every day of the week, Sundays included, we wish you'd try Edgeworth.

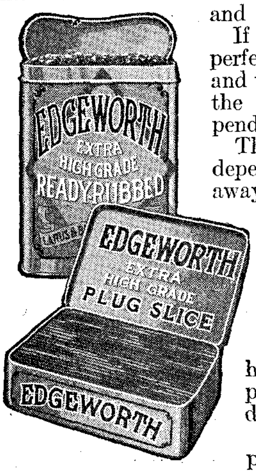
Just send us your name and address on a postcard. If you feel like doing us a favor, send us also the name of the dealer to whom you will go for supplies, if you like Edgeworth. We will send you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice comes in flat cakes. Each cake contains a number of thin, moist slices. One thin slice rubbed for a moment between the hands fills the average pipe.

We think you'll notice how nicely Edgeworth packs. Of course, that means that it burns evenly and freely.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



Lost $5,337,215,795!

DID you know that this vast sum is consumed by fire within the average span of life? Can you afford to let such wastage continue when the means to check it are available?

Foamite Firefoam, a new product of American inventive genius, has proved that the ravages of fire can be *met and mastered.*

Foamite Firefoam puts out fire by quickly smothering it. It is *fatal to fire!*

Think what this means when reading the following, taken from the Insurance Year Book for 1912:

Fire losses in the United States for thirty-seven years, 1875–1911, amounted to $5,337,215,795.

In the year 1906 alone the direct loss was $518,611,800. This indirect loss cannot be calculated.

The annual toll in human life is 15,000.

A State Insurance Commissioner recently said our annual fire loss would build a Panama Canal every two years. Hard to believe, isn't it? But it's true, nevertheless.

Do you know the cause of this criminal destruction?

Carelessness and *improper fire prevention and protection.*

The same Insurance Commissioner said:

"So long as we fail to use all our energy and influence and power and ability to check fire waste, we are accessories to the crime. It is the one national disgrace where each man is responsible to himself and his neighbor."

Foamite Firefoam will and does check this waste. Foamite Firefoam masters fire of every type and origin. Fortunately, it neither damages nor destroys. Applied to fire-threatened surfaces, it insulates against fire.

Foamite Firefoam is a fire smothering, fire extinguishing foam which covers all burning objects like a blanket. It puts out fire quicker than other extinguishing agents, and *prevents re-ignition.* It coats and clings to all surfaces, and floats on even the most inflammable liquids. It is effective against every kind of fire. Unlike water, it does not damage.

Foamite Firefoam apparatus includes protective systems, both stationary and portable, for every fire hazard in the home and factory. Special protective systems are designed for large industrial plants and extra hazardous risks.

Foamite Firefoam is endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Associated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, the Underwriters' Laboratories and the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Bureau. It assists in lowering insurance rates.

Besides, the Foamite Firefoam Company operates a service and Inspection Department especially for your benefit. This department is constantly on the alert and stands ready to serve you at any time. It operates in the following manner:

The Inspection Department inspects Foamite Firefoam Systems as well as other foam systems. It is entirely distinct and separate from any insurance organization or other supervision.

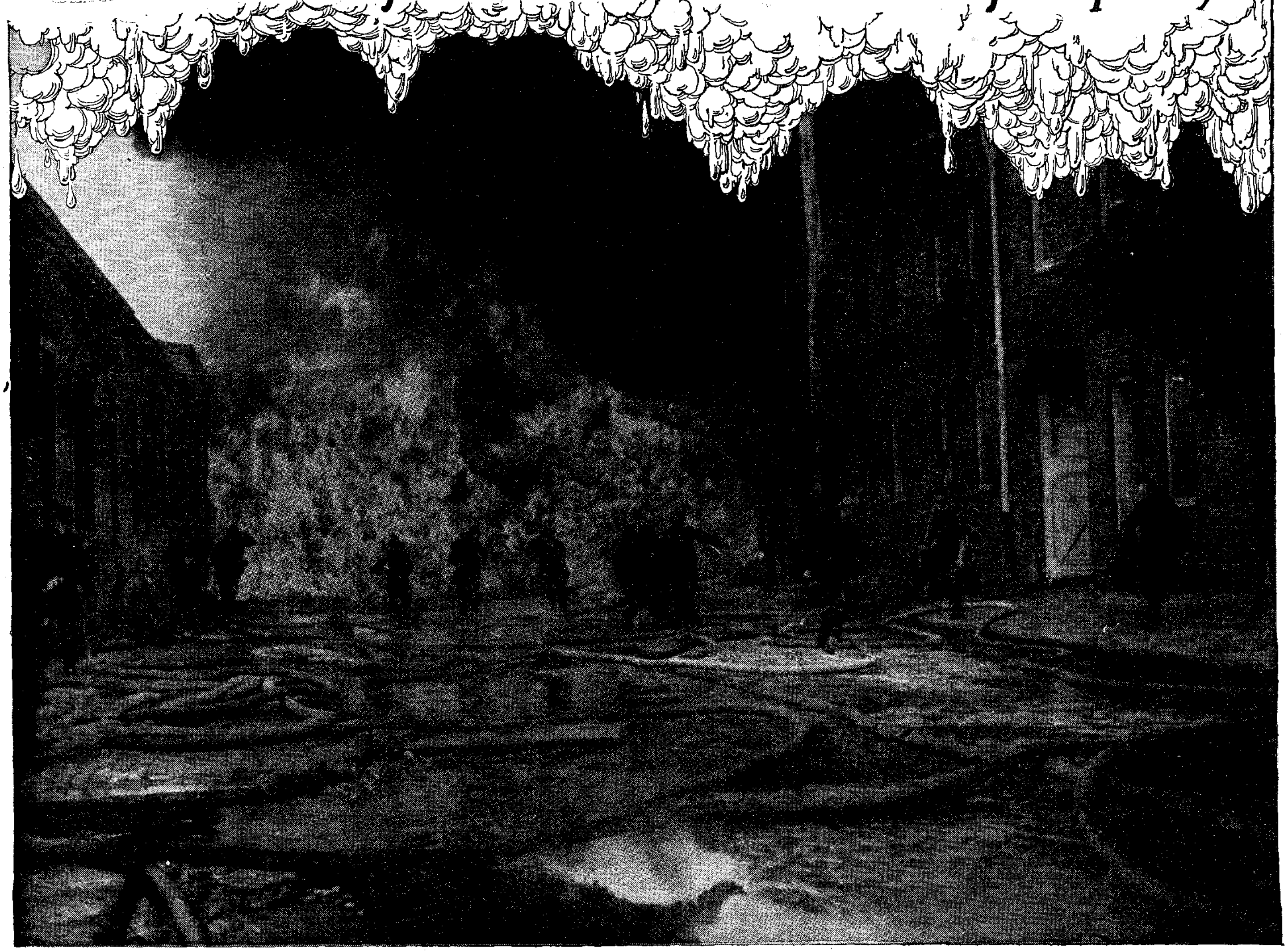
An inspection is made by our own inspectors three times a year. At each time a careful investigation is made of the condition and adequacy of your Foamite Firefoam System and a complete report is mailed to you. Each inspection is thorough and assures you of the maximum in fire protection.

This Inspection Service has the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Only trained engineers of the Foamite Firefoam Company make these inspections.

In addition, the Foamite Firefoam Company keeps a complete record of every extinguisher and piece of apparatus it sells. In this way, every Foamite Firefoam user, large or small, is kept advised as to dates for recharging, condition of apparatus and other important matters relating to fire prevention.

SMOTHERS FIRE

The Foamite Firefoam blanket. It smothers all fires quickly.



Eight firemen lost their lives in this fire.

THE following Sales Companies are equipped to aid you in solving your fire protection problems.

NEW YORK CITY: 200 Fifth Avenue, Foamite Firefoam Company

BOSTON, MASS.: 929 Old So. Bldg., Foamite Firefoam Company

CHICAGO, ILL.: 764 Conway Bldg., Firefoam Engineering Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO: 6 St. Clair Ave. West, Firefoam Service & Supply Co.

DENVER, COLO.: Tramway Bldg., Rocky Mountain Firefoam Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: 1012 Baltimore Ave., Foamite Firefoam Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 112–116 No. Broad St., Atlantic Firefoam Company

PITTSBURGH, PA.: 105 Wood St., Firefoam Sales Company

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Mills Building, Pacific Foamite Firefoam Company

TULSA, OKLA.: 418 South Boston Street, Foam Fire Apparatus Company

HAMILTON, CANADA: Canadian Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND: 4 Broad St. Pl., Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

If you are an employer, you are constantly confronted with the likelihood of fire. The carelessness of individuals in your own factory or place of business, added to the ever increasing use of highly inflammable materials, makes it imperative that you investigate Foamite Firefoam at once. Do you want to be an accessory to the crime?

To DEALERS

Salesmen-dealers, handling gasoline-driven equipment and modern appliances, you are missing an opportunity if you do not investigate Foamite Firefoam. Write at once for our dealer proposition. It will pay you to do so.

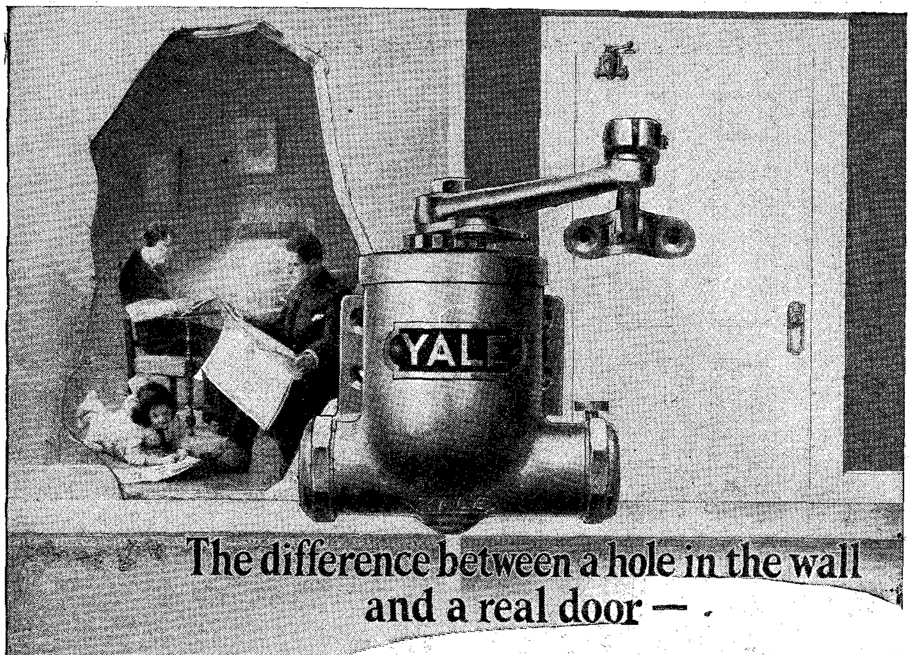
FOAMITE FIREFOAM COMPANY, Dept. 150-C, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City

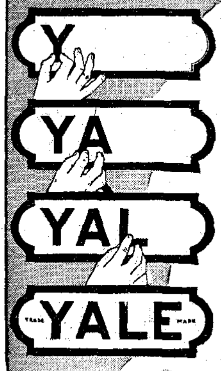
This must stop!

SEND for our new illustrated booklet *"This Must Stop."* It deals with all types of fires and tells of the remarkable achievements of Foamite Firefoam. It has a special message for you.

Foamite Firefoam

SMOTHERS FIRE


YALE
The difference between a hole in the wall and a real door —



A DOOR that doesn't always close and stay closed is no better than a hole in the wall.

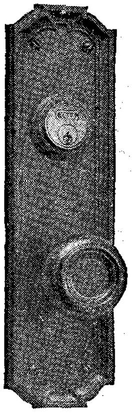
The door that has a Yale Door Closer is a real door. It closes *every time*—quietly and softly; closes automatically, without any help.

If you are tired of harassing, nerve-jostling doors that slam and bang and shatter, and seem to shake the whole house—if you are weary of perverse doors that *will* stand open, or make you go back and close them—

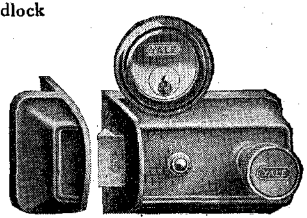
You will install a Yale Door Closer—and insure peace and comfort and better health; while saving fuel by keeping out cold and drafts. To say nothing of preserving the door itself.

Give your door a Yale Door Closer and it will close as "Soft as Cotton"

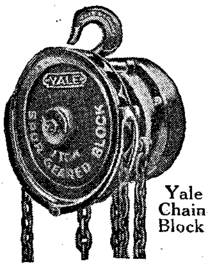
The Yale Reversible Door Closer is a really wonderful mechanical device. You cannot see the *insides* of it—the compact, perfected mechanism that enables it to give you years-long, constant service. And you don't need to. You know its trade-mark "Yale" is the best guarantee that *into* it has gone the conscience of its makers—the pride in leadership that has made "Yale" the universal standard for half a century—whether it dignifies Yale Cylinder Night Latches, Padlocks, Builders' Locks and Hardware, Bank Locks, Chain Blocks or Electric Hoists.


Yale Builders' Hardware

Yale Padlock



Yale Cylinder Night Latch



Yale Chain Block

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., *Makers of the Yale Locks*—Works & General Offices: Stamford, Conn.
New York Office: 9 E. 40th St. Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd. St Catharines, Ont. Chicago Office: 77 E. Lake St.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

prayers for the salvation of all the inhabitants. The prayer-meeting over, Sandford would weigh anchor and the *Coronet* would sail on.

It was a woman refugee, taken aboard from the abandoned colony at Jerusalem, who finally broke up the prophet's mastery of the situation. She demanded to be put ashore, and when Sandford refused, she communicated with friends, who informed United States authorities. After a brief investigation the authorities ordered the maritime patrol to watch out for Sandford's craft and release the woman.

The *Coronet* returned to Portland, and Sandford saved the situation by releasing his unwilling passenger. But his *Wanderlust* was not satisfied, and a large craft, the barkentine *Rebecca Crowell*, seven hundred tons, was added to the gospel fleet under the name of the *Kingdom*. With fresh cohorts of followers on board, Sandford took the bridge again in his purple robe, and set sail for Africa.

Somewhere off the west coast of Africa the *Kingdom* ran afoul a rocky promontory and spilled her passengers on an unfriendly shore. Several weeks later the *Coronet* picked up the *Kingdom's* party in a little English settlement. Sandford started northward up the coast, but changed his course a week later, saying the Almighty had ordered him to return and burn the wreck of the *Kingdom* as a sacrifice. This he did. Then the *Coronet* resumed its course again.

The day's ration aboard was a crust of bread and a cup of water for the crew. Sandford fared better, his cabin being filled with provisions of various kinds. One night, Paine, unable to resist the hunger that gnawed at his vitals, crept into Sandford's cabin and approached some of the food-stores. The second time he tried it he was caught and put in irons.

The crew was in a desperate way for food. Scurvy, that dreaded disease of the sea, was beginning to break out. Then the *Coronet*, water-logged and slow-moving, became a beggar, a mendicant upon the high seas.

Ship-news reporters at New York began to hear tales of the *Coronet's* methods. Late in September, 1911, the Red Star liner *Lapland*, met Sandford's craft 925 miles east of Sandy Hook and hove to in answer to signals of distress. The *Coronet's* pennants read, "Short of provisions and starving."

Later it was recalled aboard the *Lapland* that the *Coronet* had acquired quite a habit of holding up steamships and begging food. A French liner had been the "goat" a few days before. The *Lapland* sent out a wireless report to the *President Grant*, of the Hamburg-American line, astern and eastbound, that no more food was needed aboard the *Coronet*.

Paine says Sandford would order all hands not working at the pumps to pray for food. Whenever a steamship appeared on the horizon, Sandford would announce their prayers had been answered and proceed to fly signals of distress.

At this time the *Coronet* was bound for Greenland, whither Sandford declared he had been directed by God to spend the winter among the northern heathen. Once out of the steamship track, the food gave out again. Scurvy renewed its attack. Battered and sea-fouled, her topmasts gone, her hull riddled with the borings of the deadly toredo worm, and leaking a

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

thousand strokes an hour, the *Coronet* was in a bad way when Sandford at last changed her course from Greenland to Portland. One by one, eight members of the crew succumbed to scurvy and died, the bodies being sewn in sacks, weighted with lead and thrown overboard with scant ceremony. Praying and pumping for dear life, the desperate band finally put into Portland harbor.

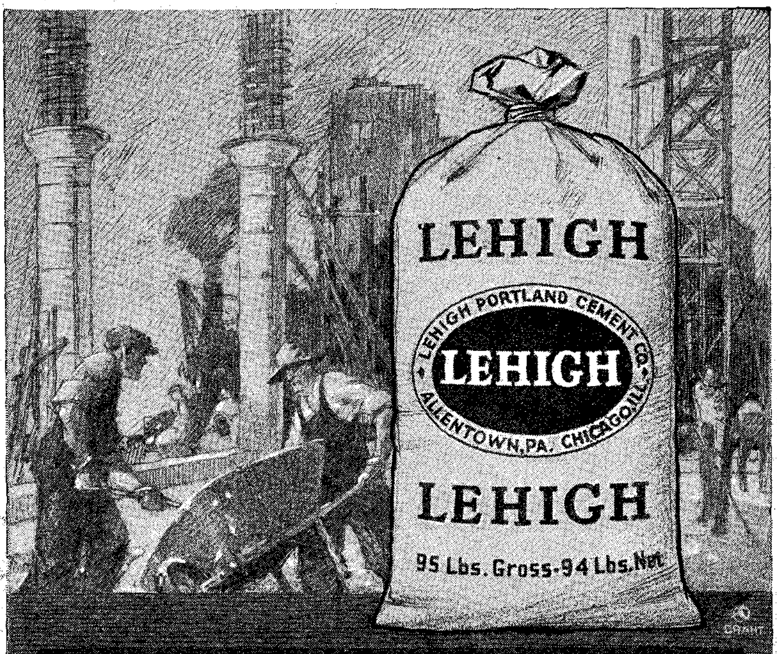
There Sandford was arrested, first on a civil suit brought by the woman he had detained aboard the ship two years against her will; then, by Federal authorities on a charge of manslaughter for the death of the eight members of his crew.

Paine, weak and emaciated, was carried from the ship to Portland hospital, where he lay for six weeks before he regained strength enough to return to active life. Sandford was indicted by a Federal grand jury for keeping his ship at sea when he could have reached port and obtained provisions. Later he was sentenced to ten years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. After two years his sentence was commuted, however, for good behavior, and he is back at Shiloh now, at the head of his flock.

VIENNA PAYING THE TRAGIC PRICE OF WAR AND DEFEAT

THE once gay capital of Austria presents to-day an appalling picture of the tragic effects of war. There is no food, no fuel, no employment, and hundreds of thousands of the city's people are said to be so undernourished that there is grave danger of wholesale starvation. There are children in Vienna who have never seen or tasted milk, and the infant death-rate is showing a tragic increase. The first things a stranger notices on the streets of the city, we are told, are the listlessness, languid movements, and dull eyes of the people. They don't walk with alacrity, and no "pep" is discernible anywhere. It is also noticeable that in this city of a couple of million there are no stout people. Those who in former times carried an excessive amount of avoirdupois have lost all the excess, "so that their clothes no longer fit them snugly, but hang in folds." Hordes of ragged children, their faces pinched with hunger and cold, gather about the doors of fashionable shops and beg for food. Such food as is obtainable is of an inferior quality and sells at exorbitant prices. It is said that even bankers and other business men who know the city and the suburban markets thoroughly find it difficult to procure meats, and flour and meal are on a ration to everybody, rich or poor. "We cut our bread-ration into cubes and lay aside so many for each meal," one man told Maj. Sherman M. Craiger, who visited Vienna recently, and furnishes an account of Viennese conditions in *The Sun and New York Herald*. "If the children come in from school hungry and beg for something to eat, there is nothing to give them; every scrap must be portioned out for the daily meals. We are so

The National Cement


LEHIGH
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
LEHIGH
ALLENTOWN, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.
LEHIGH
95 Lbs. Gross-94 Lbs. Net
GRANT

LEHIGH
CEMENT

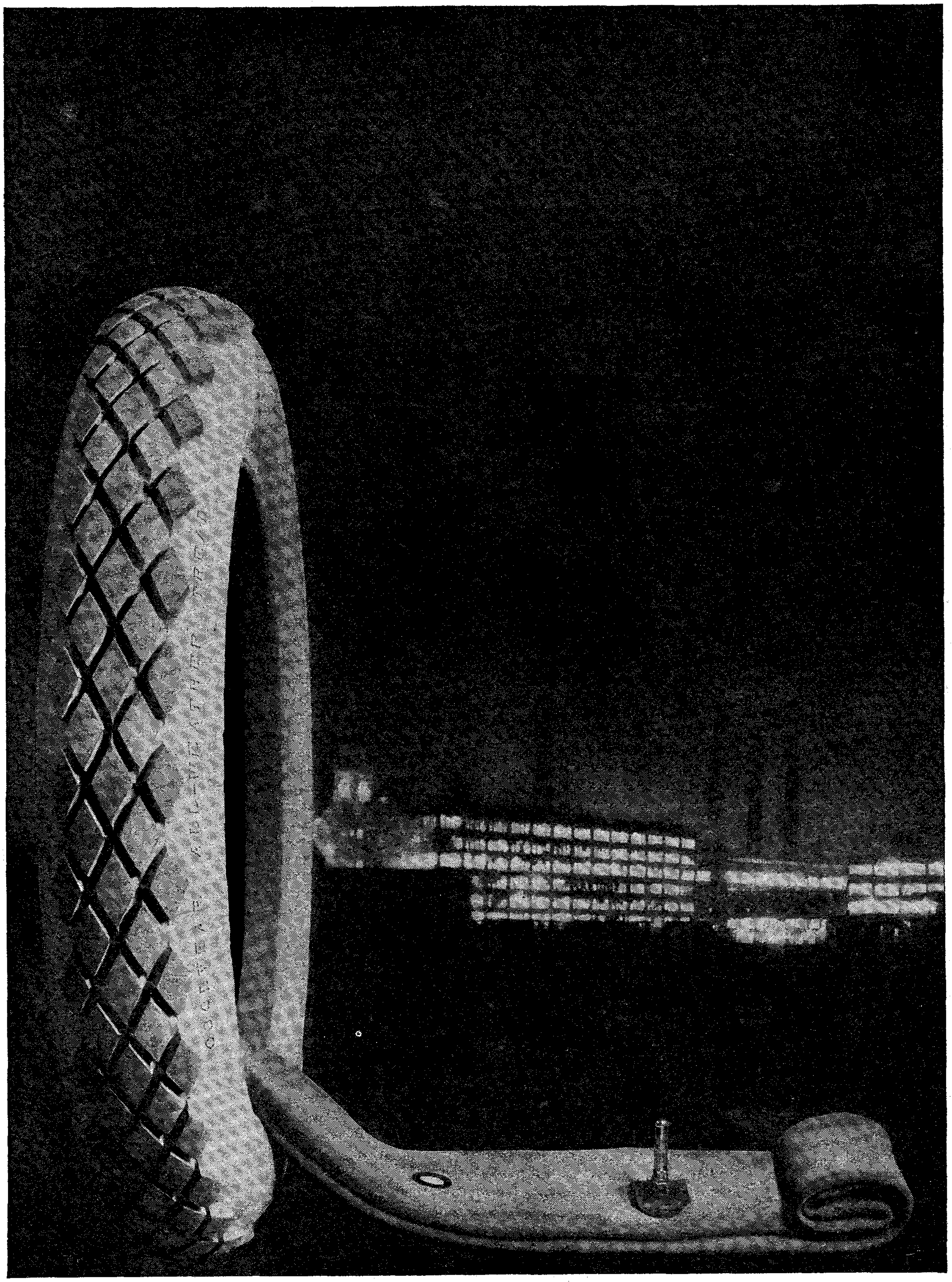
YOUR satisfaction is dependent not only on the commodity which you purchase, but on your relations with the man from whom you buy.

Lehigh is a nationally distributed cement of highest quality. The dealers from coast to coast who sell Lehigh have been selected because of those qualifications which assure you satisfaction.

The Lehigh sign is the sign of satisfaction. Look for it on the dealer's warehouse.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Spokane, Wn.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa. Buffalo, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla. Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
Newcastle, Pa. Omaha, Neb. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mason City, Iowa Richmond, Va.

15 MILLS
from **COAST** *to* **COAST**


GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER TREAD

This actual photograph, taken at night, shows a portion of the Goodyear factories at Akron under full production

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

A Continuous Process of Betterment

THE present conspicuous goodness of Goodyear Cord Tires has origin in a type of bettering effort pursued by this Company through many years.

Out of this effort emerged such important developments as the first American tire-making machine and the standard straight-side casing of today.

Out of it, too, came the original Goodyear detachable rim, the safe and reliable piano-wire tire-base, the efficient All-Weather Tread.

The perfected Goodyear Cord Tire principle itself, as applied now in both passenger car and truck equipment, likewise arrived from this source.

At no other time since the beginning of this business has this continuous process of betterment attained the scope and importance surrounding it today.

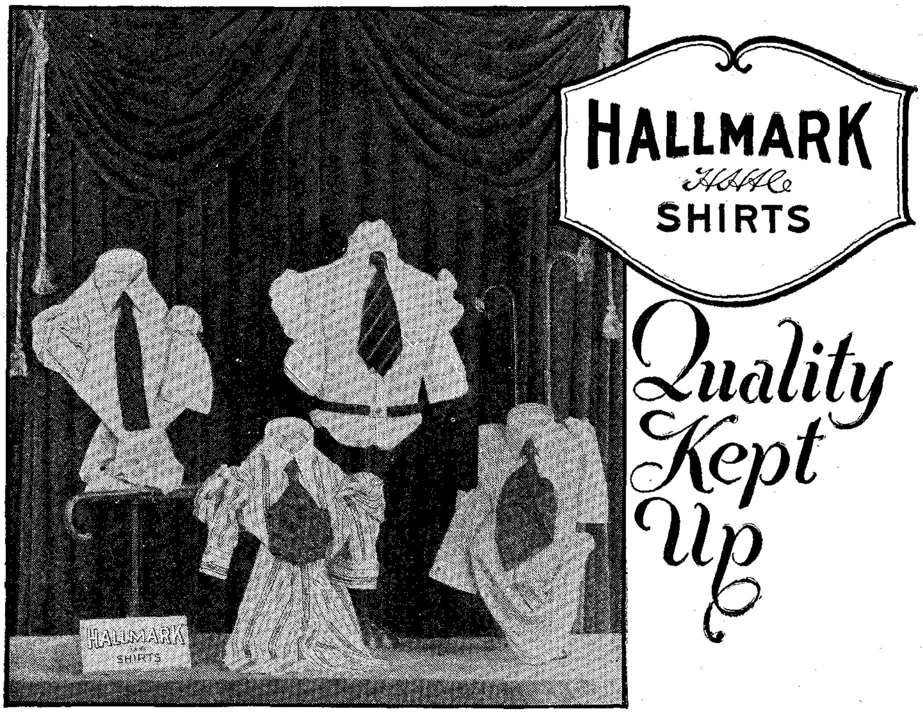
At no other time has it so effectively touched, and enriched, and benefited every phase of the material and manufacture of our products as now.

Its fruits in the present Goodyear Cord Tire are an immense capacity for service and a record of tire accomplishment unique in the world.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

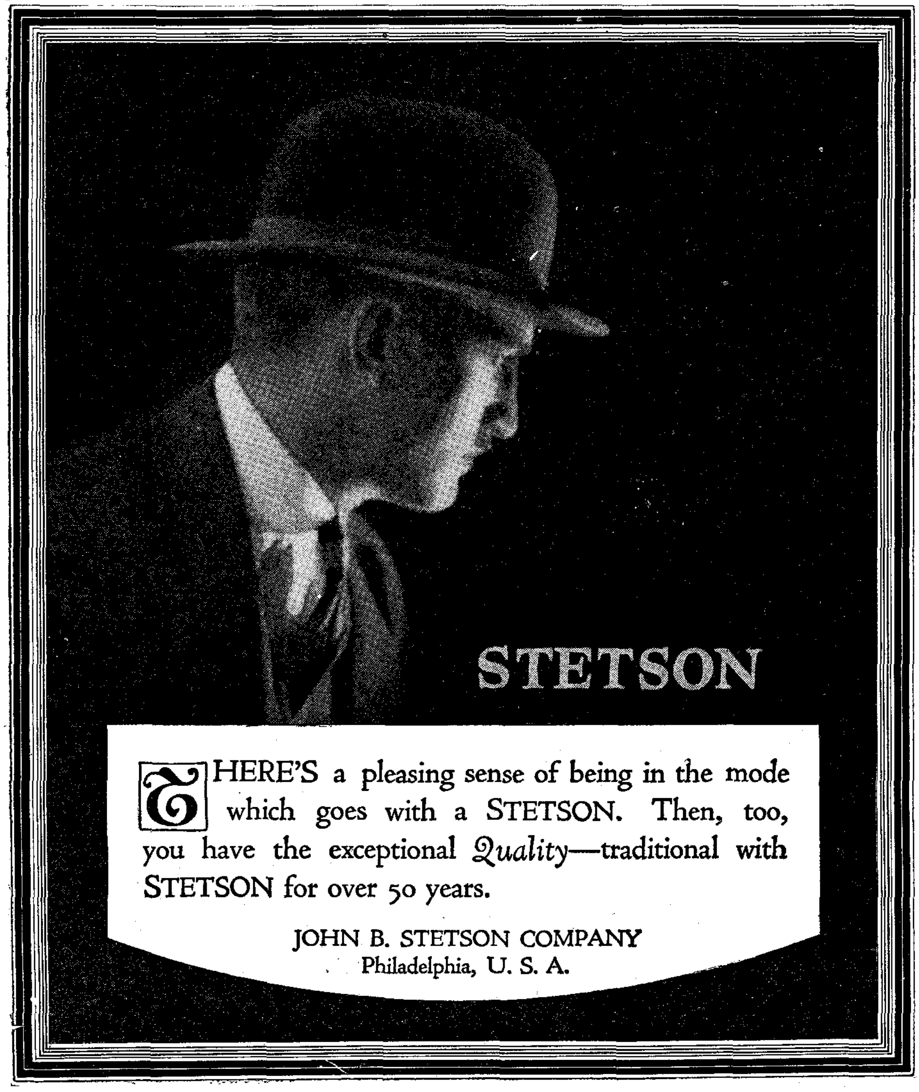


MEN select HALLMARK SHIRTS because of their Quality Materials, Careful Workmanship, Dependable Models and Patterns of Vat colors that will not fade.

Leading Retailers are now showing the new HALLMARK Shirts in an endless variety of desirable Patterns—in Pure Silk, Silk Stripes, fine French Percales and Madras fabrics; made with Neck Bands—also with Detached Starched or Detached Soft Collars to match.

Ask Your Dealer for HALLMARK.

HALL, HARTWELL & CO., TROY, N. Y.
MAKERS OF *SLIDEWELL COLLARS* AND *HALLMARK UNDERWEAR*



THERE'S a pleasing sense of being in the mode which goes with a STETSON. Then, too, you have the exceptional *Quality*—traditional with STETSON for over 50 years.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

hungry all the time that we could eat our entire bread-ration at once, but that would leave nothing for the other meals." To quote Major Craiger:

> The middle class felt the pinch severely. The only way in which they could provide sufficient food was by sacrificing insurance policies, modest savings, heirlooms, or jewels and homes. University professors told me that it took all of their salaries to buy food for their families, and even then they could not get enough. It was necessary to sell their property to eke out their earnings, merely to exist.
>
> As for the great mass of working people, they were, and are, in misery, due to hunger and unemployment. Approximately a hundred thousand of them—say a population equivalent to Bridgeport, Conn.—are out of work, due to a lack of coal and raw materials for the factories. Without employment there is, of course, no money in their pockets; altho nothing they could earn would suffice to buy them enough food to keep body and soul together. The poor of Vienna are not only hungry, but starving.
>
> The head porter of the Hôtel Hammerand, where I stopt, told me that he had had beef in his home but once in a period of three months. "Our last bit of pork was in the distribution of two weeks since," he went on. "For thirteen days past my wife and I have eaten no meat. It is announced this week that there will be a distribution of American salted pork to all citizens at the rate of twenty-five deka (one-half pound) apiece. This is much more than we received at the last sale, as our allotment then was only one-tenth of a pound.
>
> "Up to the present we each have been allowed from four to six pounds of potatoes a month. This is all the authorities are able to undertake to furnish us, and even on this limited allowance they fall short. We sometimes pick up a small quantity of dried herring, but this is very trying on the digestion. Butter and cheese are out of the question for the poor, while the prices of eggs, jams, and marmalade are prohibitive. Every day we have to fall back on cabbage and sauerkraut, and we are sick of that sort of food."
>
> To make matters worse, there is little coal in Vienna, and many factories have to shut down temporarily. They burn tan-bark to keep the boilers from freezing. The gas-plant is unable to operate without coal, and there are no lights. Candles are not to be had. Most of the tenements use gas for cooking, so that there is no way in which any one can cook anything now.

The food shortage is no less apparent in the hotels than elsewhere. Vegetables constitute the principal part of the menu, tho a feeble attempt is made to camouflage the lack of variety by preparing the old standbys in many different ways and giving the results new and interesting names. We read:

> The very least that one could buy two meals a day for at the Hammerand was $4, and this comprised a watery soup, fat pork, spinach, and carrots. All a guest could purchase was four or five stereotyped courses, barely enough to tide one over until the next meal.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

The Hammerand is an old hotel in the Floriangasse, but it was unable to find anything but the scantiest fare. Formerly the menu offered a choice of a dozen vegetables, but now there are only seven varieties and some of these are make-believe. For example, they list kale, cole-slaw, and sauerkraut, and spinach, carrots, and cabbage.

It was once possible to order any one of a dozen varieties of fowl, but not even chicken is obtainable. A slab of fat salt pork is all that can be had from the once famous smoke-houses. There is no fish, beef, or mutton, and only a morsel of veal. Unhappily the latter is scarcely eatable, as it is too young. In place of the half-dozen tempting cold meats formerly offered one can get only a bit of horse meat. Three salads in place of ten once served, five or six compotes insufficiently sweetened, no cheese, fruit, or cake—this is the sad come-down for the gay and laughter-loving Viennese who Mark Twain found were such good company at banquets and dinners.

At the Grand, Bristol, Atlantis, and other hotels food-conditions are no better. The Opernrestaurant listed forty-four different dishes on its menu, but this is deceptive, as there are so many combinations of cabbage, sauerkraut, cole-slaw, and similar unsubstantial courses. The prices ranged higher, and two meals cost from $6 to $8.

Because of the fact that high-priced restaurants like the Trocadero are able to offer a few extra dishes one overhears gossip about the "protection" these eating-places are supposed to enjoy. This is presumed to be a form of official favor, as a result of which the restaurants are able to get hold of more food than individuals. A careful inquiry, however, fails to disclose the existence of such a traffic.

Peasants are said to be smuggling food into Vienna in spite of the vigilance of the police, but naturally it is difficult to come upon such practises. The managers of the high-priced restaurants told me that they stood ready at all times to pay as much or more to the country folk than they could obtain elsewhere for their vegetables. Some of the wealthier business men make a practise of buying any kind of food from any source.

One banker said he had just purchased a sack of rice from an Italian officer. Naturally necessity knows no law, and there is no doubt that the abnormal prices for foodstuffs in Vienna are being taken advantage of by every peasant and selfish outsider.

Each traveler arriving in Vienna must open his baggage at the railway-station, and the police are instructed to confiscate anything in the way of food which is not clearly intended for individual consumption. However, the facilities for examining trunks and bags are necessarily limited, and I was told that by means of false bottoms and other devices much food is smuggled into the city and disposed of at fabulous prices.

The high prices in restaurants have caused Vienna to become a city of lunch-carriers. A large proportion of the population carry their midday meal along with them. The food is largely make-believe, however, and the result is shown in the

For that Hungry Feeling

Here's an appetizing and economical way of satisfying the hunger that comes between meals. PLANTERS PENNANT SALTED PEANUTS are as wholesome as they are delicious, and easily digested, too.

Open a box or jar of PENNANTS and see with what zest they are enjoyed to the last nut. In the glass jar they are guaranteed to be fresh and crisp if the lid is on tight, regardless of how long they have been on the dealer's shelves or in your possession. No other salted peanuts are *always* fresh and crisp.

TO DEALERS: If you are unable to obtain PLANTERS PENNANT PEANUTS, write to us at once, giving name and address of your jobber, and we will advise you how to obtain them promptly.

10-oz. jar, 50c.
6-oz. jar, 35c.
Glassine bag, 5c.
(In the Eastern Section)

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,
Suffolk, Va.

Planters PENNANT BRAND PEANUTS
THE NATIONAL SALTED PEANUT

STANLEY
DOOR HOLDER No456

A practical door holder for offices, schools and public buildings. Ideal for swinging doors and used in connection with a door closer.

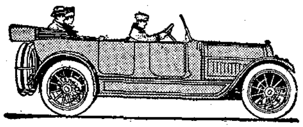
Ask your hardware man for No. 456. Write for B7 Book which describes this and other Stanley products.

THE STANLEY WORKS
New Britain, Conn.

NEW YORK
100 Lafayette Street

CHICAGO
73 East Lake Street

TRADE S.W. MARK



Correct Automobile Lubrication

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

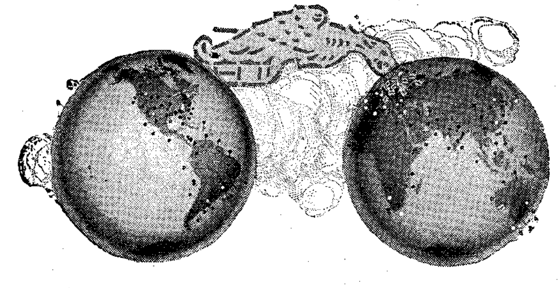
Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" **Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"**
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" **Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic**

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial Chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

117

AUTOMOBILES	1919 Models		1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6-38)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-39B)(Teetor-H)			A	Arc.						
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers			A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)							A	Arc.		
" (6-30)	A	A			A	A	A	A		
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (F.A.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Cole							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham									Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dart	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model C)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 and 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A						
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)			A	A	A	A				
Federal (special)			Arc.	Arc.						
Fiat			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.								
" " (Model 12)	A	Arc.								
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King									A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" Commercial			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)							A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A				
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Stewart			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod.M)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " (Mod.MW)					A	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Madison			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)					A	A	A	A		
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (22-70)									Arc.	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	A	Arc.
" (Mod. M4)			A	A	A	A				
" (Mod. S)	A	A								
Moon			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Mod. 671)			A	A						
" (Quad)	A	A	A	A						
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard									A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-36)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6-38-39)					A	Arc.				
" (6-40)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Paige (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Renault (French)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	E	E				
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)					A	Arc.				
Simplex Crane			A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Sixteen Valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
White (3 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.



Many Times the Proof

What the Automobilist can learn from the User of Motor Trucks

THE average motor truck consumes in a year, due to greater mileage and heavier duty, many times as much gasoline and many times as much lubricating oil as the average passenger car.

The heavy duty conditions under which motor trucks operate subject the oil to a more severe test than in passenger car operation. Poor oil shows up its inferiority. Gargoyle Mobiloils show up their superiority, economy and efficiency.

Hundreds of tests are made every year under engineering supervision to determine comparative oil values based on *engine results.*

In test after test of this kind, Gargoyle Mobiloils demonstrate their superiority. When compared in a scientific way, Gargoyle Mobiloils show greater economy in use, greater freedom from carbon and greater protection to the frictional surfaces.

In Melbourne, Australia, the engine of one omnibus using Gargoyle Mobiloils was taken down after running 100,000 miles. All frictional surfaces were found in perfect condition. No wonder that American supremacy in Scientific Lubrication is recognized in all parts of the globe.

Only one thing counts—*engine results.* Physical tests of the oil do not forecast *engine results.* Home made tests cannot indicate *engine results.* The only valuable test is the test of service.

Maximum *engine results* are secured only when scientific lubrication is employed. Scientific lubrication means the use of an oil that meets with scientific exactness the lubricating requirements of the engine. The oil must be correct in body and high in quality to meet the test of service.

There are between 190 and 490 frictional surfaces in your engine. Every one must be protected by a scientifically correct oil film if you are to get *engine results.* The Chart will solve this problem. It is printed in part on the left. A booklet, "Correct Lubrication," containing the complete Chart will be mailed you on request.

GARGOYLE

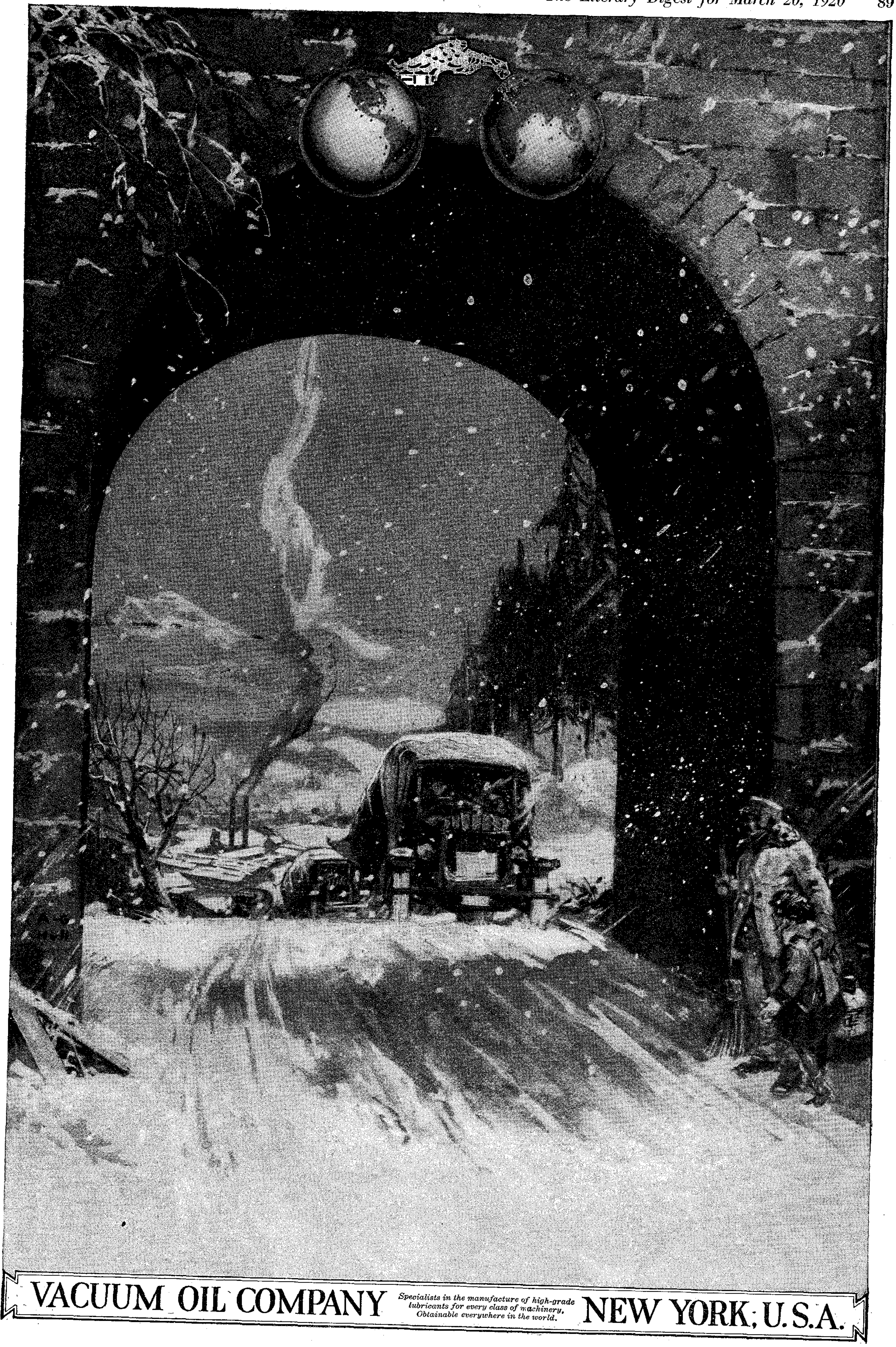
Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

DOMESTIC BRANCHES:

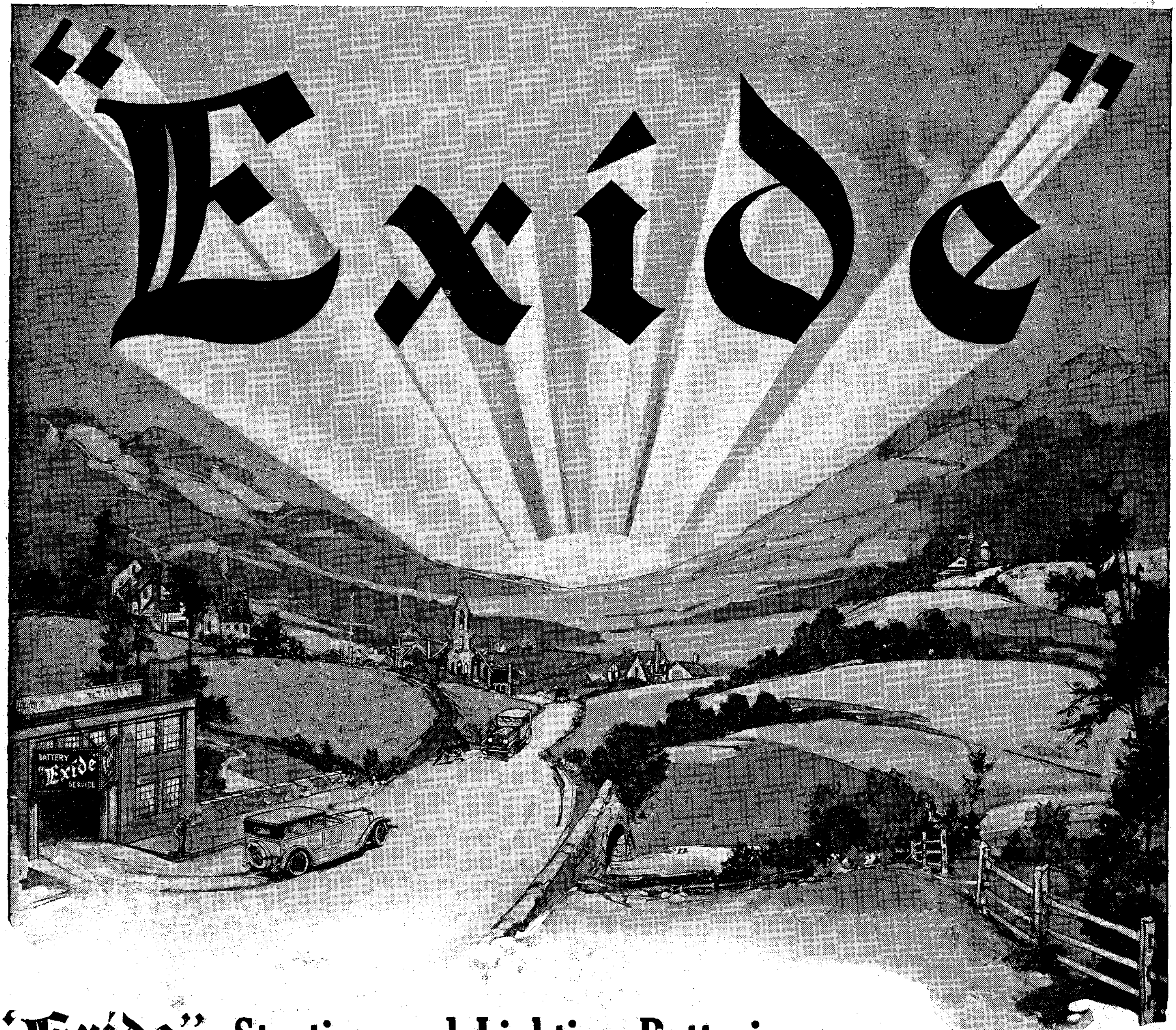
New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Detroit
Chicago	Minneapolis	Indianapolis	Kansas City, Kan.	Des Moines

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**



VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* NEW YORK, U.S.A.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.



"Exide" Starting and Lighting Batteries

have won their high place in the regard of motor car owners by coming closest to giving 100% freedom from battery trouble and expense. They are built by the largest maker of storage batteries in the world.

"Exide" Service meets every need of every make of starting and lighting battery.

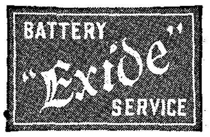
There is an "Exide" Service Station near you. Address will be sent on request.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
The largest manufacturer of storage batteries in the world.
1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1920

New York Boston Chicago Washington Denver San Francisco St. Louis
Minneapolis Cleveland Atlanta Kansas City Pittsburgh Detroit Rochester
Special Canadian Representative, Charles E. Goad Engineering Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal

"Exide," "Hycap-Exide," "Ironclad-Exide," "Thin-Exide," "Chloride Accumulator"
Batteries are made by this Company for every storage battery purpose

BATTERY
"Exide"
SERVICE
The Giant that Lives in a Box



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

indications of undernourishment seen on all sides:

> The girl who sells the papers in the kiosk on the corner is wan-appearing, with dull eyes and languid movements. There is no snap in the step of the salespeople in the large shops. A long-continued diet of the make-believe food of Vienna turns out undernourished men, women, and children. They lack blood and sinew. Naturally under such conditions none can thrive or accomplish much work.
>
> The watchman at the National Art Museum told me that he had lost sixty pounds, weighing now but 150. There are no more fat men in Vienna. The women-folk are all becomingly slender.
>
> A tragic aftermath is the resulting incapacity of the people. Mothers are unable to nurse their infants, and the death-rate among the latter is shocking. Public officials can not properly do their work on the scanty diet. It is pathetic that Austria's best class of public officials are on the verge of physical breakdown. Without their help who will guide the unhappy country along the ways of reconstruction and prosperity?
>
> The only animals surviving in the menagerie at Schoenbrunn, once the beautiful summer palace of the Austrian emperors, are the elephant and brown bear. All the others died of starvation during the past year. I walked for several blocks past rows of empty cages, and listened to the stories of how the food surplus dwindled until it was no longer possible to feed the birds and animals. It seemed very unreal, as if I were moving in a world out of which had gone all hope.
>
> There is no doubting, however, that Vienna is actually on her last legs, as far as food is concerned. I tramped many miles along the streets of the city but saw practically nothing on display in the grocers'. Occasionally there were shredded salt fish, sauerkraut, pickled fish, canned celery, pickles, and carrots. There were indifferent native wines and excellent beer. Now and then one comes across some coarse cakes, covered with a brown substance resembling chocolate. These are literally all the offerings, as the staples are practically wholly under control of the Government, which undertakes a distribution on an impartial basis at cost.
>
> In front of practically every grocer's windows were gathered two or three persons, critically inspecting the offerings. Every housewife carries a bag, and it is only by unceasing effort that she manages occasionally to come upon some little extra for the family table. To get any sugar-substitute, it is necessary to go to an official distributing-station in the Amhof, and there one may find long cues of persons standing in line, awaiting their chance to buy a "sweet strip." This resembles a small piece of brown cake, covered with a coating of sirup.

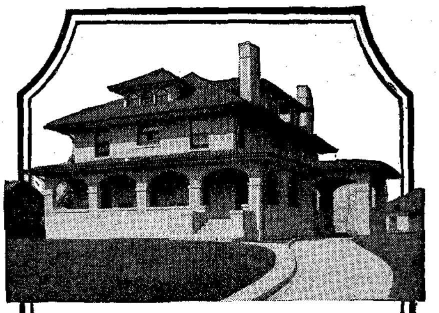
But by far the most harrowing sight described by the writer is that of the beggars on the Viennese streets. He says:

> One can not walk far in Vienna without encountering hordes of hungry people asking for bread. In the Kaerntnerstrasse, where are located the most expensive shops, the Graben and other business streets, the poor beg in droves. I never in my life saw such heart-breaking distress as among the Viennese poor.
>
> A squad of children assemble about the door of a fashionable shop, their clothing dirty and shabby and their faces pinched with the hunger and cold. Let a customer emerge from the store, and these youngsters will make a bee-line for the door. They literally surround one, and cry out in shrill tones for help.
>
> Involuntarily you hand out coins or bills on all sides, while inwardly you invoke maledictions on the base rulers who, under the old régime, brought down the Austrians to ruin and want.

JAPANESE INVADERS OF THE CODFISH INDUSTRY ON OUR WEST COAST

ROMANCE has written a long chapter in the history of the Pacific codfish industry, and now tragedy, it seems, is likely to bring the story to a close. At least, according to *The Pacific Fisherman*, the whole industry "is now threatened with final extinction by an invasion from the Orient." Even the Massachusetts coast and the Newfoundland Banks are in danger, via the Panama Canal. The sacred cod, so long coupled with the bean as part of Boston's distinctive diet, may be supplied by Jap fishermen; for the little wise men of the East can furnish this staple fish at a price which the American fishermen can not duplicate, and even now they are prepared to invade the American market. During the last two seasons Japanese schooners have been employed in transporting codfish to American ports either from Japan or direct from the fishing-grounds in the Okhotsk Sea and vicinity, and soon, it is expected, that country will be able to supply all the codfish that can be absorbed by American and other markets. We read further:

> Each season, for several years past, Japanese fishery experts, either as officials or representing private companies, have visited the United States in search of information. Not only have they kept close watch of the most modern and effective fishing methods, but they have also made a systematic study of the preparation of the fish for both domestic and export markets, and the peculiarities and preferences of these markets. Besides making inquiries openly wherever information could be had, these men have entered fishing and curing stations, packing plants, etc., in the guise of cooks or laborers, surreptitiously familiarizing themselves with the inside workings of the industry, acquiring technical knowledge in all departments, and looking always for favorable openings to enter the competitive field.
>
> Before entering the American market, however, it was necessary to train a large force of Japanese workmen in methods of curing adapted to this trade, which, of course, requires time. Meanwhile some of the Japanese codfish-producers commenced preparing stockfish according to European methods. While the quantity of such goods used in the United States is not extremely large, there is a fairly regular demand among certain classes of



John J. Hoppes Residence
Springfield, O. *W. F. Miller, Arch.*

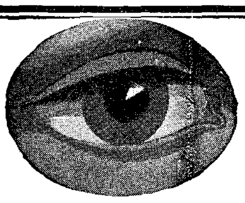
How to Save Money
On Your Home

Build it so it can't be anything but permanent—build it so it can't be anything but fire safe. Build it throughout of Natco Hollow Tile. Costs less than brick or concrete and but little more than frame construction with its continual repair expense and constant fire risk.

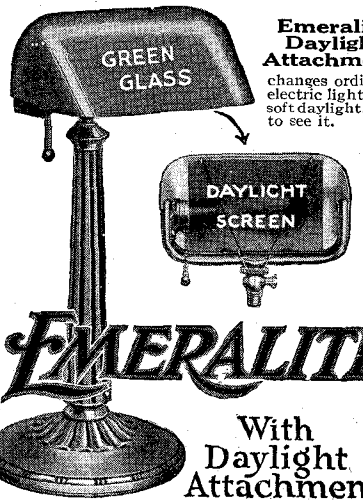
NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

Finally, be sure that the hollow tile you buy is the genuine trade-marked product. Each piece of tile is imprinted with the name NATCO to insure you that you are getting a reliable, permanent and fire-safe building material. Ask your local building supply dealer for further information.

NATIONAL·FIRE·PROOFING
COMPANY
128 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.
N-6



EYES ARE PRICELESS
INSURE THEM



Emeralite Daylight Attachment
changes ordinary electric light into soft daylight. Ask to see it.

EMERALITE

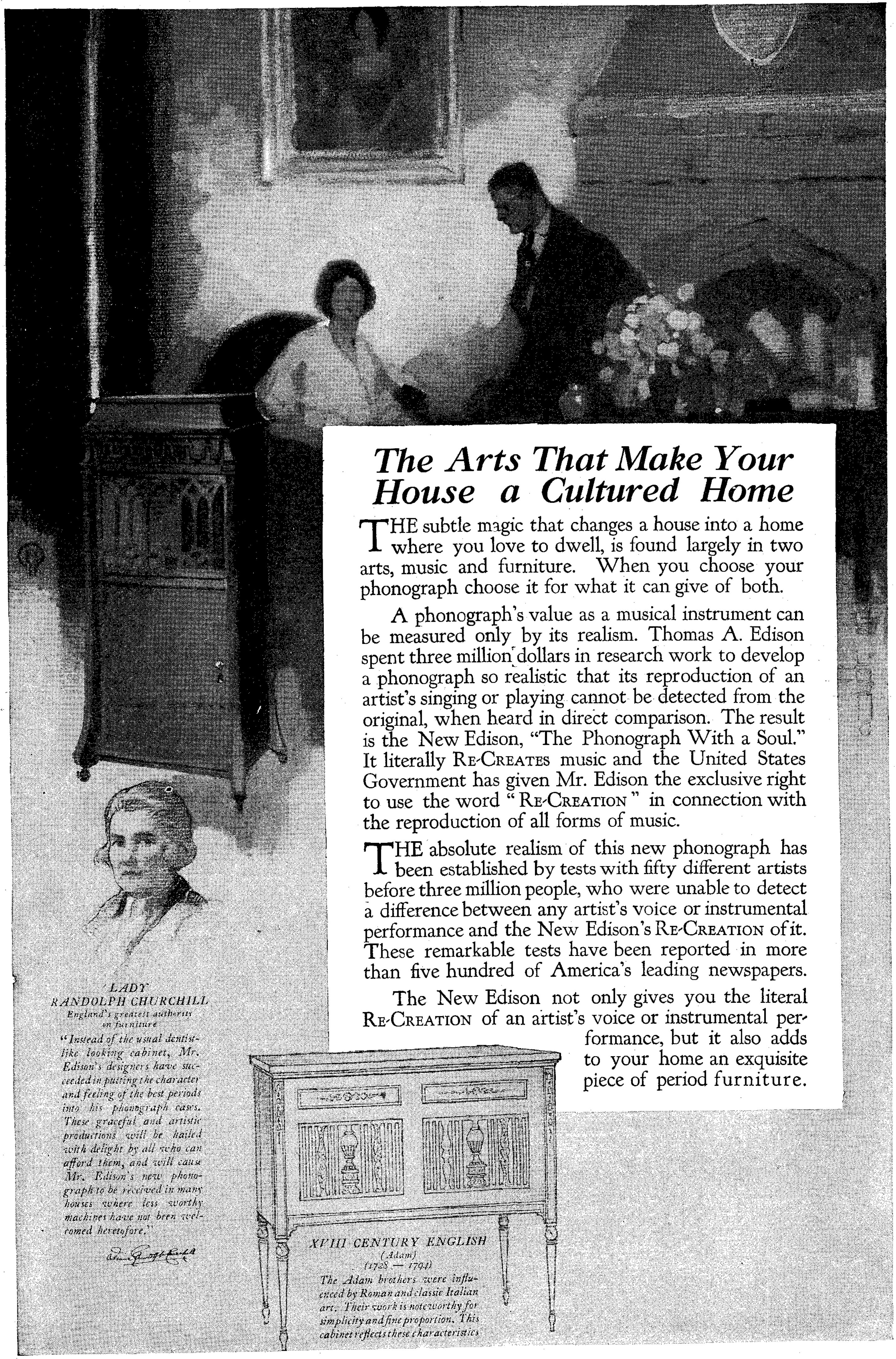
With
Daylight
Attachment

WHAT YOUR EYES NEED
is a light correct in quality as well as intensity. Nature never intended us to work in artificial light. The new Daylight Attachment is a simple, inexpensive device that can be applied to any Emeralite. Makes ordinary electric light more restful to the eyes. Ask your office supply or electrical dealer to show you the Emeralite with Daylight Attachment.

Write for interesting booklet describing
this new Idea in Lighting

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 34 Warren St., New York
Makers of Lighting Devices since 1874

KIND TO THE EYES



The Arts That Make Your House a Cultured Home

THE subtle magic that changes a house into a home where you love to dwell, is found largely in two arts, music and furniture. When you choose your phonograph choose it for what it can give of both.

A phonograph's value as a musical instrument can be measured only by its realism. Thomas A. Edison spent three million dollars in research work to develop a phonograph so realistic that its reproduction of an artist's singing or playing cannot be detected from the original, when heard in direct comparison. The result is the New Edison, "The Phonograph With a Soul." It literally RE-CREATES music and the United States Government has given Mr. Edison the exclusive right to use the word "RE-CREATION" in connection with the reproduction of all forms of music.

THE absolute realism of this new phonograph has been established by tests with fifty different artists before three million people, who were unable to detect a difference between any artist's voice or instrumental performance and the New Edison's RE-CREATION of it. These remarkable tests have been reported in more than five hundred of America's leading newspapers.

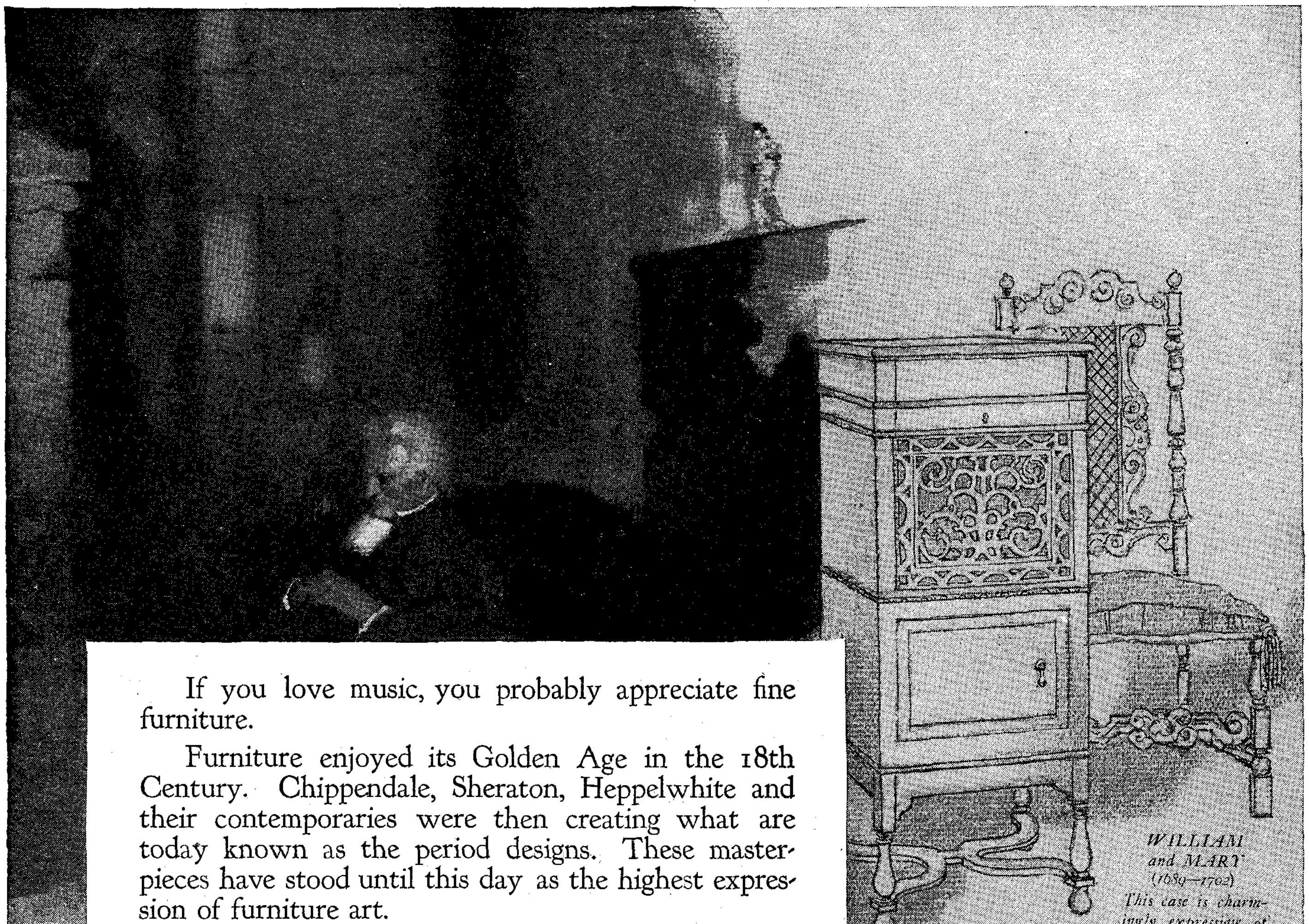
The New Edison not only gives you the literal RE-CREATION of an artist's voice or instrumental performance, but it also adds to your home an exquisite piece of period furniture.

LADY
RANDOLPH CHURCHILL
England's greatest authority on furniture

"Instead of the usual dentist-like looking cabinet, Mr. Edison's designers have succeeded in putting the character and feeling of the best periods into his phonograph cases. These graceful and artistic productions will be hailed with delight by all who can afford them, and will cause Mr. Edison's new phonograph to be received in many houses where less worthy machines have not been welcomed heretofore."

XVIII CENTURY ENGLISH
(Adam)
(1728 — 1794)

The Adam brothers were influenced by Roman and classic Italian art. Their work is noteworthy for simplicity and fine proportion. This cabinet reflects these characteristics



WILLIAM and MARY
(1689—1702)
This case is charmingly expressive of the taste and delicacy which distinguished English furniture in the days of William and Mary.

If you love music, you probably appreciate fine furniture.

Furniture enjoyed its Golden Age in the 18th Century. Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite and their contemporaries were then creating what are today known as the period designs. These masterpieces have stood until this day as the highest expression of furniture art.

THERE is, then, only one way through which a phonograph can enrich the decorative art of your home. Its cabinet design must be derived from a pure period source.

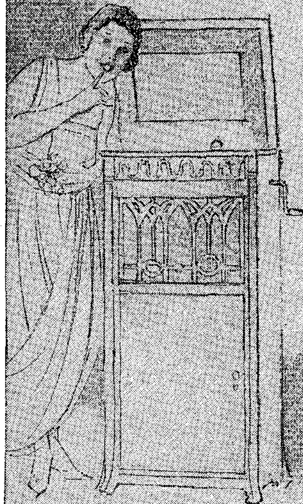
This is precisely the viewpoint from which Edison's designers created the cabinets for the New Edison. They went to the original sources of every representative period and chose its finest examples. They established seventeen different designs in all.

The entire wealth of furniture's Golden Age is yours to choose from. You can have a New Edison cabinet which expresses the dignity of England's best periods, or the elegance of France in its most luxurious days, or the esthetic beauty of Italy's inspired furniture art.

WHICHEVER cabinet you select, your choice will have the endorsement of Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Lady Randolph Churchill. In the minds of these two women, considered the greatest furniture authorities in the world, the New Edison stands supreme. Stray period motifs are easily borrowed; but Edison cabinets preserve entire the characteristics and feeling of the Old World's master designers. The workmanship embodied in these Edison cabinets is a monument to the beautiful craftsmanship of the eighteenth century.

The New Edison gives all that is in music and all that is in furniture art. May we send you, with our compliments, our interesting book on music and furniture.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED, ORANGE, N. J.

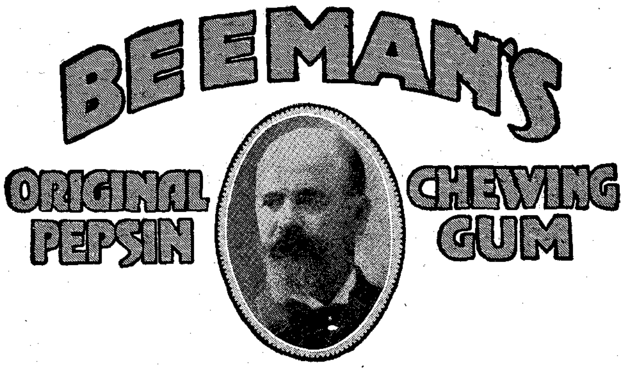


CAROLINA LAZZARI
prima donna contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company
From a photograph which showed her in the act of comparing her voice with its RE-CREATION by the New Edison. Lazzari sang. Suddenly she ceased to sing—and the New Edison took up the same song alone. The human ear could detect no difference.

MISS ELSIE de WOLFE
America's foremost designer of household interiors
"From the characteristically diminutive and graceful Heppelwhite to the costly replicas of historic pieces, the superior furniture value of Edison cabinets can scarcely fail to impress the lover of good furniture."

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

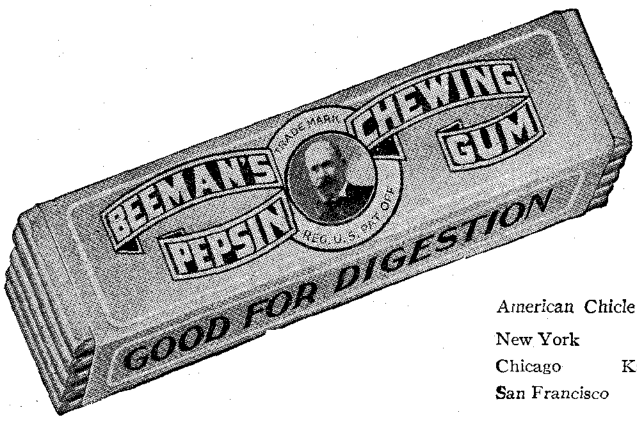


Health, the Greatest Human Asset

Good health is essential to the enjoyment of life and to the efficient conduct of our business affairs.

Dyspepsia and other mild forms of indigestion are oftentimes the forerunners in undermining the health of men and women.

Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum has been found generally effective in maintaining good digestion.



American Chicle Company
New York Cleveland
Chicago Kansas City
San Francisco Rochester

CHICLE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

trade; and the shutting off of European supplies by the war offered a favorable opening to the Japanese. A limited quantity was brought over in 1916, and a considerable tonnage in 1917. The movement in 1918 was curtailed by scarcity of tonnage, but two power-schooner cargoes amounting to about 500 tons were landed at Seattle early in 1919, and steamer shipments since then have been numerous. While those who have handled this business have been rather pessimistic regarding the outlook, it would seem that Japanese stockfish has gained a sufficiently firm foothold in the market to displace a considerable quantity of the domestic and European product. Oriental stockfish-producers, however, show a disposition to turn their attention in future to the salt-codfish industry, where the market has greater possibilities.

It seems that the Japanese are anxious to furnish America with all our codfish, and to provide the product at a "pocket price," that is to say, at a price within reach of almost any purse. The situation becomes acute for the American fisherman. In this connection C. P. Hale, president of the Union Fish Company, in an interview given out at San Francisco, said:

> "We must have a protective tariff or go out of business. The Japanese are determined to control the business and are perfectly frank about it. They are not satisfied to control the fishing off the coast of Siberia. They want it all. It is only a few months ago that the representatives of a big Japanese concern came to me and requested an option upon our entire equipment—boats, plants, and all. We were told to fix our own price.
>
> "In addition they offered to supply us with all the fish we wanted and the price was to be not less than twenty-five per cent. under the lowest cost of production to us now. We refused.
>
> "One year ago we had a cook at our station at Pirate Cove—a Japanese. This man turned out to be one of the wealthy men of Japan, and he is now the managing admiral of all of the Japanese fishing fleets engaging in the codfishing industry off the Siberian coast.
>
> "The information we have now is that, beginning with the summer of 1920, the Japanese expect to proceed with full cargoes direct from the coast of Siberia, across the Pacific, through the Panama Canal, and thence to Boston and Gloucester, the real market of the codfish.
>
> "They will sweep the codfishing business of New England out of existence. Nothing can save the industry now managed by American, unless we get a protective tariff. We believe that if the folk of Gloucester can be made to understand the situation they will come to our support and Congress will respond. Unless this is done the United States will be eating only Japanese codfish in a few years and the Newfoundland Banks and others will be thrown into the discard."

The policy of the Japanese Government is to extend all possible aid and cooperation to its cod-fisheries, "while in this country the industry is hampered and its costs increased by heavy taxes whenever a profit

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

is made, with no allowance for the numerous years of loss or no profits." So,

The fishermen are naturally the ones likely to be most immediately and vitally affected by the importation of oriental codfish, as the first effect will be to stop production on this side, tho the marketing companies will be able for a time to maintain a hold by selling the imported fish. While the fishermen have not yet worked out a definite policy in regard to the matter, P. B. Gill, secretary of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, says: "It will be a great loss to the industry if the Japanese are permitted to get hold. Neither business men nor fishermen can compete with them."

SOME "GARRULITIES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN EDITOR"

IF that head-line suggests not so much a dry and ponderous way of looking at things as a certain electrical if erudite sparkle, it was fittingly chosen by Mr. Henry Holt to head some remarks about himself in *The Unpartizan Review* (New York). Mr. Holt, head of the publishing firm of Henry Holt & Co., edits and contributes largely to this magazine, and, in general, is accused of working as much, and having about as good a time, as if he were twenty years this side of the Biblical three-score and ten, rather than a decade beyond it. The probable reason why he has been importuned to write his biography, he decides, is that "as I am eighty years old and, my friends say, singularly young for my age, I must know something worth telling about getting old and keeping young." He declines to attempt a biography on the ground that the really interesting events of his life could not be written, even if he felt impelled to write them. However, he consents to gossip a bit, in a Ciceronian way, on the pleasures of age and, in a less classic style, perhaps, on the diet, doctoring, exercise, and work suitable to a man of fourscore years. To quote from his introduction:

> I begin with what I suppose to be the main reasons why I have lived so much longer and remained young so much longer than most men. And here at the outset I find myself tempted to repeat the reason I have sometimes banteringly given to friends who know better—that I have never done any work or had any trouble. I wonder if every man does not think that he has had more than his share of both! This I know, however: that the man of my large acquaintance who lived longest, was happiest, and diffused most happiness, suffered most. He simply rose above it.

There were no evidences in childhood that he was to live so long, for, he says: "It may encourage you to know that a daguerreotype of me at six represents as hollow-chested and unpromising a brat as you can well imagine." However, he worked the chest out to fair prominence and once achieved an expansion of seven inches, which, colloquially speaking, is some

Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

AT the SPICER plant special presses shape the steel housings which keep the lubricant in and the dust out of SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS.

So accurately are these housings formed that they remain permanently dust-proof and grease-tight. This is one reason why, since 1904, SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS have outlasted the finest cars.

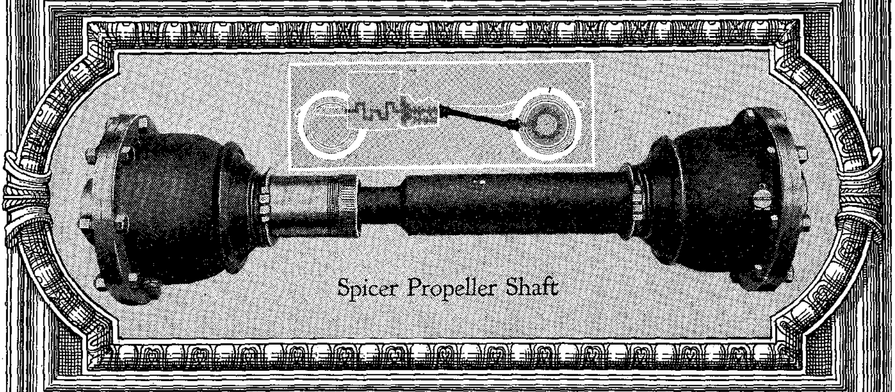
Today over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are SPICER equipped.

Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Stamping. Number Twenty of a series of SPICER advertisements.

© S. M. C. 1920



Spicer Propeller Shaft

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

expansion. Nowadays he takes calisthenic exercises on the Swoboda system. Does he use the weed now banned in Kansas? We read the distinctly quirky answer:

> I have seldom used tobacco to excess. I never smoked before I was six years old, and thence only at rare intervals until I was nearly eleven. Then I went to a school in the country where we kept pipes in our huts in the woods and used them pretty freely. Between twelve and thirteen I changed schools, and until after seventeen smoked only in vacations, two or three cigars a day, tho about the end of that time I entered college, smoked habitually, and in one vacation found I was running over twenty cigars a day. From that time until I was about sixty I averaged perhaps four or five. About then I really did begin to smoke. My good doctor explained, as I have recounted in an earlier number of this review, that it takes the average system about twelve hours to eliminate tobacco, and that if it then has four or five hours absolute freedom from it—sixteen or seventeen hours' abstinence in all, it will stand all that is apt to be put into it. But not the slightest whiff must be taken in the off hours. Since then I have seldom smoked before dinner, but after dinner have smoked all I wanted to—usually four to six cigars, sometimes a dozen, or since the war pinch, their equivalent in pipes. Nothing but the membrane of the mouth and throat has made any objection. The doctor tells me that the test of excess is the taste of tobacco persisting till morning. It hardly ever has. For a year or two, however, since I took up the pipe, the membranes have objected oftener, and the inclination has moderated. I confess that I phrased the beginning of these confessions regarding tobacco to amuse myself a little by imagining the holy horror of some of my readers. The confessions are all true, however. Tobacco can be a poison, but I've found it a mighty slow one. There is occasionally a person, however, who should never touch it. That prince of octogenarians, Joseph H. Choate, exhorted me not to smoke shortly before dinner, and I am confident he was right.
>
> When I was about forty I happened on a little book on longevity by a very old English surgeon whose name I'm sorry I have forgotten. Books on longevity don't all seem to get out of date. He said that tobacco promoted longevity by killing the germs of influenza. Before that I had occasionally knocked off smoking, to prove that the habit was not mastering me, and also before that I had had several bad attacks of influenza, some of which I was able to locate pretty surely in the times when I didn't smoke. Since then I have never passed a day without smoking, and have never had a severe attack of influenza.

'Cello-playing occupies a quarter of an hour before lunch; then comes a walk. At lunch, which has been preceded by a glass or two of water, he eats what is on the table, with a due regard to the idiosyncrasies of his digestion. He goes slow on meat, and for ten years has not had a serious attack of gout. He reflects on custom and habit at the table:

> How little we are influenced by thinking as compared with habit! How few of us reflect at table—I never did until I had been reflecting for more years than people on the average live, but now I reflect every time I eat meat—that we are after all in that respect very little removed from cannibals—that it's a queer thing for a refined woman to be tearing the flesh away from a murdered fellow creature's bones, and eating it. But alas! Herbert Spencer told me that he tried vegetarianism for a time, and found he couldn't think. But Gilbert Murray is generally regarded as something of a thinker, and he told me that he eats nothing that involves the direct sacrifice of animal life. Probably his thinking is saved by eggs and milk and its products. I wonder if Spencer annexed them to his vegetable bill of fare! I mustn't omit telling you before getting back to my routine that once when I asked Murray about his preferences in drink, he said: "Sometimes, in paroxysms of riotous dissipation, I get as far as Apollinaris."
>
> Since I reached "the Scotch-whisky age," my doctor has insisted on a tablespoonful of it at lunch and dinner. American whisky has disagreed with me, possibly because I drank too much of it between meals in my youth, as everybody did then. But it is a queer fact that very many men have an idiosyncrasy of digestion against one or the other. In my late twenties and early thirties, when I worked very hard, champagne—a split at dinner every day for a few weeks—was my sovereign defense against dyspepsia, of which I had the nervous variety. A son of the president of the American Temperance Society told me at about that time that champagne had been his salvation, but he hadn't told his father so. From my early thirties to my forties I drank mainly light Burgundies; later, principally claret, white wines only occasionally, until gout began to appear toward seventy. In my seventies until late I could take champagne once in ten days or so, but only a glass, seldom two, and now I touch it at my peril. Not because of gout; I've got that under, but because of the secretions of the kidneys irritating the membranes through which it passes. When a man reaches the Scotch-whisky age he'd better stick pretty exclusively to that. I haven't been able to digest malt liquors since middle life, and I doubt if they promote longevity, especially if one's pursuits don't keep the skin very active. Cider is about the worst thing for gout, as the people who are using it in these prohibition times will soon learn to their cost and that of their friends.
>
> By the way, I notice that dinners don't "go" as they used to, and longevity gains much from briskness at dinner.
>
> By the way, again, I've noticed in at least two instances that doctors born in Europe recommend the wines of their home regions, and don't think much hygienically of others; and these opinions were offered men, and flatly contradicted each other.
>
> Perhaps all this experience with alcohol, except the cider, comes too late, but I don't feel quite sure that prohibition will last long.

In the afternoon comes work, with perhaps an accompanying snooze or two, and afterward there are the papers and the club and periodicals, over which he can have another somnolent rest. But it must be understood that there really is work, and that there is also plenty of exercise. A careful mingling of work, rest, and exercise is, perhaps, one of his secrets of health and happiness, tho he finds "the price of a long and healthy old age is much the same as the price of liberty, and as life nears its end one may well wonder what all this discipline of character is for, if it is just about to be snuffed out permanently." Custom has changed in regard to the chief meal of the day, and we read:

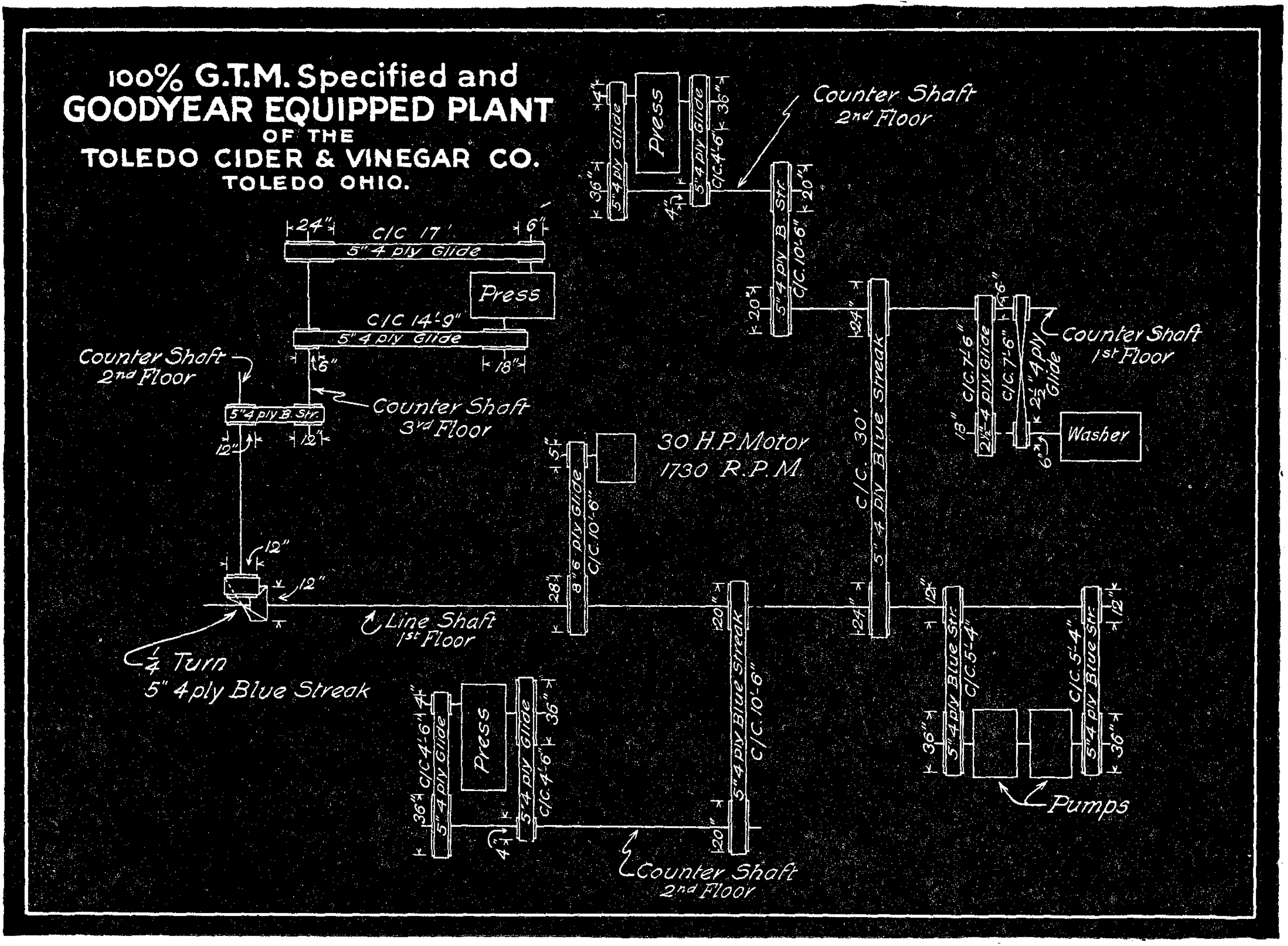
> Dinner is, or should be, a mighty serious subject. I was astounded to read in *The Nation*, in the very different days when it was my gospel, something to the effect that dinner is the highest test of civilization. Were the palmy days of *The Nation* itself—the days of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and Longfellow, of Thackeray, George Eliot, Dickens, Tennyson, Browning, Spencer, Darwin, Huxley—days of civilization? Then dinners of sixteen courses with seven or eight wines were civilized: for such we used to swallow then, and a few of us still survive to tell the tale. The dinners tapered down until the war, and then came down with a bump. Don't let the fact that a few of us have survived the earlier dinners encourage you to get back to such a scale. I'm still paying for mine in the necessity for constant self-control, and a ruinous consumption of digestive tablets, and, in spite of all that, many a fit of stodginess and depression, and little touches of neuralgia.
>
> Before the war-pinch made it necessary for me to do more of my personal services than I can well spare time for, I habitually drest for dinner, and I am satisfied that it prolonged my life. Business cares tended to disappear with business clothes, and dinner was more of a festivity and a ritual. The Romans were right about domestic ritual, and they were a tough people.

Having had dinner and lit his cigar, "the old man" makes himself comfortable, and proceeds to talk of other things:

> I have tried pretty hard to do the *æquo animo* and *nihil humani alienum* tricks—the latter perhaps too hard: for I may not have done enough of any one thing, and, since I retired from active business at seventy, I may have kept myself too busy. In recent years I have been more active than at any time since I had to overcome the inertia of starting. As life has grown longer, vacations have grown shorter.

Mr. Holt closes with a spiritual counsel:

> Pardon my taking the liberty of saying that you are apt to live longer if, when bedtime comes, you say your prayers. Whether you're a Tibetan with a praying machine, or a Catholic with a rosary, or a Jew groveling before the vindictive tyrant you've set up in your temple, or a Protestant given to the public recitation of monstrous creeds you don't believe, and begging for things you know no begging will ever bring; or whether you're an humble searcher in the new mysteries of energy and soul, and live in clearer and stronger light than man has before known, the quiet meditative hours of the night are better for communion with the gods than are the jocund hours of the morning. Whatever gods you worship, your beliefs are the bases of your character and conduct, and however feeble and neglected they may be, they are, next to the affections, the best things about you, and the best you have so far been capable of. But you are capable of better, and if, at the close of every day, you will for a few moments meditate over them seriously, and try to bring your soul into sympathy with all the soul there is, your faith will grow, and so will your strength and usefulness and happiness and length of days.


100% G.T.M. Specified and
GOODYEAR EQUIPPED PLANT
OF THE
TOLEDO CIDER & VINEGAR CO.
TOLEDO OHIO.
24"
C/C 17'
6"
5" 4 ply Glide
Press
C/C 14'-9"
5" 4 ply Glide
6"
18"
Counter Shaft 2nd Floor
5" 4 ply B. Str.
12"
12"
Counter Shaft 3rd Floor
12"
12"
1/4 Turn
5" 4ply Blue Streak
Line Shaft 1st Floor
Press
5" 4 ply Glide
C/C 4'-6"
36"
4 1/2"
Counter Shaft 2nd Floor
30 H.P. Motor
1730 R.P.M.
8" 6 ply Glide
C/C 10'-6"
28"
5" 4 ply Blue Streak
C/C 10'-6"
20"
C/C 30'
5" 4 ply Blue Streak
24"
5" 4 ply B. Str.
C/C 10'-6"
20"
Counter Shaft 2nd Floor
Counter Shaft 1st Floor
C/C 7'-6"
2 1/2" 4 ply Glide
18"
6"
Washer
5" 4 ply Blue Str.
C/C 5'-4"
12"
36"
Pumps

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

100% Goodyear-Equipped—and the G. T. M.

A growing conviction that the Goodyear analysis plan gave promise of ending their continual troubles with belts led the Toledo Cider & Vinegar Company to have a single drive studied by a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—and his recommendation for a belt given the benefit of a trial.

The G. T. M. did not say offhand, "Put on a Goodyear Belt." His first request was to see the drive for which a belt was wanted. He studied the actual conditions under which the belt must operate. He figured pulley dimensions, center-to-center distances, operating speed required. He noted that a belt to be successful in this plant must resist the action of vinegar acid. In a word, he went to work on the principle that a belt is an integral part of the plant's production line.

The results from the Goodyear Belt applied after this study made their own argument for an extension of the analysis to the entire plant. The G. T. M.-specified Goodyear Belt held the pulleys, where other belts—bought on the basis of taking whatever the jobber happened to have in stock—slipped, and lost power, and tied up units in troubles and delays that cost money.

100% Goodyear-equipped today—this is the result of expert study followed by the service that Goodyear Belts specified to their work always yield. On the press drives there are Goodyear Glide Belts. On the main-to-counter shaft transmission, and on pumping duty, are 5-inch, 4-ply Goodyear Blue Streak Belts—heavy, flexible and enduring. In line with the same principle of every unit's relation to the work of the whole plant, the G. T. M. specified 5-ply Goodyear Monterey Acid Hose for the conveying of the product pressed out under the action of the power carried by the belts. At the end of a full season's run, the Goodyear equipment shows practically no wear and has furnished new records for energy conserved and power transmitted.

Single drive or entire plant, the G. T. M. looks at any problem put up to him in the light of its relation to profitable production. And the Goodyear belt he recommends is chosen first for its ability to perform its part unfailingly, trouble-free, over a long period of economical service. The G. T. M.'s services are at your and your plant superintendent's command, without charge. Your profit and satisfaction from Goodyear Belts specified on the basis of his analysis are ample assurance of our return.

BELTING • PACKING HOSE • VALVES

GOODYEAR

Of course you are nervous! Why don't you stop Coffee and try Instant Postum

"There's a Reason"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HUMAN NATURE ON EXHIBIT AT THE DIAMOND-COUNTER

NATURE speaks when the purse opens at the diamond-counter. The digger who has become an oil-magnate overnight wants something like a locomotive head-light to "knock 'em silly back home," and the cool, calculating blonde who has just succeeded in landing a Western rancher with "oodles" of money wants something on the proper finger of her left hand which will make all the girls of her set green with envy. The ward-heeler is known by the chest adornment which is like a single star on a dark night; the poor plumber of yesterday disregards to-day the H. C. L., and buys his wife a tiara, or a diadem—he is not quite sure which. And then there are the others who wear diamonds with the taste and manner that come from many generations of breeding. A New-Yorker, we are told in the New York *Times*, finds some entertainment in playing "hick," and watching what goes on about him. Recently his wife sent him into the Biggest Jewelry Store, and a floor-walker who had the manner and bearing of a European diplomat collared him and sent him to the diamond-counter for a solitaire. The story of his observations is recounted:

"I never saw so many people with a single idea in my life," he said when he returned to the bosom of his family. "There were all kinds of people, from the new rich and those who were used to it to the husky steel-man who was going to 'knock 'em dead with his sparkler' when he got back to the mill-town.

"I wandered up and down the counter looking them over. First, there was a stout woman of uncertain years and much manners, who had a young and effeminate male person under her wing. He was buying her a ring, and she insisted on picking it out herself. He was as embarrassed as she was affectionate and effusive. Both were extravagantly drest. She was hung all over with jewelry of various kinds, none matching, all expensive. There was much choosing, and finally she found what she liked. It looked like a search-light when she slipt it on her stubby finger. As they turned from the counter she clung to the youth's arm and started conversation with the remark, 'When we're married—'

"A young overseas Second Lieutenant and his girl came next. Both thoroughbreds and very much in love. He insisted on a large and expensive stone, and she demurred, saying under her breath that it was a waste, and that she'd like to 'put the money into the home.' He insisted, however, that this was the first time they had been engaged.

"Came then a broad-shouldered man with an outdoors voice and a big hat. Clinging to his arm was a little bit of fluff, with keen, calculating eyes—a typical gold-digger. 'Bring on th' big ones,' he directed in his bass, 'th' sky's th' limit!' And it was! The girl daintily slipt one after another ring on her slim fingers, each one larger and more expensive than the last. 'Go to it, kid,' he instructed,

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

'I won't be back until next year. Put a crimp in th' herd!' She found what she wanted, and he jerked out a fat old wallet and paid cash. 'How many cows does that cost you, pop?' she asked, with an I-have-eaten-the-canary smile. Quick as a flash he told her, and suggested that it was 'time to move on if we're going to buy those other things.'

"Near by two men were having an argument. Their clothing and language showed them to be 'sports.' One was trying to prevent the other from sinking his roll into diamonds. 'Twas foolish to make a killing, said he, and then blow the money on sparklers. The other, however, said: 'If a guy goes broke he can always soak a stone, can't he?'

"Next to them were two men each alone. One must have been a university man; the other from the shipyards. The university man wanted a small, and, if possible, inexpensive stone, while the other sought one that would look like a million dollars. Both got what they wanted, the shipyard man slipping his on a heavy finger, and the other taking his away in a neat little box. Needless to say, the one who worked with his hands paid six times what the brain-worker did.

"Then there were the bluffers. One of 'em I'll call the Grand Duke Alexis. He had the fur coat and all the scenery, and with him was a woman with all the *hauteur* of a princess. He got away with it, too, until he began to speak too loudly. As I understand it, Grand Dukes are trained to speak like gentlefolk. He wanted to know how soon he could get the stones removed from a tiara and set into a necklace or something of that kind. But he said in a loud voice that it was part of 'the family jewels,' and had cost some fabulous sum. He was told to bring it in and an estimate would be given. He might have imprest a hick if he hadn't pronounced tiara exactly as it is spelled. I suppose he was a movie actor or hotel chef.

"Afterward came a couple from a city in that vast territory that New York regards as 'the sticks,' but without which there would be no New York. He was oozing money. She was overdrest. Diamonds, only diamonds, could appease their desires, and they made no bones about telling the world that they'd come to the Biggest Jewelry Store to buy them. They told most of their family history, too, and would have been pleased to have all the rest of the people in the shop help them get what they wanted. At first she didn't know what she cared for, but she rapidly developed expensive likes when she pawed over trays of stones. They seemed to feel that they were showing New York a thing or two. He did indeed spend a lot of money, peeling greenbacks and yellow ones off a plethoric roll. Only once did she object to his spending. That was when he bought a patricularly ornate stickpin. She insisted it would be 'bad form' for him to wear it. He bought it anyway."

Perfectly Frank About It.—"Did you tell him the truth when he asked you how old you were?"

"Oh, yes."

"What did you say?"

"That it was none of his business."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Tomato Soup at Home

Some of you have tasted French soups in the fine hotels of Paris. But you've never found the equal of tomato soup as offered in America. And the French have long conceded this supremacy.

You can always have this most delicious tomato soup—never varying—if you only order Van Camp's.

Based on Prize French Recipes

Van Camp's Soups are based on famous French recipes. Some of them won prizes in French culinary contests.

A chef from the Hotel Ritz in Paris brought them to our kitchens.

But here scientific cooks—men with college training—spent years in their perfection. They found countless ways to give an added flavor.

They compared hundreds of blends and methods. They fixed standards for every material. They studied every detail which could add the slightest touch.

The Supreme Soups

Now Van Camp's Soups mark the acme in soup making. Each is a masterpiece. And the most exacting formulas prevent any variation.

Never were soups made like them. Never can soups be made better.

These supreme soups cost no more than others. They are ever at your command.

The finest soups created can be daily served on your table. And there are 18 kinds. Try two or three and let them tell the story.

VAN CAMP'S Soups 18 Kinds

Other Van Camp Products Include

Pork and Beans Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc.

Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis

Van Camp's Pork and Beans

They are super-baked, yet every bean is nut-like, mealy, whole.

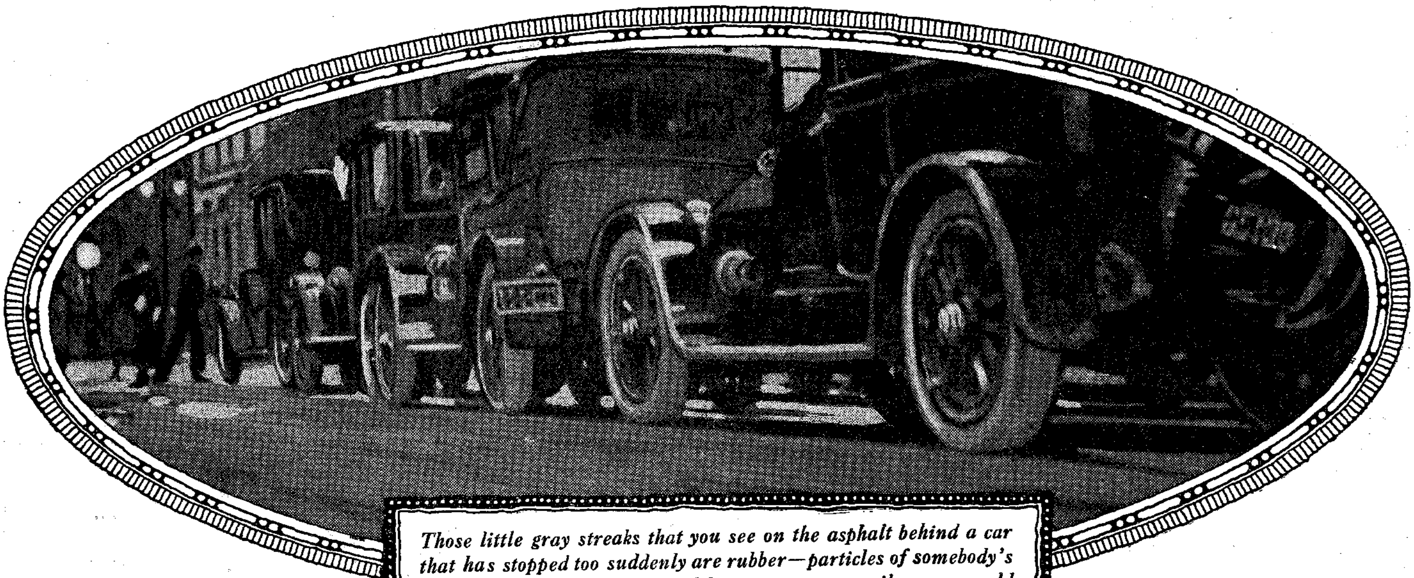
Van Camp's Spaghetti

The finest Italian recipe perfected. We value the formula at $500,000.

Van Camp's Peanut Butter

A unique dainty made from blended nuts with skins and germs removed.

Tire Economy Begins with Better Tires



Those little gray streaks that you see on the asphalt behind a car that has stopped too suddenly are rubber—particles of somebody's tires. You would be surprised how many more miles you would get out of your tires if you always make it a point to get away to an easy start and to slow down gradually when stopping.

ONE out of every ten men you see on the street is a motor car owner.

There is not a man or woman in the country whose daily life is not affected in some way by motor transportation.

Anything that tends towards waste and extravagance is a tax on everybody.

* * *

Because of casual buying the average motorist is being compelled to pay out more and more every year for tires.

Once let Americans realize that a thing is costing them too much and they soon find a way to correct it.

They are beginning to understand the high cost of poor tires and to *stop* accidental buying.

Going to the dealer who not only displays the sign of good tires in his window, but who recommends and sells good tires because he believes in their economy.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company is bending every effort to keep pace with the growing demand for tires, but placing responsibility for quality ahead of every other consideration.

In the interest of better tires it produces more of its own rubber than any other rubber manufacturer in the world.

It introduced the first straight side automobile tire.

It produced the first pneumatic truck tire.

Two of the greatest contributions to tire and motor economy ever made.

* * *

The idea of quality in tires is just beginning to take firm hold on this country.

And the firmer the hold it takes, the smaller the tax that motorists will have to pay.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

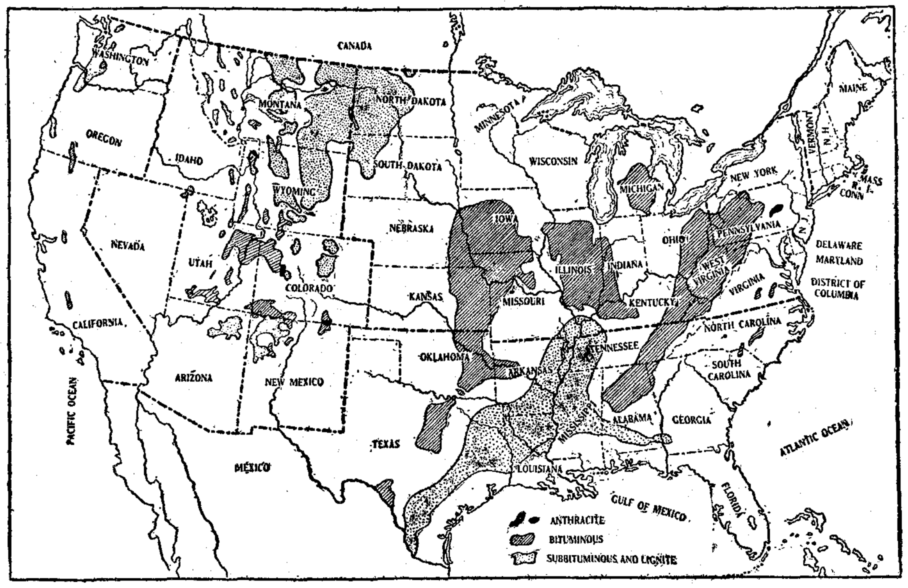
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION - CONTINUED

THE TYRANNY OF FUEL

HALF the world's fuel is right here in the United States, next door to only 8 per cent. of the world's population. What we took from the ground last year would build a great wall like that of China around our whole territory. This boast, which is paraphrased from a statement of Secretary Lane's, is largely nullified by the fact that coal in the ground and coal in the yard or in the cellar are two different things. E. F. Ross, writing in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), tells us that manufacturers, handicapped by the uncertainty of supply, are now realizing that a ton in the yard is worth two in the mine, and that our resources, while adequate for a century or so, need careful conservation. One result of this feeling is the increasing use of fuel-oil. It is easy, says Mr. Ross, to talk of the necessity of coal-storage against "a rainy day," but it is doubtful whether advance stores can be accumulated under existing conditions. With production seriously curtailed because of the inability of the railroads to handle as much coal as could be mined, and with the United States exporting large tonnages to foreign countries as well as requiring abnormal supplies at home, producers will be hard prest to keep up with the demand. Therefore, for a time at least, coal will be handled on a hand-to-mouth basis. He goes on, in substance:

"Immediate relief from the tyranny of fuel lies in conservation and in selecting fuel with a more intelligent consideration for the factors of available supply, distribution, and adaptability to the purpose for which it is required. Franklin K. Lane advocates a thorough inventory of resources, a study of the availability of various fuels for immediate use, a campaign to guard against waste either through ignorance or wantonness, and an effort to prolong the life of fuel resources by invention and discovery.

"Available and commercial coal in the United States aggregates approximately fourteen hundred billion tons. Production for 1918, the largest in history, totaled 685,356,000 tons, an increase of 33,952,626 tons over 1917. War-demands severely taxed the coal production, but following a brief slump during the first few months after the signing of the armistice, reconstruction work increased the requirements almost to the war-time level. It is reasonable to believe that industry will continue to need proportionate supplies for peace-time manufacturing.

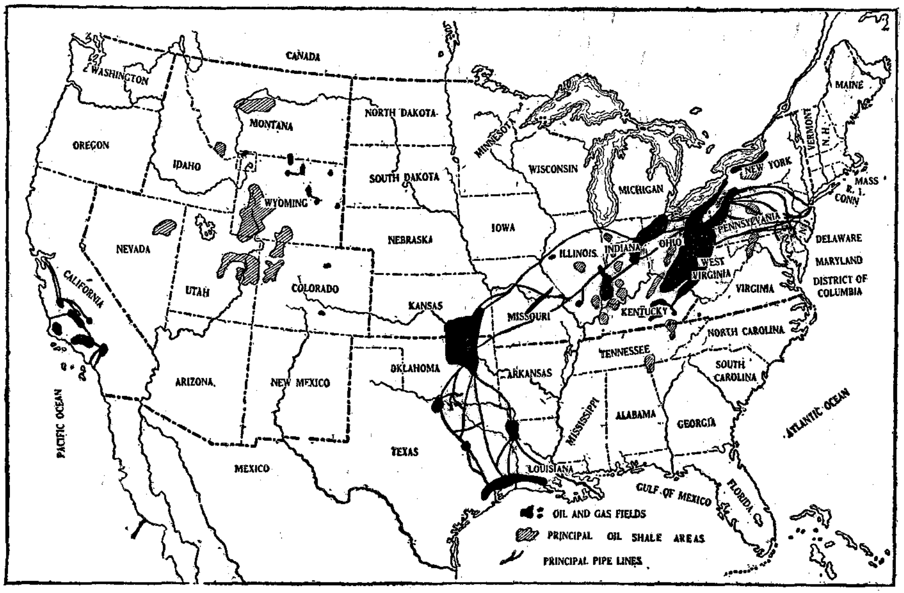

CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
VERMONT
N.H.
MASS
CONN
R.I.
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
ANTHRACITE
BITUMINOUS
SUBBITUMINOUS AND LIGNITE

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES. IRON AND STEEL AND COAL CENTERS ALMOST COINCIDE.

—From *The Iron Trade Review*.

"A recent book, 'The Strategy of Minerals,' edited by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, states that there need be no fear of the untimely exhaustion of the underground resources of this country.

"Since 1916 the iron and steel industry has been consuming large quantities of fuel-oil to replace the shortage of natural gas, and even to supplant coal and coke to some extent. Each year has witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of liquid fuel, and altho the effect scarcely is noticeable, yet in the fuel-oil market an increased consumption has resulted from the coal strike. Since fuel-oil is the newest industrial fuel to be used, statistics on its production have been compiled only since 1916. Its use as a marine fuel has brought it rapidly to the front and consumption has risen at a remarkable rate, altho the proportionate increase each year has been less than during the preceding year. It has been estimated that two-fifths of the crude petroleum produced in the United States is fuel-oil, but the ratio for the years 1917 and 1918 indicate 47 per cent. as a more reliable figure.


CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
VERMONT
N.H.
MASS
CONN
R.I.
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
OIL AND GAS FIELDS
PRINCIPAL OIL SHALE AREAS
PRINCIPAL PIPE LINES

DISTRIBUTION OF OIL AND GAS RESOURCES, TOGETHER WITH PRINCIPAL PIPE LINES, OF THE UNITED STATES.

—From *The Iron Trade Review*.

"In spite of the fact that geologists agree closely after extensive estimating that petroleum at the present yield will be exhausted within thirty years, there is such an element of mystery in the hiding of the underground liquid fuel that it may not be erroneous to conclude that this fuel will become a permanent factor in the development of the world.

"It has been commonly believed that natural-gas production has been on the decline for the past few years while, as a matter of fact, more natural gas was consumed in 1917 than in 1916, the figures being 795,110,376 and 753,170,253 thousands of cubic feet respectively. This belief no doubt has resulted from the fact that industry has grown by such leaps and bounds that the reserves of natural gas did not permit the production to keep pace with it, and other fuels had to be employed. Natural-gas supplies have been situated in the same regions as coal-supplies, both fuels being most economical for the iron and steel industry. Gas has had so many uses and has cost so little that enormous quantities have been consumed by the industry. The largest sources of natural gas have been West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Within recent years few new pockets have been discovered, and as a result the present pockets probably will be early exhausted. It is predicted that the supply will fail within twenty years unless industry, which consumes at least two-thirds of the total production, makes lighter demands upon it.

"Aside from coal, oil, and natural gas, including their derivatives, no other fuel or substitute for fuel has been found prac-

Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL
PREVENTS RUST
LUBRICATES
CLEANS AND POLISHES
TALKING MACHINES
SEWING MACHINES
TYPEWRITERS &
ELECTRIC FANS
RAZORS & STROPS
FIRE-ARMS
MAGNETOS: COMMUTATORS
CASH REGISTERS & LAWN MOWERS: LIGHT MACHINERY, ETC.
PIANOS, FURNITURE & WOODWORK.
Manufactured by
THREE IN ONE OIL COMPANY
NEW YORK, U.S.A.
PRICE 30 CENTS
3 IN 1

A Vital Shaving Truth

Does your razor shave "clean and smooth" one day, then scrape and pull the next?

Rust causes the difference. Every razor blade has a fine "saw" edge. You cannot wipe it absolutely dry. Lather and moisture cause invisible rust to form overnight between the microscopic teeth of the razor edge. This destroys its keenness and makes the razor pull.

A drop or two of 3-in-One prevents this rust. Before tomorrow morning's shave do this: Moisten tip of thumb and finger with a drop of 3-in-One and draw edge of razor blade between. That's all.

3-in-One Oil

puts real joy into your shaving. Effective for both old style and safety razors.

To make your strop take hold of the razor better, rub a few drops of 3-in-One into it occasionally. You'll notice the difference at once.

FREE Special Razor Saver Circular and generous sample of 3-in-One sent anywhere without charge. Ask for both on a postal card.

3-in-One is sold at all stores in 1 oz., 3 oz. and 8 oz. bottles and in 3 oz. Handy Oil Cans

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 165 KAM. Broadway, New York City

C 264 B

ticable for use in the iron and steel industry in the United States.

"In 1912 it was estimated that of the thirty-one and one-half million horse-power used in this country, five and one-half million were supplied by water and the remaining twenty-six million by steam. Authorities claim that one water horse-power will save ten tons of bituminous coal per year. However, over 70 per cent. of the available water-power is west of the Mississippi River, whereas almost the entire iron and steel industry is east of the Mississippi. Moreover, 70 per cent. of the total water horse-power now installed in prime movers is installed in the latter area. Many large industrial areas now use no water-power and would obtain little or none under the most thorough development. As a result, these areas must continue to employ coal and other mineral fuels.

"It is difficult to obtain an estimate of the average cost of water-power because each location of a power site has its own solution. Unquestionably it is the cheapest source of power in the country because thus far only the most advantageous sites have been developed. In spite of all of this and present-day propaganda, water-power development is severely restricted."

UNDERNOURISHED MEXICAN LABOR

FULL duty can not be obtained from a motor on a half-allowance of gasoline. No motorist would expect it. And yet, according to Mr. C. H. Grabill, employers in Mexico try to get work done with undernourished laborers, and, failing to obtain satisfaction, curse the peon's laziness and inefficiency. It is the labor-engineering that is inefficient, according to Mr. Grabill's caustic comment. Writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), Mr. Grabill demonstrates the effect of malnutrition on the day's work by comparing the peon's ration with that found to be necessary by army tests. Efficiency is related to feeding, he finds, quite as directly as the performance of a locomotive is to coal or that of an automobile to gasoline. The situation in Mexico is complicated by difficulties that are absent from the American situation, and Mr. Grabill elucidates these. He says:

"I have heard a great deal at various times about the inefficiency of Mexican labor and that the man himself is stupid, lazy, and dishonest. I admit that at times Mexican labor is very exasperating, but I believe it to be satisfactory when properly used, and if at times the laborer is inefficient, he may have a reasonable excuse. In 1913 the company in Mexico with which I was connected suspended operations along with, and for the same cause as, many others, and I returned to the United States. A year later I went back to Mexico, and I found on resuming operations that the men were not able to perform a full day's work and that the mere lifting of a tool, such as a shovel, frequently required a manifest effort.

"There is an old saying to the effect that the Mexican peon fails to satisfy his appetite for food but gives it free rein in

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

other directions. Whatever truth there may be in the saying, the fact remains that a great many have not had sufficient food during the last few years, and a man, just as truly as a steam-power plant, requires fuel in proportion to the work done. I have accordingly compiled a few figures from various sources showing just what these requirements are and to what extent the wage-scale permits them to be satisfied."

Considering the peon's family as a man, wife, and four children, the writer finds that to nourish them well requires a diet of 9,800 calories, which would cost 1.75 pesos. The peon's actual wage is 1 to 1.25 pesos, with which he can buy only food of low nutritive value, corn being his mainstay. Evidently, no allowance is here made for other expenses than food. This is the way Mr. Grabill sums up the situation:

"The situation is clear and the reason for it also, and if an employer expects to get efficient labor he must see that the laborer is in a physical condition to perform the work, and he must apply the same rules as are indicated to be necessary in any other engineering problem.

"In the case considered, 9,800 calories are required for the man and his family, but of these 5,300 are consumed by the family and 2,300 by the man in walking around and being alive, leaving only 2,200 net, which he utilizes in work for his employer; that is, the employer pays 1.25 pesos for 2,200 calories of work. If the wage only permits the man's buying 3,400 calories of food for himself, then the employer gets only 1,100 calories of work, and must hire another man at an additional 1.25 pesos per day, and there is a consumption of 19,600 calories to obtain 2,200 calories of work. And the engineer talks about inefficient labor! Inefficient engineering would be more to the point.......

"Of course, the first answer is to raise the wages. Barring all considerations of the ethics of the case, the answer is not so simple. In the first place, owing to the demoralization of the transportation system, prices fluctuate violently and rapidly. The peon is naturally improvident, and if he has more than his simple needs require for the moment, he quits work, so the result would be that the wage would have to be high enough to cover maximum conditions of prices, and then in succeeding periods of lower prices the man would work only part of the time, and would spend much of his surplus for pulque or mescal; in fact, many would prefer the mescal to additional food. This is fact and not theory, just as it was found to be so on the Indian reservations of the United States. This increases the disinclination to raise wages that many employers feel.

"Some companies have attempted to solve the problem by giving a small increase and then arranging to furnish corn and other staples at or at less than cost. Others have retained the old-wage schedules and added a fixt amount of corn, beans, and similar supplies, which is the same as paying wages partly in cash and partly in commodities. These methods are compromises, of course, and they also meet with considerable opposition from local merchants, who consider them infringements on their own prerogatives, but the arrangement does prevent extortion. I

VANITY
HATS
"Seen in the Best of Company"

LEADING MEN WEAR
VANITY HATS
because they are finely and smartly made.

EDMOND LOWE, noted actor in *"The Son-Daughter,"* says: "I prefer Vanity Hats because they combine fine workmanship with a distinctive style correctness."

Stop in at the Vanity Hat dealer
today and choose your Spring style.

Write to Dept. 3 for illustrated
booklet, "Stars Off Stage."

THE NONAME HAT MFG. CO.
220 Fifth Avenue New York
Plant at Orange, N. J., Since 1888.

The passing of our old "bugaboos"

Some real facts about

COFFEE

TIME has dispelled many old illusions. Coal was once condemned as "injurious" and burned openly in the market place as a "public *nuisance.*"

Strange things are done in the name of Health! For ten centuries the nations of the earth have enjoyed the benefits of coffee. Yet in this enlightened day coffee is sometimes declared "injurious"—another form of *superstition.*

There are many kinds of food that do not "agree" under some conditions. These are matters of personal *disability* and require professional treatment and advice.

Coffee is for well people and those who want to stay well. For those who cannot be affrighted with foolish fears. For those who want to live—and do—and dare—and *accomplish!*

Coffee plays its part in the homes of the millions—three times a day every day. Coffee helped to win the War. It fed suffering Belgium. In Holland coffee is always ready to serve—and its people are *healthy.*

In Brazil, which produces three-fourths of the world's coffee, they drink coffee all day long. And the Brazilians are one of the most robust and progressive nations in South America.

In America one billion pounds of coffee are consumed every year—This fact speaks for itself!

SIGNIFICANT—*In these days of high living costs, it is well to remember that coffee is the least expensive item on your menu—costing less than 2 cents per cup including cream and sugar.*

Drink COFFEE and Remain Well!

Copyright 1920 by the Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee of the United States

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

have seen corn sold at twelve and one-half centavos a kilogram at the company store (cost, as it happened at the time), and at sixty centavos in the market at the same place and time. The difference was mainly profiteering.

"Transportation is so bad that I have known corn to sell at eight centavos in a producing district and at twenty-five in a mining-camp less than a hundred miles distant. Of course, such a state of affairs lasted only a short time, but the peon has no reserve, and suffers accordingly.

"I am inclined to believe that it would pay many companies to establish field-kitchens and serve meals to their men under suitable conditions. . . . . .

"The problem warrants much study, and each case must be considered individually."

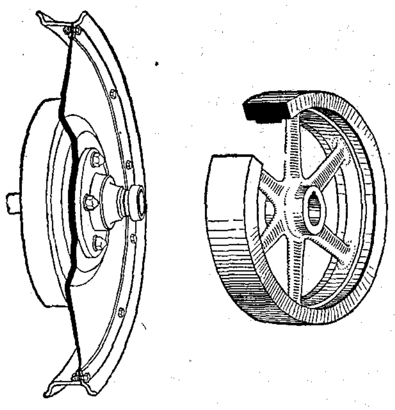
CHEMISTRY AND BRICKMAKING

"IF silicon had been a gas," Whistler used to say, "I should now be a major-general"—a rather neat way of telling how his military career was cut short by failure in his West Point examination in chemistry. So many a bankrupt brickmaker might announce, "Had my clay been brick-clay, and not some other kind, I should now be a millionaire." All clay is not brick-clay, and even good brick-clay may have within it foreign substances that will work ruin and destruction to the brick after it has been made. Industrial mistakes of this sort, we are told by Robert W. Jones in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), may interfere with the future industries of the region in which they are made. A district may remain dormant for years as a result of failure properly to recognize conditions. In the non-metallic industries such failures are usually not prominently brought to the attention of engineers. The romance and glamour of metal-mining are more interesting, and this industry, as an object of scientific study, has far outgrown more prosaic non-metallic activities, such as the production of common brick from clay or shale. He goes on:

"Few producers of common brick can state correctly the cost of their raw materials in terms of output. A large portion of the crude materials that go into the forming of common brick are returned at some point in the process for reworking. Another portion, and usually large, is finished and sold as 'under grade.' When the true cost figures of the raw material are calculated, it is usually found that they are out of proportion to the other costs of manufacture. The economical manufacture of brick usually depends upon the cheap production of the raw clay or shale, and the engineer who can succeed in this latter will soon find it advantageous to make the brick as well.

"General knowledge concerning the crude materials necessary for the manufacture of building-brick is little ahead of that obtaining during the first period of manufacture. To most producers of common brick, clay is simply clay, and they have no knowledge of

Facts You Should Know About the Wheels of Your Motor Car



Sectional Views of a Disteel Wheel and the Ordinary Fly Wheel

The weight of a Motor Car Wheel should be concentrated at the hub.

A good example of what a Motor Car Wheel *should not* be is the fly wheel. Instead of having the weight concentrated at the hub, the fly wheel has its weight concentrated in the rim.

There is a reason for that. The purpose of a fly wheel is to preserve momentum. It keeps going. Because of the weight in the rim, the fly wheel is difficult to start and difficult to stop.

The Motor Car Wheel should start easily and stop easily. That is the reason why the weight should be at the hub, not in the rim. This saves power, gasoline and the mechanism of the car.

The spokes, too, of a fly wheel are rigid, untapered, unresilient. A fly wheel is not dished. There is no spring in it. Needless weight at the rim increases the hammering effect of every blow the tire takes from the road.

Be Sure Your Motor Car Wheel Is Not a Fly Wheel.

The Disteel Wheel is a single, dished and tapered disc of steel. This steel disc tapers in thickness from the hub to the rim, which makes the wheel lighter as well as vastly stronger and more resilient. And the wheel is dished inwardly like a bow. Also, the rim is offset where it is fastened to the disc.

It is a basic principle of wheel design that these three features, the taper, the dish, the off-set rim, diffuse and dissipate road shocks before they can reach the hub.

Back of the vastly greater beauty of Disteel Wheels, you will find upon investigation these fundamentals of scientific wheel design and construction that mean greater comfort, safety and economy in motoring.

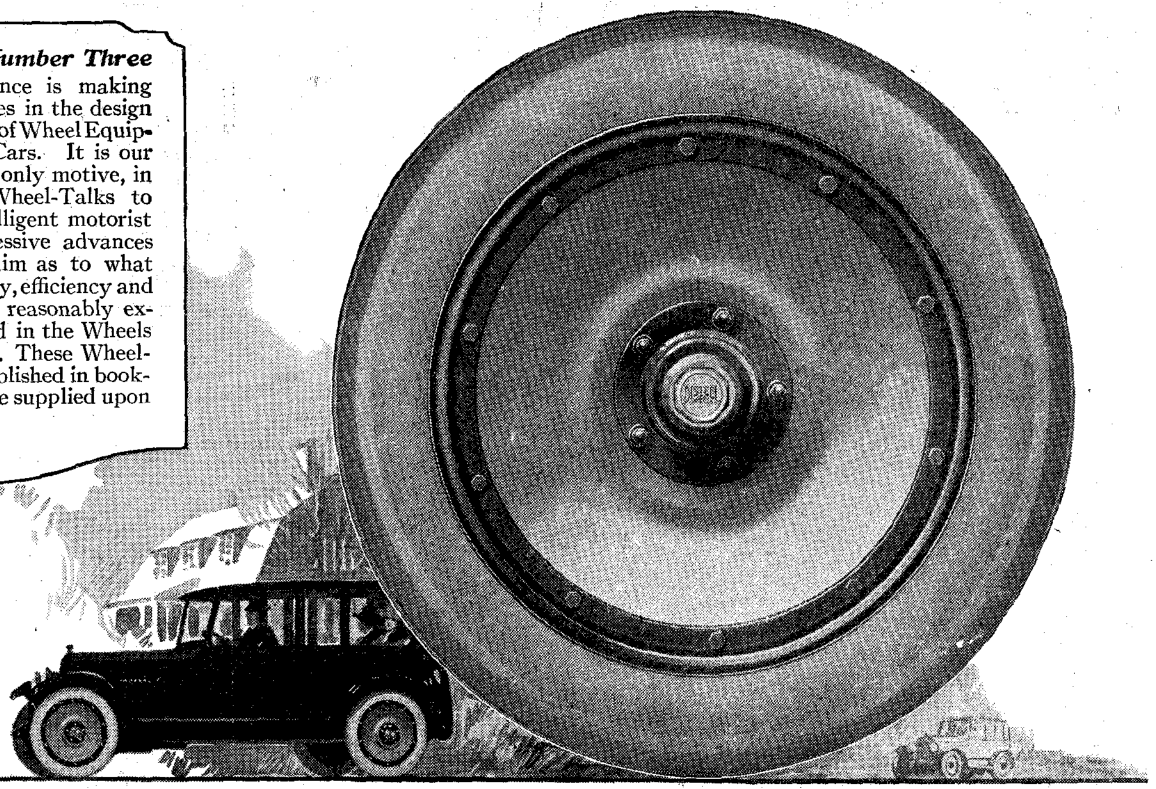
Detroit Pressed Steel Company, Detroit, U. S. A.

Disteel Wheel Plant, Cabot Avenue
Automobile Frame Plant, Mt. Elliott Avenue

New York: 1846 Broadway at 61st St.
Boston: 925 Boylston Street
Chicago: 732 Michigan Avenue
San Francisco: 326 Rialto Building

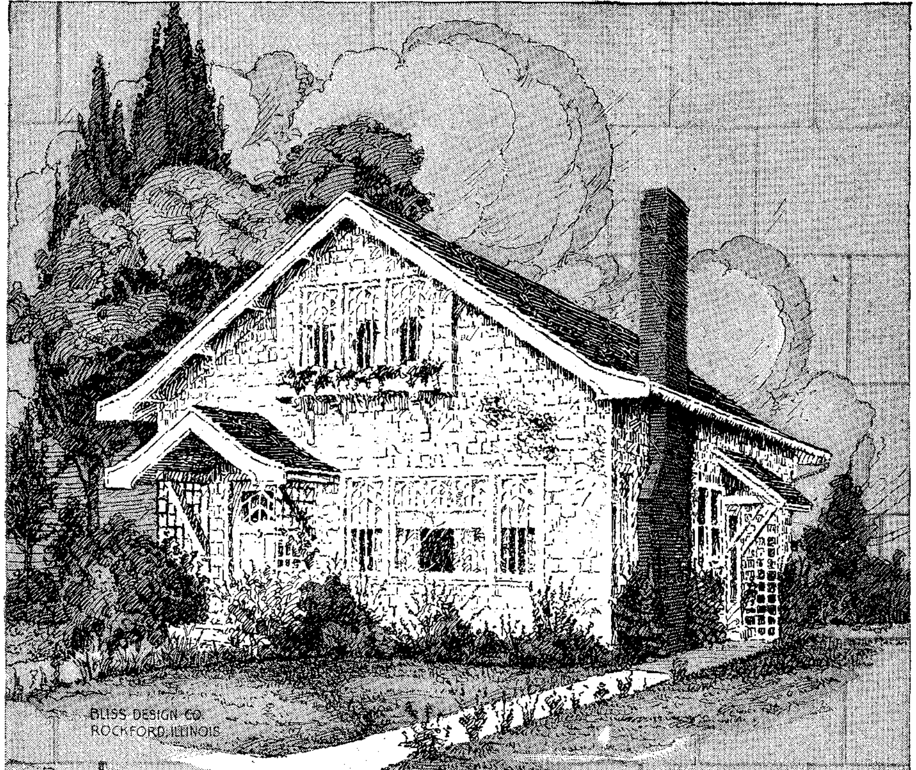
Wheel-Talk Number Three

Engineering Science is making tremendous strides in the design and construction of Wheel Equipment for Motor Cars. It is our motive, and our only motive, in this Series of Wheel-Talks to acquaint the intelligent motorist with these successive advances and to inform him as to what essentials of safety, efficiency and economy he can reasonably expect and demand in the Wheels of his Motor Car. These Wheel-Talks are now published in book-form which can be supplied upon request.



DISTEEL WHEELS

The Wheels That Complete The Car



It's the Shingled Walls That Lend the Charm

The all-shingled home is decidedly the vogue because of its permanence and quaint charm. The usefulness of Rite-Grade Inspected Shingles is not confined to the "Roof of Ages." Their architectural beauty for exterior walls is becoming increasingly popular. Stained or unstained, they harmonize with the foliage, the flowers and the lawn.

Three are three grades of Rite-Grades and they are all up-to-grade. Ask your architect, contractor or dealer what grade you need.

Would you like our building booklet?

We know you will appreciate its building suggestions. Send 2c stamp to defray mailing.

RITE-GRADE
INSPECTED
RED CEDAR
SHINGLES
"The Roof of Ages"

Shingle Branch, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 429 Henry Building, Seattle, Washington, and The Shingle Agency of British Columbia, 1026 Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, British Columbia

L
W
RITE-GRADE
C
A
INSPECTED
RED CEDAR
SHINGLES

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

the more or less complex mechanical mixture of the materials with which they are working.

"Nearly all producers are acquainted with the ultimate chemical composition of the clay used, exprest as oxids of the various elements. Kaolinite, we have been taught, is the basis of all clays, and it is usually included under the term of clay substance. Accepting these general statements as including all clays, and paying no attention to other substances, operators have constructed plants, oftentimes with the approval of engineers, which have resulted in nothing but failure.

"The principal value of an ultimate chemical analysis of a clay is in the detecting of unusual substances. Studied in this way, many surprizing and interesting facts about both the chemical and physical composition of the clay may be learned. If the intention is to use a clay as a crude material it will always be advisable to have a thorough chemical and physical examination made, not on one sample, but on many samples, and to have these examinations carried on in conjunction with a proper geological examination."

A proper geological examination of a clay deposit, Mr. Jones goes on to say, does more than simply take into account the history of the deposit as geological reports. Borings are made, pits are sunk, tunnels are driven, and we have finally, in conjunction with a topographic map, a complete set of sections showing the various beds, with a set of samples. The following brief descriptions of typical failures, due to lack of knowledge, are given in conclusion:

"1. A property was placed in operation for the manufacture of paving-brick, with the intention of using a red-burning shale. The cost of this plant, including land, is estimated at $250,000. The plant was built on the strength of brief tests, and when production started it was found that the shale was not plastic enough to stand up properly in the column. To correct this defect, it was necessary to add some soft plastic clay. The difference in temperature between the fusion-point and proper vitrification-point of this clay and shale mixture was so slight that the portions of the kiln would be properly burned, the underburned and overburned formed such a large percentage of the total that it was found impossible to continue operation. This failure was not due to improper equipment, but to a lack of knowledge concerning the geology and physical and chemical characteristics of the shales and clays.

"2. A six-machine yard was opened, convenient to both water and rail transportation, for the manufacture of the ordinary soft-mud building-brick. The total machine capacity was approximately 135,000 per day, and four markets were available, insuring continuous production. The clay was of the usual grade, or appeared so, and active production was started with the preparation of one kiln of 700,000 brick, for burning. Following the ordinary burning practise of the region, and using the 'settle' of the brick as an indicator, the result was that the entire kiln was more or less fused into a solid mass. In addition, the clay was found to carry lime pebbles, causing the brick to swell and burst. This, the

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

only kiln of brick burned on the property, still stands as it was left about fifteen years ago. The investment is a total loss.

"3. In this case there was also a loss due to ignorance of the chemical composition. The clay was a remarkable red-burning material compared with the usual clays of the region. On the strength of the color, it was decided to make what is known as a dry-press brick, using just enough moisture to hold the clay grains together, and forming under great pressure. This method gives a remarkably true-formed product. The material worked well and was passed through the plant without screening. The temperature of burning did not need to be carried very high, and the industry had all the indications of an assured success. However, after standing in the stock piles for a short time, the bricks began to scale badly, so that they were unfit for use, as intended, as face brick. All that remains is a mass of crumbly burned clay, with the general form of brick. Another total loss. The trouble here was due to crystals of gypsum which were found throughout the entire deposit. Some were four inches long, and they were so abundant that they could be noticed at a distance of fifty feet from the face of the clay."

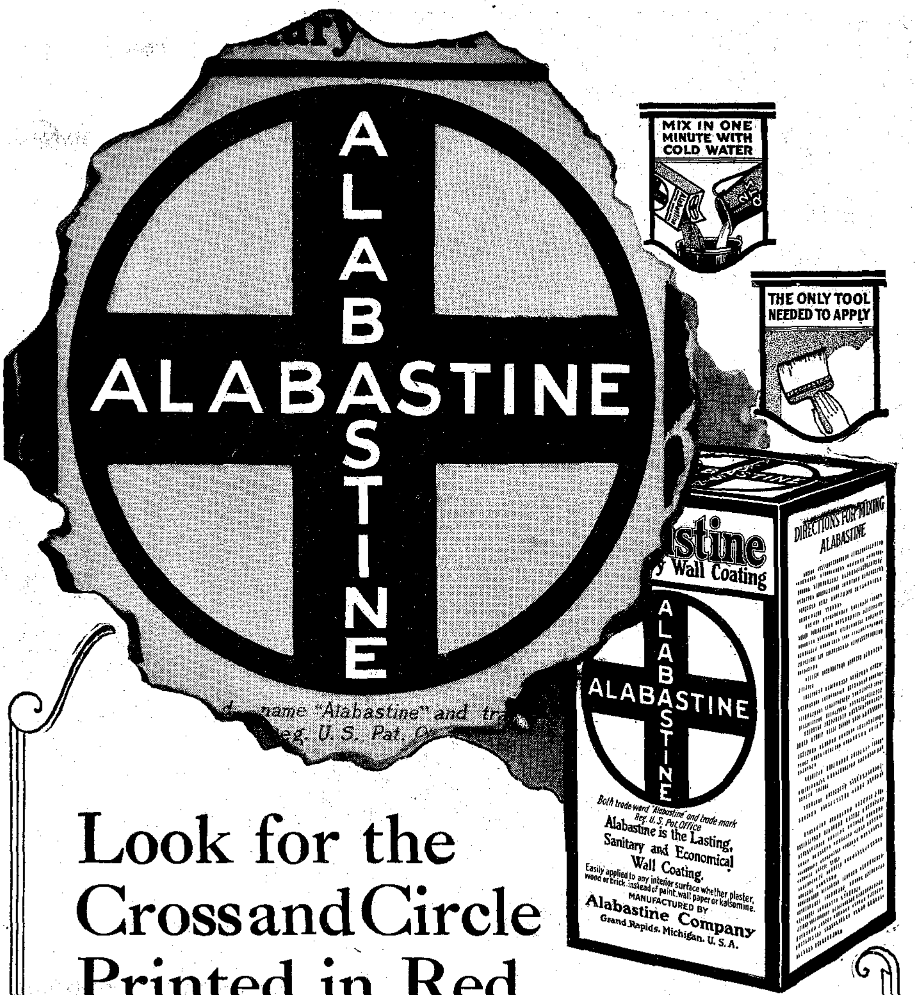
A WORKER, NOT A WIZARD

CARLYLE'S definition of genius as an "infinite capacity for taking pains" may not apply to all kinds of genius, but it distinctly fits the case of Luther Burbank, the so-called "plant wizard," we are assured by a writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (New York). This writer disclaims for Mr. Burbank any title to wizardry; he is just a worker who has toiled for forty years with energy and intelligence. Any suggestion that his success is due to something mysterious rather than to normal powers is most unwelcome to him. Not only does Burbank's life furnish inspiration and evidence of the reward of hard work, but the way in which he has carried out difficult scientific problems furnishes suggestions for procedure in other lines of endeavor. We read further:

"One fact must be borne carefully in mind: Mr. Burbank's success is not measured by the wealth it has brought him, for wealth has not been his goal; but when he needed friends for the conduct of his work he proceeded by sound business means to get them, thus giving further evidence of his ability and well-rounded development."

In *The American Magazine*, under the title "Burbank at Seventy," Walter V. Woehlke gives the following facts, which are quoted by the writer in *Engineering and Contracting:*

"Fifty years ago Luther Burbank did not stand out from the mass of other New England youngsters. On the contrary, he was rather below the average size and not at all robust. He worked in a plow-factory for fifty cents a day, clerked in a furniture-store, and started out to study medicine. Then a long siege of ill-health, caused by a sunstroke, overtook him;



ALABASTINE
MIX IN ONE MINUTE WITH COLD WATER
THE ONLY TOOL NEEDED TO APPLY
name "Alabastine" and tr
Reg. U. S. Pat. O
stine
Wall Coating
DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING ALABASTINE
Alabastine is the Lasting, Sanitary and Economical Wall Coating.
MANUFACTURED BY Alabastine Company Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A.

Look for the Cross and Circle Printed in Red

THIS symbol appears on every *genuine* package of Alabastine. It guarantees you beautiful, durable, sanitary walls, modern and delicately tinted in soft, pleasing colors which harmonize perfectly with your rugs and draperies.

Alabastine

Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper

Alabastine is a dry powder which, mixed with water and applied with a suitable wall brush, is the nationally accepted wall tint for homes, schools, churches, theatres, auditoriums and all buildings where beautiful interiors are desired. Should you employ a decorator tell him to bring Alabastine in original packages and remember that poor results always indicate the use of a substitute.

Write for Free Color Chart

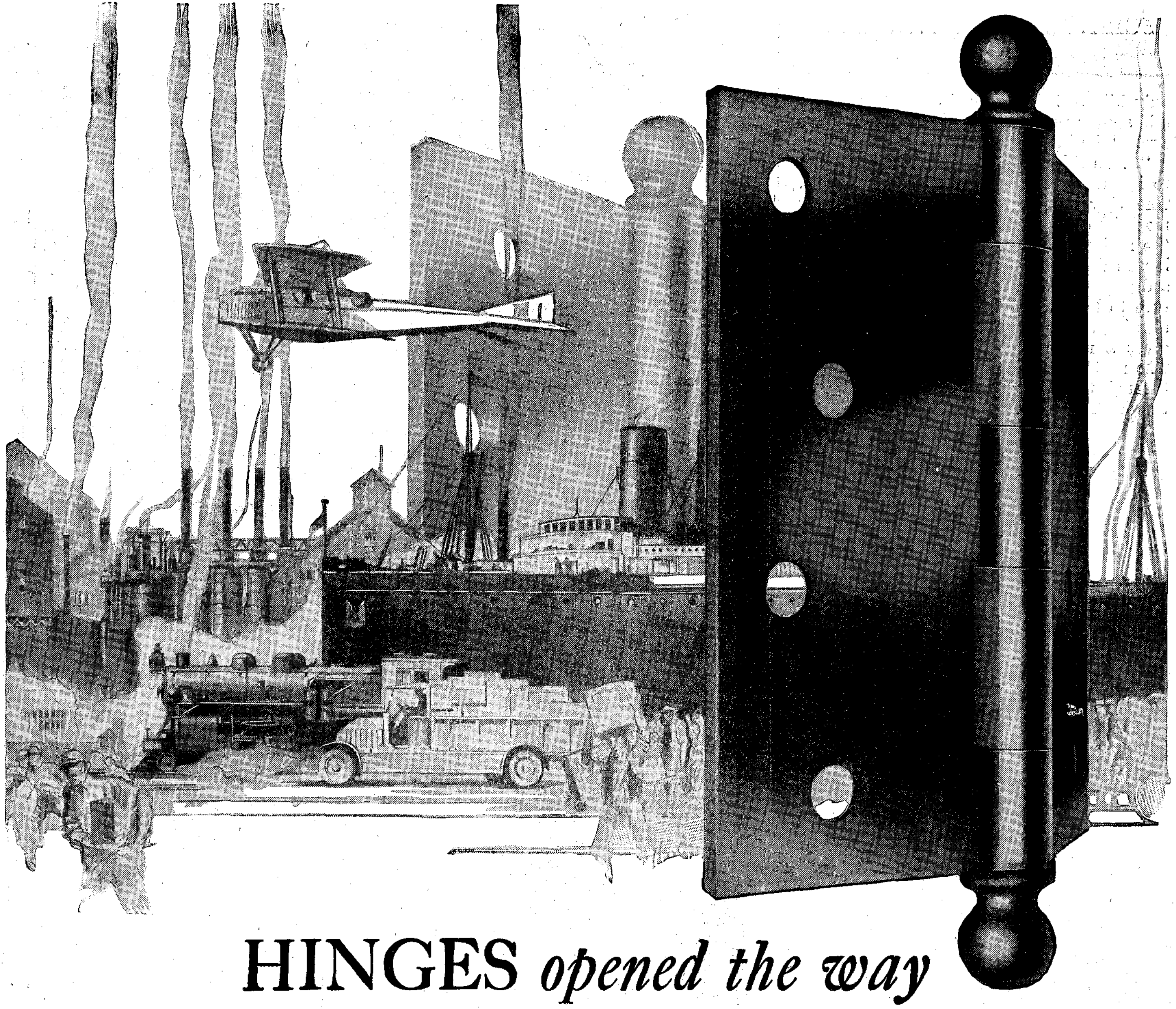
We maintain an art department to assist home owners in the selection of the most appropriate, newest and best wall treatment and will gladly give you, without charge, the benefit of our experience. If you have a decorating problem, let us hear from you.

PRICES

5-lb. package white Alabastine	75c
5-lb. package tinted Alabastine	80c
Special deep shades (No. 33, dark green; No. 58, deep brown)	95c

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY
354 Grandville Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Your Local Dealer is Entitled to Your Trade



HINGES *opened the way to* PROGRESS

THE exact date when hinges were first used is not known. Hinges outdate history!

Evolved in ancient times to make doors possible, they have come down through the ages—serving man in every generation. Since the time of that first hinge, conditions have greatly changed. New countries have been discovered and developed. There have been many inventions. The world has grown!

And hinges played their part in opening the way to progress.

Fifty years ago, hinges and butts assumed a new identity. Stamped with the name McKinney they set a new standard for the hinge industry. For half a century McKinney Hinges and Butts have effectively and noiselessly served. They do their day's work without sagging or squeaking.

Whether it be a massive portal or small box lid, there is a McKinney Hinge or Butt of proper beauty and design to fit. They fill every hinge need.

In your plans for building or repairs consider the little hinge item seriously. A careful selection at first will later be rewarded by years of unfailing usefulness.

See that the name McKinney is stamped on the hinges or butts you buy.

The name McKinney is important!

Also manufacturers of McKinney garage and farm building door-hardware, furniture hardware and McKinney One-Man Trucks.

McKINNEY
Hinges and Butts

McKINNEY MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh. Western Office, State-Lake Bldg., Chicago. Export Representation

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

and in 1875 he went to California to regain his strength, and to acquire a seed-farm. He had just sold his first discovery, the Burbank potato—500,000,000 bushels of this famous tuber have been grown so far—and the $125 he received for this plant barely enabled him to pay for his ticket. . . . After his recovery he found steady employment and saved the larger part of his wages that he might reach his goal, a nursery of his own. . . . . . .

"His real chance did not come until the third year, and even then it was a chance to do what every one said could not be done. An impatient fruit-grower was making the rounds of the California nurseries looking for twenty thousand young prune-trees to be delivered ready for planting within ten months. Not a nursery would undertake it. Such a thing was considered impossible. But when the struggling nursery-owner of Santa Rosa heard of the order, he went after the contract for the twenty-thousand trees, and immediately started to produce them.

"Because no other seeds would sprout so late in the season, he planted almonds in beds of moist sand, covering them with cloth to maintain the proper moisture and temperature. As the almonds sprouted, they were removed one by one to the nursery rows. Then he scoured the surrounding orchards for prune buds, and as soon as the young almond-trees were far enough advanced, the prune buds were budded into them and the tops of the young trees were broken off, thus forcing them to make a new growth. Within a little more than six months young Burbank had delivered 19,025 prune-trees ready for planting. He had done the impossible. . . . . . .

"The high development of Mr. Burbank's senses, particularly his sense of color, is mentioned by the writer, who continues: 'Through conscious and deliberate training, Mr. Burbank's eyes have become able to detect the minutest detail with startling clearness. He can see at a glance whether a building is even a quarter of an inch out of true, or whether a wall deviates an inch per hundred feet from a straight line.

"'There is no magic in it,' explained Mr. Burbank. 'Every person equipped with a good nose and a good pair of eyes can reach the same sensitiveness by practise, patience, and concentration. Of these, concentration is the most important. . . . Long hours of labor are valueless if the mind wanders. The average man rarely sets the undivided force of his mind to work on a single task continuously. He thinks of the automobile he is going to buy, the show he is going to see, or the raise he thinks he ought to have.'"

After commenting upon Burbank's indifference to wealth, Mr. Woehlke continues:

"After he had accomplished the impossible and delivered twenty thousand young prune-trees in less than nine months from the planting of the seeds, his nursery flourished. Year by year his establishment, his trade, and his income grew. The Burbank nursery became an exceedingly profitable commercial institution. I am stressing this fact because Mr. Burbank's commercial acumen has been doubted by many of his later-day California friends. They fail to remember that he could not have carried on this very expensive plant-breeding work with practically no financial assistance from any source unless he had ample means of his own, and that he accumulated these ample means by his own unaided efforts, by operating a commercial nursery before he devoted all his time to the breeding work.

"'It is not difficult to start in business and to make the business profitable,' explained Mr. Burbank. 'The mainsprings of business success, in my opinion, are concentration and persistence. . . . When I started in the nursery business with no capital except my two hands and a body weakened by illness I worked fourteen hours a day, and gained strength by it. . . . .

"'I have little sympathy for triers, slackers, and whiners. I prefer the doers. Providence and nature intended every normal human being to render the service for which he is fitted. It has been proved time and again that the normal man has in him the latent capacity for far greater things than he accomplishes in his daily routine. It is only a question of arousing this capacity and establishing the habit of putting it to its best uses constantly.

"'Sporadic excellence and improvement will not get a man very far. Like the plant-breeder, he must learn how to fix the new traits and characteristics he develops so that the improvement will be a lasting one that can be transmitted to future generations.'"

VIRGIN WOOL

THE controversy regarding the use of "shoddy" or second-hand wool is familiar to our readers. Those who condemn it assert that it is a makeshift and can never take the place of the unused, long-fibered article. Those who approve it point out that wool is wool, even when it has already been used, and that there is not enough first-hand wool in existence to clothe those who desire wool clothing. The following editorial from *The Textile World Journal* is written from the standpoint of the manufacturer. The writer asserts that the movement for what are termed "pure-fabric laws" is a "country-wide propaganda that is being prosecuted by wool-growers' organizations," and that there is danger that "misinformation and misrepresentation" may induce a large part of the public and many Congressmen to support such legislation. Otherwise, we are assured, the movement would not warrant serious consideration by manufacturers; in fact, certain of the basic features of the bills already introduced in Congress "are only fit subjects for treatment by a humorist or a cartoonist." We read further:

"Here is one of the essential features of the movement, as elucidated by Secretary L. F. Malany, of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau, in an address before the recent annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association: 'The first step necessary in order to emancipate the wool-grower from the unfair competition is to acquaint the public with the fallacy in the term "all wool." The people will no longer be satisfied with the statement

Seeds that Insure Success

SUCCESSFUL Seed Culture is a matter of expert knowledge and long experience—knowledge of soils, climatic conditions and sources of supply—experience in selection for maximum vigor and growing power.

Thorburn Seeds have stood the test of time—back of every Thorburn product is our reputation of continuous leadership for more than a century.

Our latest catalog for 1920 of Thorburn Seeds contains many valuable and interesting gardening suggestions. Free on application.

J. M. THORBURN & COMPANY
Founded 1802
53 Barclay Street New York City

☞ THIS BOOK
—our big, 52-page, instructively illustrated CATALOG offers over 300 varieties of choicest guaranteed Roses, some shown in natural colors, also, hundreds of other flowers.
CATALOG FREE on request

Send for this FREE CATALOG

CONARD ★ ROSES BLOOM

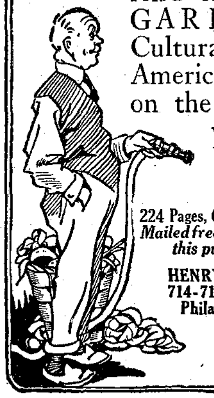
See Special Offer Below

They are *guaranteed* to bloom or money refunded; further, our durable, celluloid name labels on all Conard Star Roses insure identification of your plants for years.
Every rose grower should have our 32-page booklet, "SUCCESS WITH ROSES," written by Rose Experts; it shows what, when and how to plant, proper soils, culture, etc. Send us 10 CENTS TODAY and receive, postpaid, both "SUCCESS WITH ROSES" and 52-page CATALOG.

CONARD ★ ROSES
& Jones Co. Box 80, West Grove, Penna.
Robert Pyle, President. Antoine Wintzer, Vice-Pres.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN
A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 130-page catalog. FREE
Will help you beautify your home. Write today.
IOWA SEED CO., Dept. 44 Des Moines, Iowa

TALKING MACHINE DEALERS
Read "How to Sell Period Phonographs" in April issue of The Talking Machine Journal, and other articles, trade news, etc. Send $1 for four months' trial subscription. Full year $3. Two years, $5.
Glad. Henderson, Editor, 2720 Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.



DREER'S GARDEN BOOK 1920

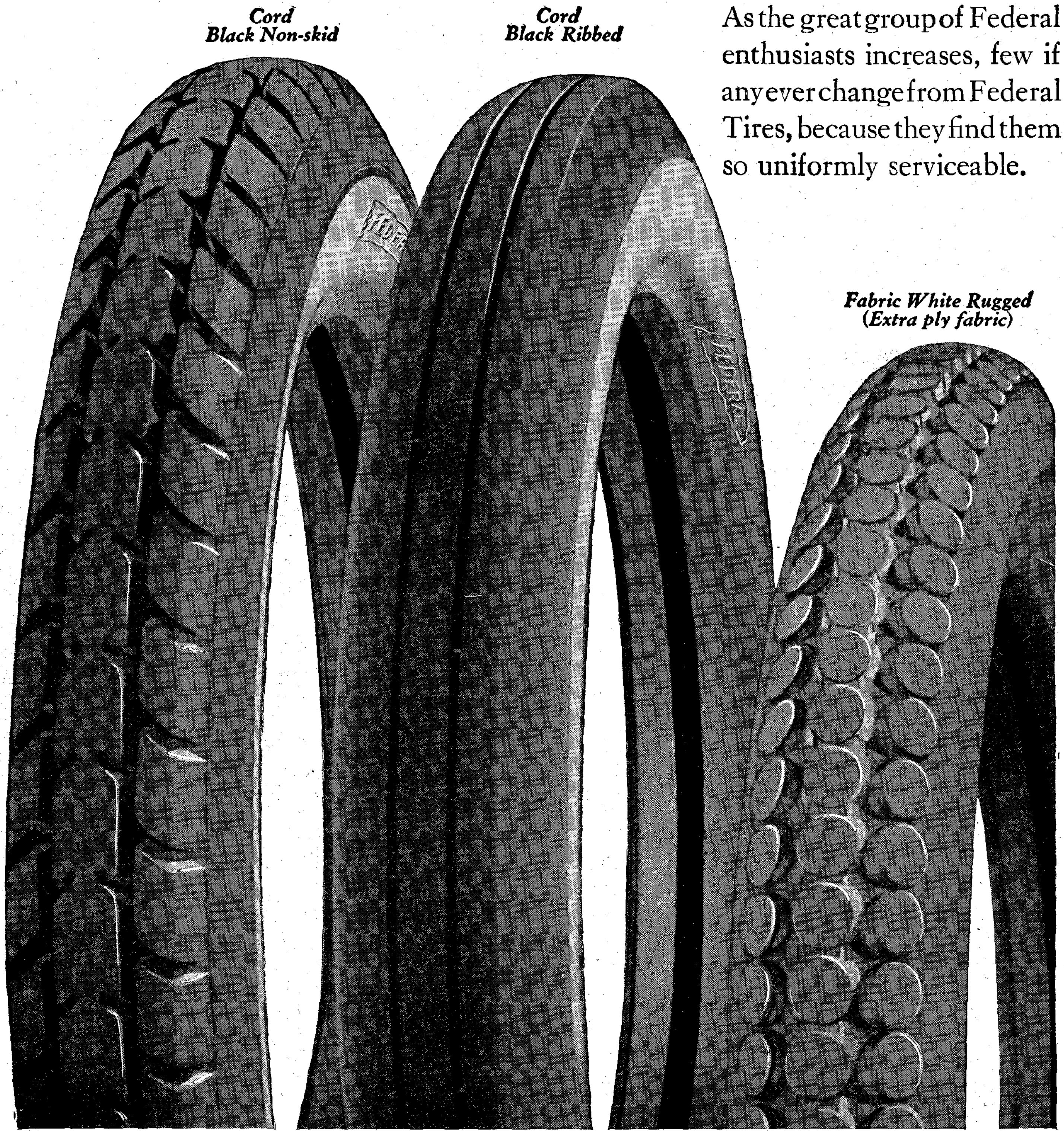
If your garden this year is to materially help you reduce the high cost of living, you must know what to plant, when to plant and how to plant.
All this information you will find in DREER'S GARDEN BOOK. Cultural directions by America's best experts on the growing of all worth while Vegetables and Flowers.

224 Pages, 6 color illustrations
Mailed free if you mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER
714-716 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

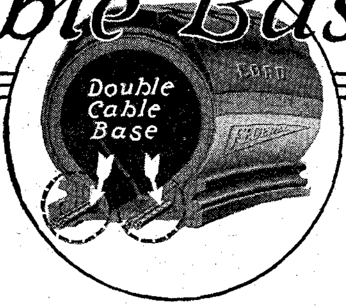
FEDERAL

FEDERAL prestige is built upon the solid foundation of superior products. As the great group of Federal enthusiasts increases, few if any ever change from Federal Tires, because they find them so uniformly serviceable.


Cord
Black Non-skid
Cord
Black Ribbed
Fabric White Rugged
(Extra ply fabric)
FEDERAL
FEDERAL

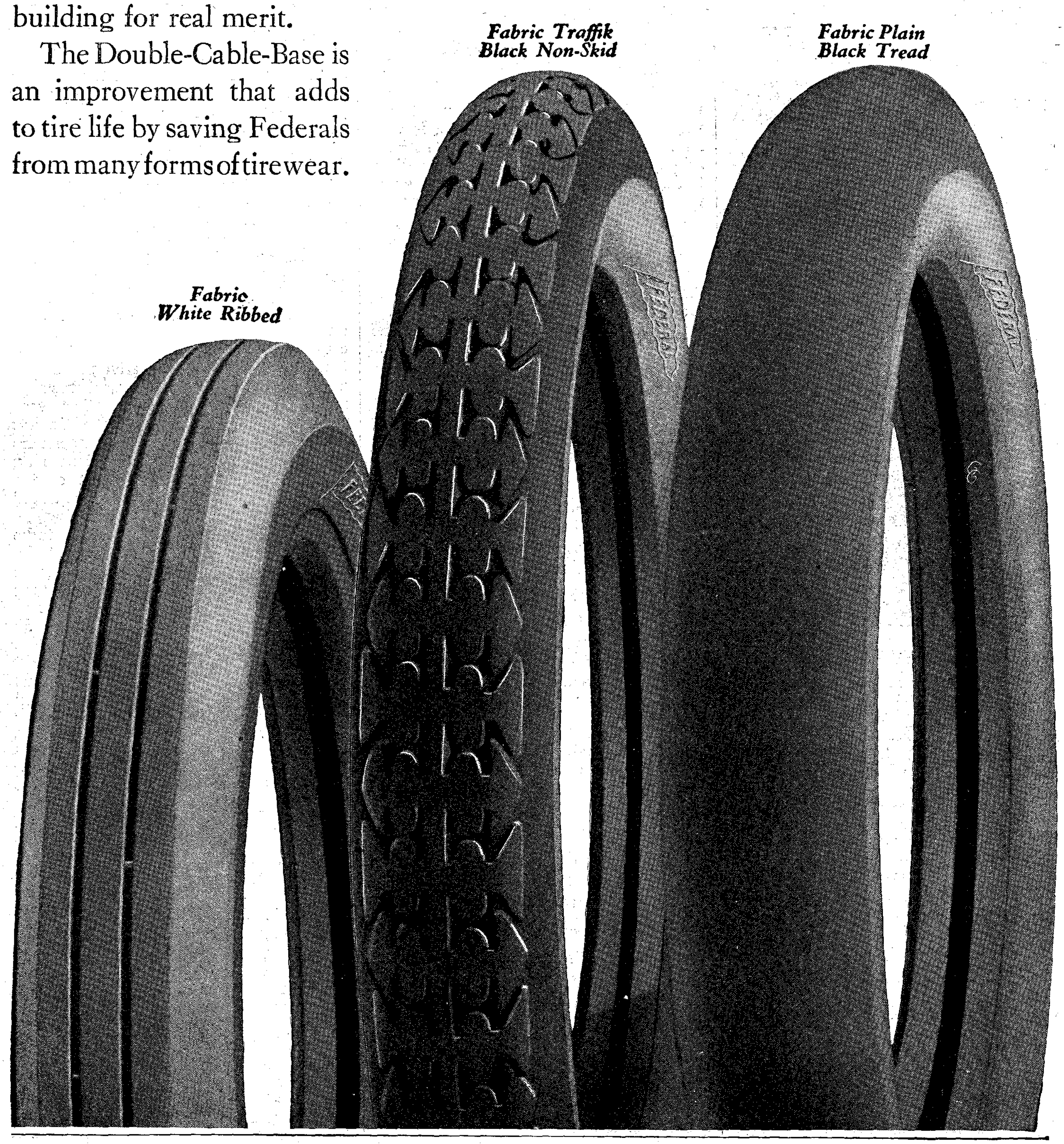
THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY
of Illinois
Factories, Cudahy, Wisconsin

Double Cable Base Tires


Double
Cable
Base

This is the spirit that Federal keeps continually alive among motorists by building for real merit.

The Double-Cable-Base is an improvement that adds to tire life by saving Federals from many forms of tire wear.


Fabric
White Ribbed
Fabric Traffik
Black Non-Skid
Fabric Plain
Black Tread

Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting, and Mechanical Rubber Goods

VINDEX SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR

"JIM-DANDY"
Copyright 1912
VINDEX MAKE

DEALERS everywhere buy VINDEX over and over again. Take the tip. They know. Ask for *"Vindex Make"* when you want Shirts or Athletic Underwear—they're *RIGHT* in style and quality — just Jim Dandy.

The Vindex Company, Baltimore, Md.

PATENT-SENSE
SIXTH EDITION
"The Book for Inventors & Mfrs."
By Return Mail FREE. Write
LACEY & LACEY, Dept. R, Washington, D.C.

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

For Low Insteps
The "Combination"

Many people believe that they must have their shoes made to order because the standard sizes do not fit over their low instep—either the shoe is too small or it wrinkles at the waist and under the arch.

With the Coward "Combination" Shoe it is possible to get a perfect fitting instep because the upper of the "Combination" is made two sizes smaller than the rest of the shoe.

For description and price address Dept. F.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

that goods are all wool; they will demand virgin wool and insist on a straight answer to the question.' Mr. Malany, in common with most other pure-fabric-law propagandists, seems to take it for granted that the term 'virgin wool' is so clear as to need no definition. However, in the Capper and the French bills, which are supposed to represent the mature judgment of the propagandists, 'virgin wool' is defined as 'wool that has never previously been spun or woven into cloth.'

"Such a definition would include anything from the longest and finest Australian warp combing wool to the coarsest of carpet wools or the shortest of pulled or slipt wools, involving hundreds of grades and an almost equally wide range of character or condition. 'Virgin wool,' according to this definition, may have its source in the fleeces of dead or diseased sheep. It may even have been infected with the deadly anthrax, but it still remains 'virgin wool' and as such is superior, according to these propagandists, to any variety of shoddy or the wastes of wool manufacture.

"We feel quite certain that, as soon as the general public understands these facts, they will be no better satisfied with 'virgin wool' than with 'all wool' clothing, and that in explaining the term 'virgin wool' the propagandists have placed themselves in a position where they must now define the comparative stage of wool virginity."

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE SEAWARD

SHALL the lake towns get their goods by way of the St. Lawrence River, instead of through New York? There is a "coming battle" on this issue, according to an editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). The first guns are to be fired when the International Joint Commission opens its hearings on the proposed development of the St. Lawrence River. The plan, we are told, will meet approval in the West, which would secure from it a more direct outlet to the sea, and will be bitterly opposed by New York and the territory tributary to that city, which objects to being side-tracked. The development of power from the river, which is even more important than its improvement for navigation, apparently meets with universal approval; but the two questions must be studied together, which throws the whole subject into the arena of local trade rivalry. "Discussions," says the writer "will be acrimonious, and sectional animosities will run high." We read:

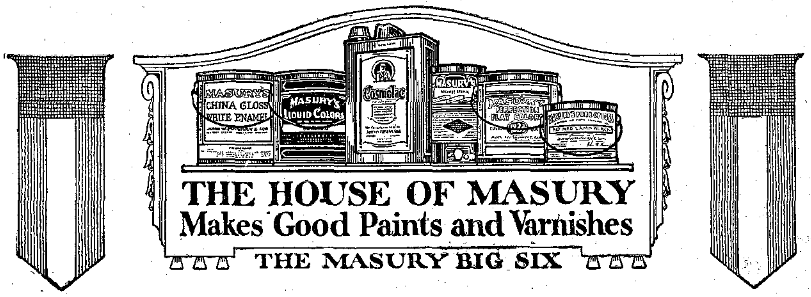
"The St. Lawrence River, from the foot of Lake Ontario to the head of ocean navigation at Montreal, drops 222 feet in 183 miles, the upper 113 miles of which forms the international boundary. Through this valley, with its falls concentrated in comparatively short stretches, there is a mean flow of 241,000 feet a second, with a variation from the mean of only 25 per cent. Around the falls and rapids there exists a shallow canal with short locks and one large power canal which diverts and develops about 95,000 horse-power, but the waterways are entirely inadequate for full-size lake or ocean shipping, and the power developed is only a fraction of that possible by the full use of head and flow. What is now before the International Joint Commission is the possibility of the international development of the river so that ships can be brought from the Great Lakes, for the present *via* the enlarged Welland Canal around Niagara, and so that the two riparian nations can jointly participate in the magnificent power the river permits.

"On this side of the border advocates of the scheme come from the great Northwest, which sees a cheap outlet to the sea in bottoms which can go from Montreal right to the lake cities; the opponents are those New-Yorkers who fear for the prestige of the country's premier port and foresee the abandonment of the costly Barge Canal. Minor opposition may be expected from the coal interests who now sell northern New York and Canada and the trunk-line railways which tie the Atlantic seaboard to the Northwest. Finally, there will doubtless be those who would step warily in any international development which involves commerce and large expenditures of funds.

"The arguments on both sides are too voluminous to record here, but certain fundamentals can be set down. Sooner or later the immense power of the St. Lawrence must be developed. So great a natural resource can not much longer be neglected, because it happens to lie on an international boundary. If there are complications, diplomacy must overcome them. If there are prospective preponderances of benefits, engineering agreement must adjust them. Coal is getting every year more costly to bring to the districts removed from the mines. Hydroelectric power is every year becoming more an economic necessity. The people of the United States and Canada can not afford not to use the St. Lawrence power.

"The power necessities seem to us to be predominant, but navigation must be studied, too, because when power is being developed it is simpler to provide for navigation necessities than were they considered alone. This phase of the question must be studied nationally and not locally. The time has passed when one section of the United States can dictate national policy. . . . The New York opposition must be overcome, not by pointing out how the country needs the St. Lawrence waterway, but by convincing the timid New-Yorker of the impregnable position of his city and port provided that port is kept up to date. There is in the metropolis a curious combination of fear and reaction. . . . New York, a year-round port fed by the great railroad systems of the nation, blest by a magnificent basin of deep and still water at its very warehouse doors, has nothing to fear from a St. Lawrence waterway unless short-sightedness and self-interest manage to prevent the development of the port as a unit without regard to State or city boundaries.

"Only preliminaries of the St. Lawrence project will be brought forward for some time. The history of such schemes shows that many years are necessary for the education of the interests involved, but throughout the promotion of the plan there must be kept in mind the two facts noted above—first, that transportation is a national, in fact, an international problem, and that neglect of our great water-powers is becoming more and more an economic crime."



Expressing the Nation in Paint and Varnish

The American spirit is expressed in iron and steel, machinery and motor vehicles, rubber and tools, soaps and perfumes, paper and chemicals. In a thousand other vehicles the work of the nation is given to the world clothed in quality and fathered by care and conscience.

For eighty-five years, the house of Masury has expressed the American spirit in paints and varnishes. Masury Paints and Varnishes are marked by quality. There are no second grades that bear our label. For every painting requirement, there is a Masury Product, the best that thorough knowledge and time-gained aptitude can make.

The Masury quality family of Paints and Varnishes is led by the Masury Big Six with Cosmolac, the one varnish for every purpose, as the foremost member. The other five are Perfection Flat White and Colors, China Gloss White Enamel, Liquid House Paints, Pure Colors in Oil and Superfine Colors—all the same in quality as Cosmolac.

Cosmolac is a remarkable varnish. It is equally good for inside or outside use. It is proof against all weathers, heat, cold, sun, rain or snow. It won't check, peel, crack, blister nor craze. It won't turn cloudy. Steam or hot water won't affect it. Heels can't mar it. It dries like glass, but as flexible as fabric and stays satiny smooth and bright as when it leaves the brush.

If you make a commodity which you sell protected by paint or varnish, look into Masury Products. Into them goes generous worth and increasing watchfulness—with the American spirit. Above all, when you want the varnish that endures, specify

Cosmolac

Send us your name and address, with ten cents, stamps, to pay packing and postage, and we'll mail to you our fine book, "The Partnership of Paint." It treats of the domestic and industrial uses of Paints and Varnishes—and would bring a dollar in any book store. Address us please, at 46 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York.

John W. Masury & Son
Brooklyn, N.Y.
New York • Chicago • Minneapolis • San Francisco

Plan for Good Roads—Now!

Bad Roads
waste money

Before—
Photograph shows condition of road leading from La Crosse, Ind., before "Tarvia-X" was used.

NOW is the time to plan for good roads—and by that we mean roads that are good all the year round—free from mud, bumps and ruts in winter and spring, and free from dust and dirt in the summer and fall.

Such roads are the greatest asset any community can have.

They stimulate business. They increase property values. They lower taxes. They cut delivery cost. They tap new sources of supply. They broaden your markets. They also add much to the comfort and convenience of life.

And good roads, contrary to popular opinion, are *not* expensive.

The experience of thousands of towns all over the country, which use Tarvia regularly, absolutely prove this. In many instances the mere *saving* in maintenance amounts to *more* than the cost of the Tarvia treatment.

Whether you require a good binder for new construction, a dust preventive, or a patching material—there is a grade of Tarvia to meet your needs.

As we said at the beginning: "*Now is the time to plan for good roads.*"

So talk to your neighbors, to your road officials, and last but most important, write about your road problems to our Special Service Department, and booklets covering the subject and further information will be supplied promptly without charge.

Tarvia Roads
save money

After—
The same piece of road as that shown at the left after being rebuilt with "Tarvia-X."

Tarvia

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems.

If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes* this Department can greatly assist you.

The Barrett Company

New York
Cincinnati
Minneapolis
Atlanta
Lebanon
Chicago
Pittsburgh
Dallas
Duluth
Youngstown
Philadelphia
Detroit
Nashville
Salt Lake City
Milwaukee
Toledo Columbus Richmond Latrobe Bethlehem
Boston
New Orleans
Syracuse
Bangor
Elizabeth
St Louis
Birmingham
Seattle
Washington
Buffalo
Cleveland
Kansas City
Peoria
Johnstown
Baltimore

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Sydney, N.S.

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN CHAMPIONS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

IT has become something of a habit with American field- and track-athletes to "bring home the bacon" from any international contest in which they happen to be entered, and the men now in process of selection to represent America in the Olympic games in Antwerp this summer will be expected to uphold the Yankee tradition. England, as indicated in a London newspaper report quoted later in these columns, recognizes that America supplies both the raw material and the training necessary to make champions, and the Britishers are making unusual preparations to meet the Yankee invasion. The war has taken a far greater toll of European athletes, naturally, than of our own, even excluding those who did their war-work in shipyards rather than on battle-fields. Most of the other nations will enter the contest under a more or less serious handicap. This is unfortunate, from our own point of view as well as from Europe's, for we are developing men of such promise that they might well become world-beaters under any circumstances. Herbert Reed, writing in *Town and Country* (New York), discusses some of the present leaders among our runners and hurdlers. Taking up first the "dash squad," as the short-distance men are called, he writes:

THEY ALL HAVE WINGS ON THEIR FEET.

Scholz, on the left, is a great sprinter from Missouri, hailed as "the fastest starter in America." Paddock, on the right, is the Inter-Allied champion in the sprints. Joie Ray (center) is a champion American miler who "runs with the smooth precision of a machine." They are expected to be American point-winners in the Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in August.

> Just at this writing Scholz, of Missouri, is distinctly in the van, with Loren Murchison, of the New York Athletic Club, in second place, and Paddock, the Californian who won both dash events in the inter-allied games, not up to the form he displayed in the Pershing Stadium. It is true that most of the sprint races so far have been run without spikes, and it is true also that the California runner is unused to indoor competition. For so big a man Paddock is very high strung. He has a rather awkward style and gives the impression of fighting his way along against invisible obstacles; but he has power and speed. So far he has been unfortunate in the East. A fine type of athlete personally, he made his bow in the East in a condition of overanxiety that interfered greatly with his public performances. Too much was expected of him, and apparently he knew it. When he settles down he will undoubtedly do better, altho whether he will ever overtake Scholz is a serious question. In the big Millrose games in Madison Square Garden, Paddock was at all times ill at ease. He was set back for "breaking" at the start in two of his races, and in the Three Hundred showed his overanxiety to please by attempting to run clear around his field, something that, considering the handicaps, not the best man in the country could do on this occasion. In these games

I'm Glad I Have Mapleine

I find it the most welcome little bottle of flavoring whenever I want a cake frosting, pudding sauce, and many other dainties that require the delicious mapley taste we all like so well, and

MAPLEINE
The Golden Flavor

Makes Delicious Syrup **Instantly.**

2 cups sugar, 1 cup water and half teaspoonful of Mapleine make 1 pint of most excellent syrup.

And for corn syrup flavoring or for flavoring the many cane syrups grocers sell, Mapleine is remarkable.

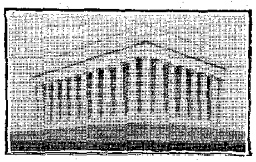
Fine For Desserts

Mapleine contains no maple sugar, syrup nor sap, but produces a taste similar to maple. Grocers sell Mapleine.

2 oz. bottle 35c
Canada 50c

4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes, including many desserts.

CRESCENT MFG. COMPANY
327 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.



Our Mr. J. F. Manning supervised the fabrication of marble for the Lincoln Memorial.

We design and erect public and private memorials. Write for suggestions.

The J. F. Manning Company, Inc.,
914 Fifteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

"Old Town Canoes"

EVERY STROKE COUNTS

Laze along in the alder shadows or shoot through swift water, an "Old Town Canoe" will obey every move of your paddle. Light as a bubble, graceful as a swan, but staunch as a scow. Write for catalog. 4000 canoes in stock. $67 up. At dealer's or factory.

OLD TOWN CANOE CO.
973 Fourth St., Old Town, Maine, U. S. A.

Order by Mail

ORIGINAL
CREOLE PRALINES
(GRUNEWALD)

"The South's Most Famous Confection"

If you have ever visited New Orleans then, of course, you have tasted this famous candy which the Hotel Grunewald Caterers have made and sold for many years.

The demand has become so great that we are now supplying Original Creole Pralines (**Grunewald**) direct by mail, parcel post insured, in specially constructed mailing cartons, carefully packed.

Absolutely pure, made only of pure **Louisiana Cane Sugar** and **Louisiana** (whole-half) **pecan meats.**

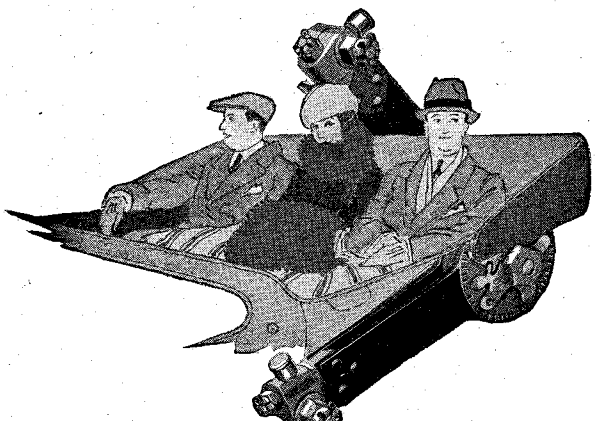
Scrupulous care is maintained throughout in producing this famous candy. Cleanliness and purity are Grunewald watchwords. That's why Original Creole Pralines (**Grunewald**) are regarded everywhere as the highest quality Creole Pralines made. *Do not accept substitutes!*

A delightful confection, dessert, or after-dinner dainty.

Mail orders filled anywhere. P.O., or Express money orders, or personal checks received.
BOX OF 7 (Sample) $1.00
BOX OF 12 . . . $1.50 BOX OF 24 . . . . $3.00

THE HOTEL GRUNEWALD CATERERS
DEPT. L NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

© 16



Hartford
SHOCK ABSORBER
"Makes Every Road a Boulevard"

Cradled In Comfort

ANY car is made a smoother and easier riding car when equipped with Hartford Shock Absorbers. It is also a less expensive car—for these wonderful spring regulators cut down wear and tear on car and tires. Many of America's finest cars use Hartfords as initial equipment. The conclusions reached by these successful manufacturers should mean something to you.

EDWARD V. HARTFORD, Inc., 35 Warren St., New York

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Bob Simpson's pupil, Scholz, for the third time got the jump at the start on Murchison, and up to recently Murchison had been looked upon as the fastest starter that had been seen in the East. He is good yet, and will have other chances to bring the getaway feature of his racing up to the standard of the Missouri star—if he can.

Joie Ray, champion miler, is still, in Mr. Reed's opinion, the "incomparable distance runner of old." There was no one to trouble him in the recent meet in New York City, and he "ran his own race at his own pace." The writer continues, discussing both the American champion and the competition he is likely to meet:

> Consistency is one of his virtues, and if he escapes accident there is little doubt of his being chosen to lead the distance runners this country will send to the Olympics. The sudden death of Crossland, England's most prominent sprinter, ought to open the way for the United States to easy victory in that event, but our milers are likely to find opposition on the English team. No doubt we shall be able to tell more about the English distance situation after the Oxford-Cambridge games, when it will be decided whether Cambridge alone will send a team to the Pennsylvania Relay Meet, or whether the two universities will combine. Oxford and Cambridge were asked to combine if they felt like doing so, for the Pennsylvania management knew that the English universities had been hard hit by the war, and it was considered unfair to ask either one of them to compete in the relays single-handed. It may be, however, that a good team will turn up in one or the other. In the meantime Cambridge has accepted the Pennsylvania invitation provisionally, and no answer has come from Oxford. No doubt the Oxonians are looking over their material before deciding even upon a provisional acceptance. There is some speculation as to just which of the relay events the Englishmen will care to enter, but the choice, in my opinion, probably will be the four-mile affair. Our own college milers are still rather uncertain quantities, and there is no telling at this stage how strong we shall prove to be in the longest distance event of the meet. Then, too, there is the prestige of the Oxford victory some years ago, when A. N. S. Jackson made the famous finish with McCurdy, of Pennsylvania, running on the outside almost all the way.

American high jumping is also, in Mr. Reed's opinion, on the up-grade. He discusses individual record-makers who will go abroad "with better than an even chance" of bringing back the Olympic laurels to the United States:

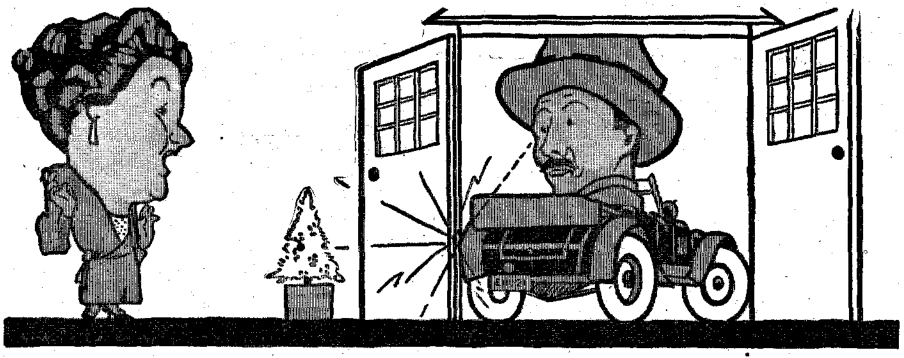
> With the sprinting and hurdling already in capable hands, it is pleasant to find that our team will again be strong in this most important field event. Egon Erickson, who has been in the game for some years, showed that he had lost none of his spring and style at the Millrose meet, by clearing the bar at six feet three inches. He beat young Landon, of Yale, by the narrow margin of an inch, and Landon, I

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

think, will do better when he gets out of doors. This is remarkable jumping for an indoor meet. Erickson comes up to the bar nicely, goes over cleanly, but is rather awkward when he lands, for he is given to doing what is known as the "head stand." However, he is to-day just as dangerous a competitor as he has been at any time in his career. Erickson made a game attempt to raise the American indoor record. He had the bar set at six feet four and seven-eighth inches, but failed by a narrow margin in his three trials. There is a lot of competition left in this old favorite. The recent hurdling has been just a little disappointing, for Walker Smith, of Cornell, has been plainly out of form, and Erdman, of Princeton, was not himself by any means in the Millrose meet. Thomson, of Dartmouth, has so far proved to be the most consistent of the lot. Harry Hillman, the Hanover coach, has certainly polished up his style well, and he has shown in front in every meet he has entered to date.

The Sun and New York Herald comments on the great forthcoming contest in the following more general manner:

> A double interest attaches to the fact that the Olympic games are to be celebrated this year at Antwerp in pursuance of an agreement arrived at in 1914, before the outbreak of the war. In the first place, this revival of the contests emphasizes the restoration in sports of conditions prevailing before the war, and, in the second place, the holding of the games at Antwerp will greatly aid that city and Belgium in the work of recovering from the devastation of war. The thousands and tens of thousands of visitors who will be attracted to the picturesque old Belgian city next August will naturally leave with its citizens a goodly number of pounds, dollars, francs, lire, and perhaps also a few marks, and these will be of service to Belgium in reconstructive work.
>
> Practically all the countries of western Europe as well as the United States, Canada, South Africa, and Australia are expected to be represented by athletic teams, and all contestants will naturally do their best to bring home as many prizes as possible. The Olympic games have not yet, fortunately, been commercialized, and the greatest incentive to contestants will be the honor achieved by victors in the competition of the athletes of the nations.
>
> The Olympic games held in ancient Greece were designed to promote not only athletics but also the true spirit of sport, and the modern games have similar objects in view. In ancient Greece the Olympic contests were open only to those of pure Hellenic descent who had no personal stigma attaching to them; hence the honor had a high meaning.
>
> Furthermore, in order that the outcome of the games should not be the result of accident or chance, the participants were required to take a solemn oath that they had spent at least ten months in preparation and that they would not resort to any unfair trick in the course of the contest. The honor when achieved under such conditions was clean-cut and physically at least indicated that the winner approached the Greek ideal of perfection.
>
> In the best days of the games the prize awarded had no intrinsic value and con-



The next time you do this, buy a small can of Effecto Auto Enamel. It's a great tonic for banged fenders, and'll surprise your wife almost as much as the backin' out stunt!

Effecto AUTO FINISHES

Effecto Auto Enamel is a wonder-worker on banged and scraped fenders. The Effecto habit will keep your car looking new, and the gnawing tooth of rust won't get a start. A small can of Black is a handy thing in the garage and costs little.

Effecto finds its greatest usefulness in the complete refinishing of cars. Mr. J. T. Wall, a stock broker of Baltimore, was the possessor of a much-used Maxwell and had great difficulty in selling it — until he purchased $5 worth of Effecto, with which he trimmed up the old boat like a Xmas tree! To his surprise and delight it brought $400!

A few hours work and several dollars worth of Effecto will transform any decrepit old gasolene wagon into a lustrous new-looking automobile — 24 to 48 hours for drying, and as often as not one coat will do!

Effecto Auto Finishes are easy to use — easy-working, self-leveling and quick-drying. Made in nine live auto *enamel* colors: Black, Blue, Green, Red, Brown, Yellow, Gray, Cream and White — the *original, genuine* auto *enamel.* Not a paint, wax or polish, but an *enamel* finish that will last longer than the finish on most new cars. Also made in clear Finishing varnish for cars in fairly good condition, and Top & Seat Dressing, which renews and waterproofs old tops, cushions and all upholstery.

Be sure you get the *genuine* Effecto Auto *Enamel*—there are already many imitations.

Send for Color Card and Name of Local Dealer

Effecto is sold by paint, hardware and accessory dealers everywhere. If you have any trouble getting the *genuine* Effecto Auto *Enamel* write us at once. We will see that you are supplied.

Pratt & Lambert-Inc. 163 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y. Canadian address: 109 Courtwright Street, Bridgeburg, Ontario.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

SANFORD'S Library Paste

Sticks Instantly-Goes Farthest

The Water-well Jar Keeps Both Brush and Paste in Perfect Condition

The Kind that is Protected "Keeps Clean"
SANFORD'S 534 LIBRARY PASTE
UTOPIAN PASTE JAR
SANFORD MFG CO. CHICAGO NEW YORK

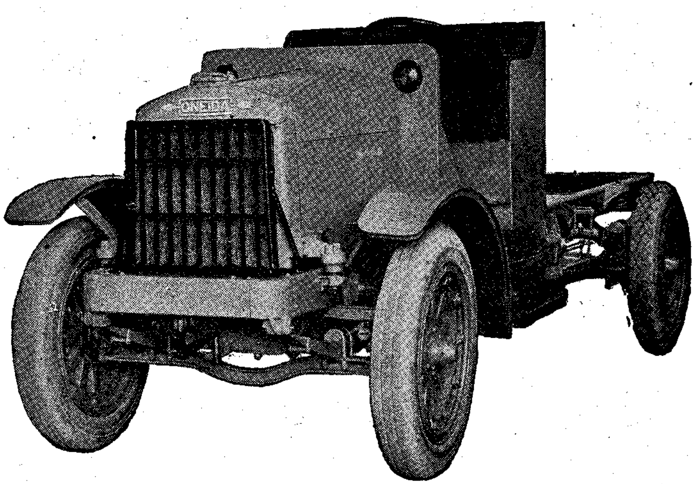
sisted merely of a crown of wild olive leaves cut with a golden knife from a tree said by tradition to have been planted by Hercules. But the cities whose representative won the victory made up for this lack of pecuniary award. At Athens, for instance, the victor received five hundred drachmæ, the right to a place of honor at all public games, and free board in the prytaneum for the rest of his life, a reward which considerably overshadows even the pay of a star baseball player. In addition, odes were addrest to him, those of Pindar especially conferring immortality.

The reward of the modern Olympic winner may not be so great as that of the victor of old; but the modern Olympic games should be as useful as the ancient in promoting clean, healthful sport, and the meeting at Antwerp will therefore be of deep interest to followers and advocates of athletics.

TEN AMERICAN FENCERS TO GO TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES

AMERICAN fencers from all over the country are expected to gather in New York City in May to decide the champions whom America will send abroad as her representatives in the Olympic games. Plans for the selection of the American Olympic fencing team assumed definite shape at a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. It was decided that the League would send a team of eight fencers. This squad will be augmented by two more to be selected independently by the Army and Navy authorities, making a total of ten competitors. To assure the selection of the strongest possible team, says *The Sun and New York Herald:*

> The A. F. L. A. has decided to permit free entry to its national championships next May of all amateurs throughout the country, whether affiliated with the association or not, and to invite their participation in all the title events. The usual qualifying round in the various fencing sections may be dispensed with and there may be substituted one large tournament to which an entire week would have to be devoted. The event will be held in May in this city, which has always been the fencing center of the country, and is expected to attract at least one hundred swordsmen.
>
> While it was announced that the national tournament will be the official tryout for the Olympic team, the fencing committee reserves the right in the final analysis to make whatever changes it considers advisable for the success of the team. Chances are that the eight men will be chosen from among the nine that finish first, second, and third in the foil, dueling sword, and saber championships. In its selections the committee will be guided by the fact that Americans are likely to show to best advantage with the foil, as foils competition has always been their *forte*. Second consideration will be given to the *épée*, or dueling sword, and third to the saber. In other words, there may be as many foilsmen on the squad as dueling sword and saber contestants together.
>
> An instructor, to be chosen later, will



Profit-Earning Motor Haulage

TODAY far-sighted business men do not buy motor trucks on the basis of a low purchase price. They do demand, however, that the truck earn a continuous profit—a requirement attained to the highest degree by Oneida Motor Trucks.

Any of the five models of gasoline-driven Oneidas will haul your loads, speedily and easily, over long distances. The electric-propelled 2-ton Oneida, ideally adapted for short hauls and frequent stops, is most economical for city deliveries. Write us for the name of your nearest Oneida Dealer.

DEALERS—Write us for details of the Oneida proposition. Your territory may still be open.

Oneida Motor Truck Company
1200-1300 S. Broadway Green Bay, Wis.

ONEIDA
(pronounced O-ny-da)
MOTOR TRUCKS
"Uncommon Carriers"
1¼ to 5 Tons

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON U.S.A.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Sturtevant
PUTS AIR TO WORK

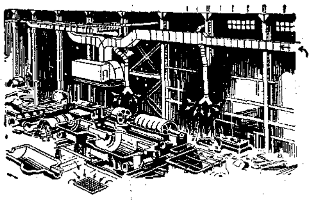
YOU frequently hear wonder expressed at the intelligence which man shows in getting natural forces to do his work.

It would be less conceited and more truthful to speak of man's extreme slowness to perceive the usefulness of these forces.

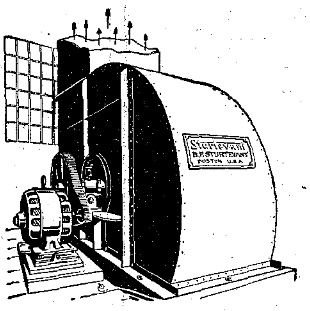
When electricity, steam, and the earth's chemical and physical forces seemed to early man but hostile devils, Nature was employing them as her trained servants. Nature used moving air as conveyor, as dryer or moistener, as purifier, as leveler, as forced draft, as heater or cooler, and as suction cleaner, when man could conceive of no implements other than his teeth and fingers.

Sturtevant imitates Nature in putting air to work—and the chapter is only at its beginning.

Air brings about a large increase in production

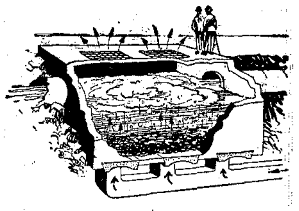


Two buildings of identical construction were devoted to the same kind of work. One building had a mechanical ventilating system. At the end of the year, production records showed that the employees in the building with the mechanical ventilating system accomplished much more work.



Supplying fresh air to your employees is a very paying investment. It increases their energy and enables them to go through the full day without a "slump." It is good business for you to furnish every employee with an abundant supply of pure air—so essential to his health and your factory's output.

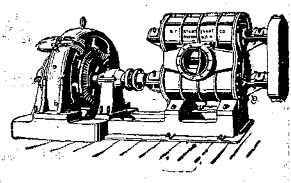
How Sturtevant Apparatus helped solve a sewage problem



An engineer of a Southern city perfected a new system of purifying sewer water.

He directed the sewage into large cement chambers at the bottom of which were gratings. Air entering these gratings was forced up through a thick layer of decaying sewage to keep the water in continual activation.

The bacteriological action of this decaying matter hastened the chemical breaking up of the incoming sewage into insoluble gases, a residue, and pure water, which flowed on to the river. The residue was valuable as a fertilizer. A Sturtevant High Pressure Blower was chosen to supply the unchanging volume and constant pressure of air so necessary to the success of this system.



Wherever there is a business there is a probable chance to use our apparatus profitably. Sixty years of experience in designing air equipment have shown us more ways to use air than most manufacturers realize; but we have only scratched the surface of the world of wonderful uses of air.

The ways we have put air to work in different businesses are described in our bulletins. These are prepared by our engineers and give the details of installations, equipment, and machines. If you will write us the nature of your work, we will send you the bulletin which tells how air works in your business. Or, if you specially request, we will have a representative visit you at your plant. Address

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

EUGENE N. FOSS, President

Hyde Park, Boston, Massachusetts

or one of the following 24 branch offices in the United States and Canada

Atlanta, Ga.	306 Walton Bldg.
Boston, Mass.	555 John Hancock Bldg.
Buffalo, N. Y.	101 Bedford Ave., Nye Park
Chicago, Ill.	530 S. Clinton St.
Cincinnati, O.	604 Provident Bank Bldg.
Cleveland, O.	330 Guardian Bldg.
Dallas, Tex.	3411 Knight St.
Detroit, Mich.	406 Marquette Bldg.
Hartford, Conn.	38 Pearl St.
Kansas City, Mo.	412 Reliance Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.	804 Metrop. Life Bldg.
New York, N. Y.	52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.	135 N. 3rd St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	711 Park Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y.	1108 Granite Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.	2086 Ry. Exchange Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Walker Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.	759 Monadnock Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.	1134 Henry Bldg.
Washington, D. C.	1006 Loan & Trust Bldg.

Winnipeg, Manitoba; Reliance Equipment Co., Ltd., 914 Somerset Block. Galt, Ontario Montreal, 404 New Birks Bldg. Toronto, 210 Lumsden Bldg.

STURTEVANT ENGINEERING COMPANY, LONDON

GIRARD
Never gets on your nerves

Are you fair to yourself?

Do you allow yourself to be at your best when your best is what you need?

What kind of cigars do you smoke?

A naturally keen-witted, forceful man puts himself at a distinct disadvantage by smoking the wrong cigars.

And there is no need of it.

You get the full enjoyment—even more—in smoking the Girard.

And it never disturbs nor irritates.

You can enjoy this full flavored, real Havana smoke and still maintain clear head, and steady hand, all your faculties alert and active.

Be fair to yourself, switch to Girards. Be at your best all the time.

Sold by progressive dealers everywhere.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Philadelphia
Established 49 years

The "Broker"
a popular size

PERFECCION GIRARD SUPREMA

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

accompany the Olympic fencing team to Belgium to coach and train them prior to the international competition. The rules of the International Fencing Federation, under which the Olympic events are to be contested, are now being awaited from Belgium. They are said to differ only in minor respects from those in force in this country. In the Federation rules a touch on the upper arm is valid in foils competition, while in America a touch of that sort is not counted. Instead of the waist-line the Federation accepts as the lower touch boundary the oblique line from the hip to the crotch.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR THE OLYMPIAD

THE British Olympic Council is preparing to do big things in the Olympiad to be held in Antwerp next August, and is publishing an appeal for a fund of £30,000, with which to uphold the athletic name and fame of Great Britain. The results of the Olympiad at Stockholm were a bit disappointing to British hopes, due to the showing of the American contestants, and a determined effort is to be made to redeem the British reputation. The appeal for money has been signed by Lord Downham as chairman of the council, and it was accompanied by a statement that the King had contributed £100 to the fund. The money is to be divided between the expenses necessary for the Olympiad and additional playing fields, where the youth of Great Britain may receive the expert training required of specialists in sport. The London *Telegraph*, which is taking an active interest in the movement, regards increased facilities for training as of prime necessity. It explains:

> This, then, is the ulterior object of the Olympic Council's appeal—the provision of more grounds where rising athletic talent may find an arena for its development. But primarily, of course, the fund is launched with a view to the Antwerp Olympiad. Whether the Olympiad should have been held at all this year was an arguable proposition, but Belgium warmly desired it, and the International Olympic Council felt that they could not go back upon the decision arrived at before the war. Great Britain, therefore, was bound to take part, and if she takes part at all she must take part worthily. It will be remembered that the results of the Stockholm Olympiad were disappointing to British hopes and not a little humiliating to British pride. All sorts of excuses were made for the failure to win a large number of first prizes, but they were not very convincing. It was said that other countries—and America in particular—carry the processes of specialization in training to excessive lengths, and produce not all-round champion athletes, but super-champions for each separate event. But what is an Olympiad for except for the display of the prowess of the super-athlete? And how is the superathlete to be produced except by the highly specialized training of exceptionally good material? If training is essential, no limits can be set to its scope. The cham-

STRATHMORE
QUALITY

Craftſmanſhip expreſſed by PAPER

PAPER can say *Craftsmanship*.

Snuff-colored STRATHMORE BANNOCKBURN COVER PAPER says *Craftsmanship* unmistakably—something in its texture suggests things hammered, wrought and made by hand.

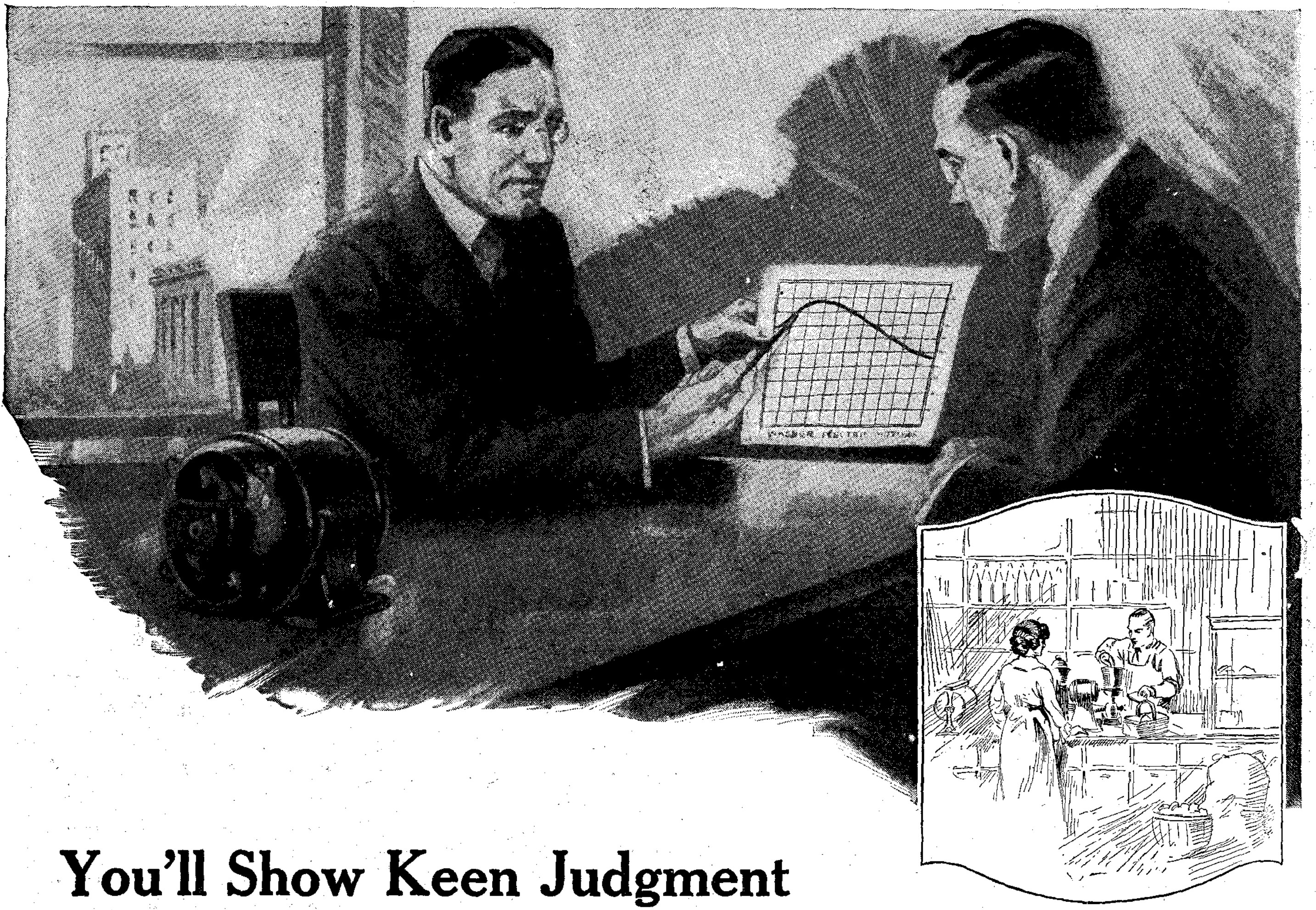
Other Strathmore Papers say other things—*Daintiness*, for instance, or **Strength**, the Orient or DIGNITY, Luxuriousness or **Antiquity**—depending upon the particular combination of paper texture, color and weight.

This expressive power of Strathmore Papers is difficult to describe in words—yet you are instantly aware of it at sight of the papers.

Send for our "*Expressive Advertising*" demonstration—a series of folders that make the expressiveness of paper, type, illustrations and color easy to understand and apply to your own advertising and printing problem.

STRATHMORE PAPER COMPANY
Mittineague, Mass., U. S. A.

Strathmore Expreſſive Papers



You'll Show Keen Judgment By Insisting on Wagner Equipped Appliances

On coffee mills and on thousands of other motor-driven appliances in stores, factories, offices and homes, you will find Wagner, Quality Motors performing their allotted tasks with unvarying consistency.

Behind this consistent ability to deliver power requirements with unrelenting exactness, lies the made-to-order principle as applied to all Wagner installations.

"Motors made-to-order" means that Wagner engineers have accurately predetermined just what power characteristics are required, under all conditions, to perform a given task in the most efficient manner possible.

This not only insures the perfect functioning of the appliances of which Wagner, Quality Motors become a part, but materially lengthens their life and reduces the cost of maintenance.

Unquestionably, motor-driven equipment is better equipment for being measured and fitted with Wagner, Quality Motors. You'll exercise keen judgment by insisting that the appliances you buy are so equipped.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

*Factory Branches and *Maintenance Stations*

*Atlanta
*Boston
*Buffalo
*Chicago
Cincinnati
*Cleveland
Dallas
*Denver
*Detroit
*Indianapolis
*Kansas City
*Los Angeles
*Philadelphia
*Minneapolis
Montreal
*New York
*Omaha
Milwaukee
*Pittsburgh
*San Francisco
*Seattle
*St. Louis
St. Paul
Syracuse
Toronto
Washington, D. C.

Selling Agencies

New Orleans
Memphis
Salt Lake City

Wagner, Quality

MOTORS GENERATORS RECTIFIERS TRANSFORMERS AUTOMOBILE STARTERS

ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT THAT IS BUILT TO ORDER

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

pion sprinter or long-distance runner of the world is the man who can win his particular event in the best time. What he can do in other events is beside the mark. If it is contended that this reduces the athlete to the status of a perfect automaton, the answer is that if an automaton is perfect it is foolish to speak of perfection in derogatory terms. Training is a science, and no one has any right to complain of any improvement which is the result of laborious and continued experiment and the close study of the application of means to ends. The reason why British lawn-tennis players have lost the championship in recent years is that other countries have taken the game more seriously and scientifically, and have striven more assiduously to reach the highest points of excellence.

Yet, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that the superathlete is necessarily rare. Training is much, but it is not all. If training were the beginning and the end of the matter all the leading public schools ought to produce a first-class cricket team every year in succession. It is notorious that they do not. First-class talent is as rare in bowling or sprinting as it is in mathematics or in billiards, and those who stand out above their fellows in a class by themselves are very few. There is no recipe for their production. The great thing is that they should have their chance of being produced. The natural genius has to be found before it can be trained, and the best hope of finding him is to popularize athletics and persuade the promising runner to take to the running-track, rather than devote himself to other games in which there is at present a greater chance of individual glory or profit.

Nothing like the same attention is given to athletics at the public schools that is given to cricket or football. At many the sports are held in little honor and training is carried out in the most perfunctory way. In the public elementary schools running holds no place at all, and League cricket and football have killed the old popular interest in professional running, which at one time was intense in certain localities. What the prospects of a successful revival may be we need not speculate. The British schoolboy does not take very kindly to a highly specialized training, which confines him rigidly to one branch of sport, and even to one department of that branch, to the exclusion of all others. But it is essential that if Great Britain is to make a good appearance at Antwerp the British Olympic Council shall have adequate funds for getting together the best possible team of available athletes. It is estimated that £7,500 will be required to assist the governing bodies of sport to provide the requisite training for possible competitors; £10,000 will be needed for transporting competitors to Antwerp and housing and maintaining them there; and there will be heavy expenses in connection with the central office, publicity, etc. It is up to those who are sure to grumble loudest if the British teams meet with ill success to do their best now toward making success possible, and that is by backing up the council in their appeal for the necessary funds. Olympiads, as we have said, are for the superathletes. If we have them, let us find them, but it is only on the running-tracks that they will be discovered.

6,000 More People

Every Day Start Saving Teeth in This Way

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

There is a new, scientific tooth paste used on millions of teeth today. You see them everywhere—glistening teeth, conspicuous for their beauty.

Leading dentists all over America are urging its daily use. Over 6,000 people daily, on the average, write us for a trial tube.

Soon or late all careful people are bound to join these users. But this is to urge you to learn at once what this new method means.

To End the Film

The purpose is to end the film—that viscous film which coats the teeth and causes most tooth troubles.

You can feel this film. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. The tooth brush does not end it. So month after month it remains there, causing stain and tartar and decay.

Film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. All these troubles are constantly increasing, despite the wide use of the tooth brush. And film is the major reason.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat film. Able authorities have proved its efficiency by countless careful tests.

It is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste which meets every dental requirement. And a 10-Day Tube is being offered to let everyone see what it does.

Watch Your Teeth Whiten

Get this free tube and let your mirror show you Pepsodent effects.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

A new discovery has made pepsin possible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has now found a harmless activating method. And now this efficient film combatant can be every day applied.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as fixed film disappears.

Compare this new-day method with the old. Then let the clear results decide what is best for you and yours. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatant, now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by druggists in large tubes.

318

Ten-Day Tube Free

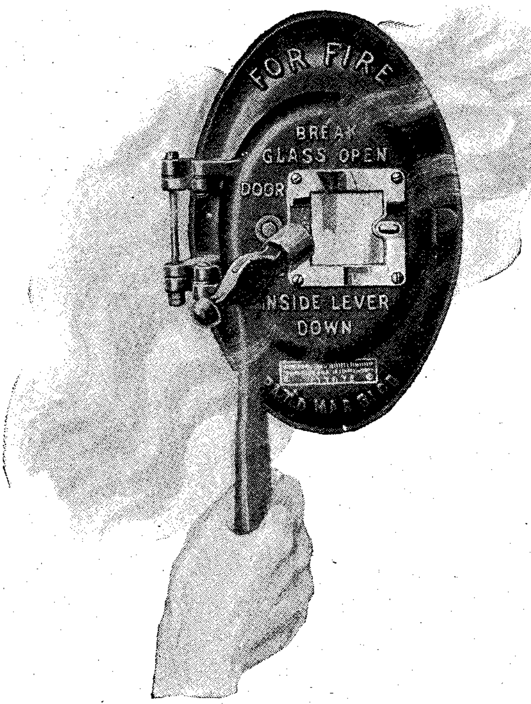
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 120, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

....

....

Only one tube to a family.



When Fire Comes
It's Too Late!

Do you know that the United States fire loss last year was over $300,000,000—$570 a minute?

—that the United States has nearly 525,000 fires a year—one for every minute?

Your turn may be next. When fire comes it's too late to think of protection for your records.

Your credits, your collections, your receipts, and many other records form the very foundation on which to rebuild your business.

Not only are they not protected by insurance, *but they must protect the insurance.* Your insurance policy requires that you produce your records after a fire to prove your loss.

Are they safeguarded against fire?

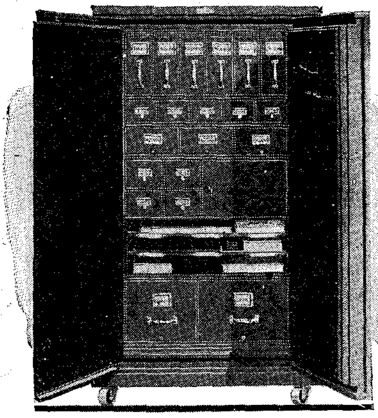
Proven, Certified Protection

THE SAFE-CABINET gives proven, permanent resistance to heat. This has been demonstrated in exacting furnace tests. It bears the highest rating of the Underwriters' Laboratories—the Class "A" and the Class "B" labels.

Capacity, efficient filing devices, portability and economy are some of the things that make THE SAFE-CABINET the practical, efficient safe.

A Service For You

THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY will inspect your premises for fire hazards and show you how to guard against them. We advise on better methods of housing, filing and protecting your records. The advisability of adopting our recommendations is then a matter for your decision.



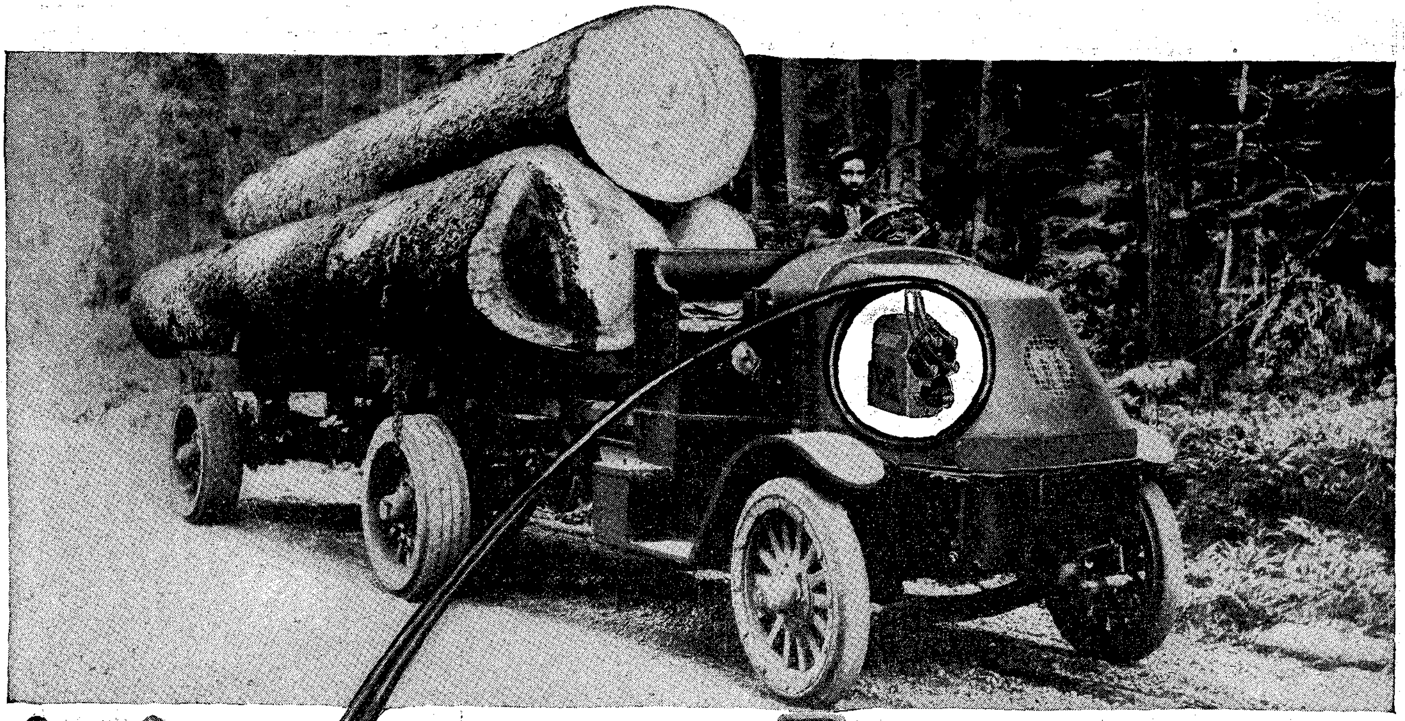
THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY
Originator and Sole Manufacturer of
THE SAFE-CABINET *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*
176 Greene St., Marietta, Ohio

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

IS GOLF TO BECOME A WALKING MARATHON?

If golf is not to become a Marathon done at a walk, the ball must be standardized. Otherwise, considering the proneness to lessen the size of the already small pellet until it is more like a bullet, it will become necessary continually to enlarge the field. Thus, after further variation, we might expect to see the whole of Scotland turned into a single course. And even here, if one were playing a difficult hole near the coast, it is quite likely that scores of balls would be lost in the North Sea. The player couldn't expect his caddy to carry a diving suit in addition to his already heavy burden. There are some in golfing circles who are rather alarmed over the outlook. Golf, however much of a favorite it may be among younger men, is essentially the sport *par excellence* of those whose legs are not as fast as once they were and whose breathing has become quicker. These men, then, do not wish to walk over half a county following the ball. They would never be at home in time for tea, and when they did get home they would be too tired to lift a teacup. Consider, too, the large number of caddies it would be necessary to employ. Some would have to be stationed in the several adjoining counties to locate the pellet. Of course, tho, the use of the airplane for such a purpose should not be forgotten. The enthusiast could employ a squadron of the air to follow his drives, and to report to him by pocket wireless which point of the compass he should take to find the ball. It is quite possible, however, that the spirit of conservatism may prevail in this most conservative of games, and that the desire for speed and distance now so manifest may give way to science and skill. W. Herbert Fowler, of the Walton Heath Golf Club, England, and dean of the British golf architects, is quoted on the subject by a writer in the New York *Sun:*

> From all I have heard the agitation for a standardized ball has gained much greater headway in England than in this country, altho there is little doubt that those who have the best interests of the game at heart over here are equally convinced that some action will have to be taken. There are innumerable reasons why the present archaic system should be done away with and hardly any reason at all, except individual preferences here and there, for continuing the present method.
>
> The long-distance golf balls that have come into the market in the last year or two are playing havoc with the game. It is not too much to say that they have revolutionized the sport in some ways, chiefly with regard to the use of wooden clubs. On all except the longest courses the wood has been eliminated for the middle shot, and even at St. Andrews, which measures upward of six thousand yards from the championship tees, I have



Magneto Ignition

© **IT'S DEPENDABLE**

OVER the almost impassable roads that lead from the lumber camps deep in the forests, far from any help, trucks *must* stand up.

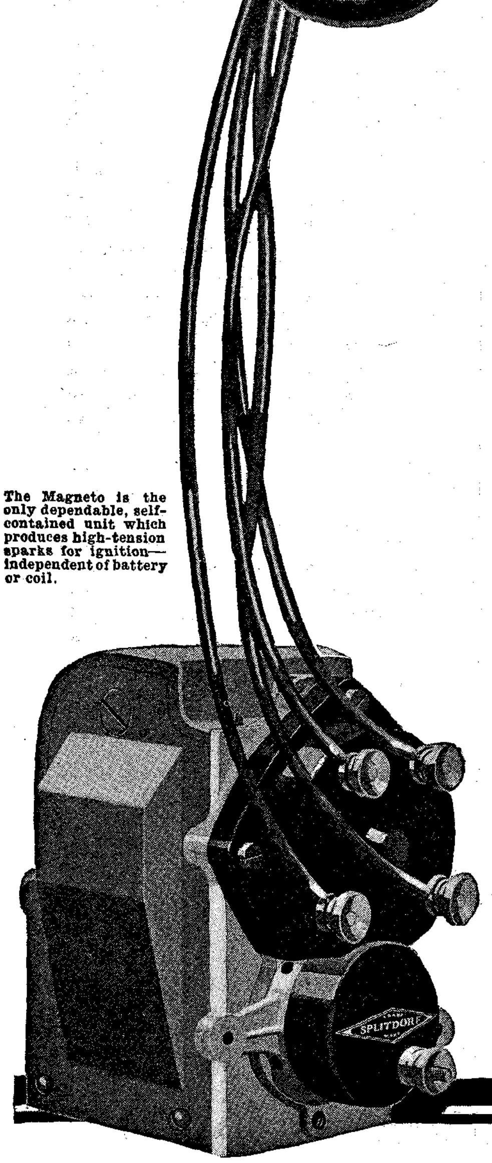
That's why trucks like the above are Magneto-equipped. That's why an overwhelming majority of all trucks are Magneto-equipped, for trucks above all must be dependable.

The Magneto *is* dependable. It is a practically wear-proof source of ignition current; it has no "entangling alliances" with other electrical equipment, and hence is unaffected by short circuits, loose connections and other possible troubles with battery, lights, starter, horn or switch.

In addition, the unequalled hot, fat Magneto spark not only gives the maximum power, but it assures more miles to the gallon, more even engine operation and, lastly, makes starting easier.

Write for booklet, "Why Magneto Ignition Makes a Good Engine Better"—of interest to every owner of a car, truck, tractor, motorboat, motorcycle, stationary gas engine or airplane.

The Magneto is the only dependable, self-contained unit which produces high-tension sparks for ignition—independent of battery or coil.



Magneto Manufacturers

141 West 36th Street **New York**

AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO CORPORATION
The Bosch Magneto

EISEMANN MAGNETO CORPORATION
The Eisemann Magneto

ERICSSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
The Berling Magneto

THE SIMMS MAGNETO COMPANY
The Simms Magneto

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL COMPANY
Dixie and Aero Magnetos

Send for the Book D-3-20

MAGNETO MANUFACTURERS
141 West 36th Street, New York

Please send me your FREE book—"Why Magneto Ignition Makes a Good Engine Better."

Name..

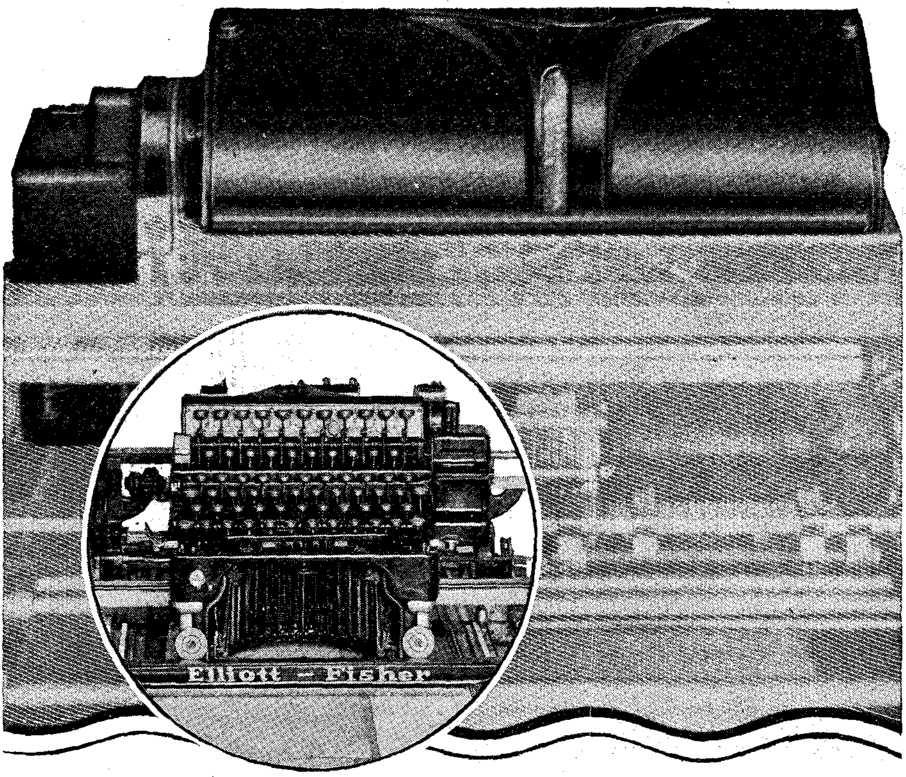
Town.............County..............State..............

Mention make, year, and model of your car, truck, tractor, etc.

REDMANOL

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Perfect Molding



Elliott-Fisher and many others

THE CLOSE-UP shows how Elliott-Fisher use REDMANOL in their nationally known bookkeeping machines. REDMANOL, for many others, is obviating the necessity for die-casting, stamping, shaping, and finishing. Its many admirable qualities (in addition to those briefly given below) make it ideal for a limitless variety of uses in any maker's products. Frequently it markedly cuts down production time while lowering production costs. Always it is good-looking and exceedingly durable. Very likely you could with advantage use this perfect molding compound in your product. Just ask us. We will tell you specifically what REDMANOL will do for you.

Redmanol is also supplied in laminated sheets, rods and tubes

We Help Manufacturers

Our laboratories are constantly engaged in working out new applications for forward-looking manufacturers. It implies no obligation to submit your problem for solution. *Address department 59.*

Redmanol Chemical Products Co.
636 W. 22nd St. Chicago, U. S. A.

Redmanol Qualities

- Resistance to extreme heat.
- Exceptionally high dielectric strength.
- Great mechanical strength.
- Excellent acid resistance.
- Unusual accuracy of dimensions.
- Singular beauty of finish.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

seen the big professionals play whole rounds without once taking their brassies out of their bags.

No man in his right senses can say that this is good for the game, or that a condition which brings about such a state of affairs is wholesome. I have only a general knowledge of your great American game of baseball, but I do know that the players use a ball that is something on the order of a golf ball except that it is larger.

Now suppose, for instance, that the governing bodies of baseball had no regulations concerning the size and composition of the ball, leaving it entirely to the manufacturers and batsmen — not the pitchers, but the batsmen—to use any sort of a ball they wanted. And suppose, further, as a result of this that the game reached a stage wherein each batsman nearly every time he came to the plate could lambast the ball clear out of the lot. In other words, every hit a home-run. How long would it be before the spectators would become tired of such a spectacle?

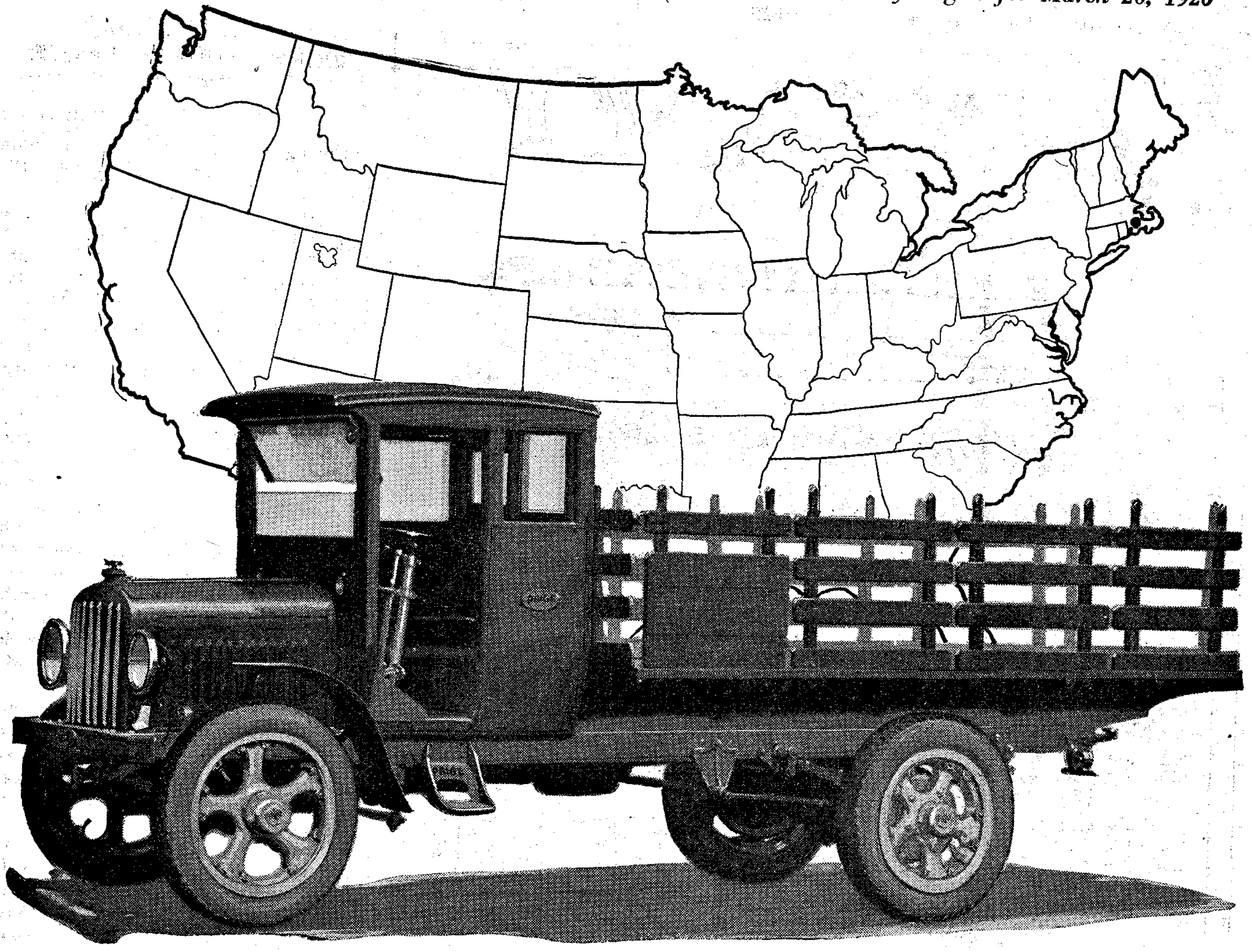
The managers and owners might try to overcome the objectionable features that such a ball would bring about by moving the fence back, but that would supply only a makeshift remedy. That is what we have done with golf courses. We have "moved the fences back" again and again, until finally we have turned the sport, on some courses at least, into a modification of the ancient pastime of marathon running, except that the players walk instead of run. Two trips around a 6,500- or 7,000-yard course, as is required in a championship match, is actually a physical hardship and one that is beyond the powers of all except the sturdiest players.

If it keeps up, the golf-player who enters a future tournament with any hope of winning will have to undergo a previous course of preparation with professional trainers to get him in condition, with rubbers and the equivalent of sparring partners, just like prize-fighters. Really, it is ridiculous.

These long, flying balls put an extra handicap on the ordinary player, and after all is said and done it is the ordinary players, and not the four handicap boys, who make the game possible. With the fast, lively balls the cross bunkers and hazards have to be placed for the longest shots of the best players; otherwise these players would drive right over them, giving them, for all practical purposes, a course without hazards.

And if the hazards are properly placed for the long hitters, it means an improper placement of them for the ordinary golfers, with the result that for them a bunker is always looming up at the wrong place where it has no business to be, and often in a place where it puts a penalty on what to him was a fine shot. This tends to lessen the interest of the ordinary player and makes him sour on the game. This, of course, is bad for all concerned.

Personally, I am convinced that the evil can be remedied by restricting the size of the ball by keeping it to a minimum of the present floaters. No matter how you construct a ball of that size it will not travel beyond a certain distance on account of air-resistance. The manufacturers have found that in order to produce a ball that will travel great distances, it must be kept small, and it seems



Backed by Nation-Wide Service

We can safely predict that our new one-and-one-half-ton Paige will win for itself the same measure of approval that has been enjoyed by all other products in the great Paige line.

For this latest model will have behind it the same factors that have made for the success of its companions in the Paige truck family—thorough mechanical excellence, supplemented by a nation-wide service organization the sole purpose of which is to maintain that original excellence day in and day out.

As the owner of this new Paige, therefore, you will have not only the satisfaction of possessing a truck that is strongly and excellently built but also the comforting assurance that, wherever you may drive, you will always be within a zone of Paige service, should mishap occur.

The reputation of Paige as an institution of ten years' standing is inseparably connected with every truck bearing the Paige nameplate. With so much at stake, we naturally see to it that every Paige truck makes good even beyond the expectations of the purchaser.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, *Michigan*

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

PAIGE

The Most Serviceable Truck in America

MOTOR TRUCKS

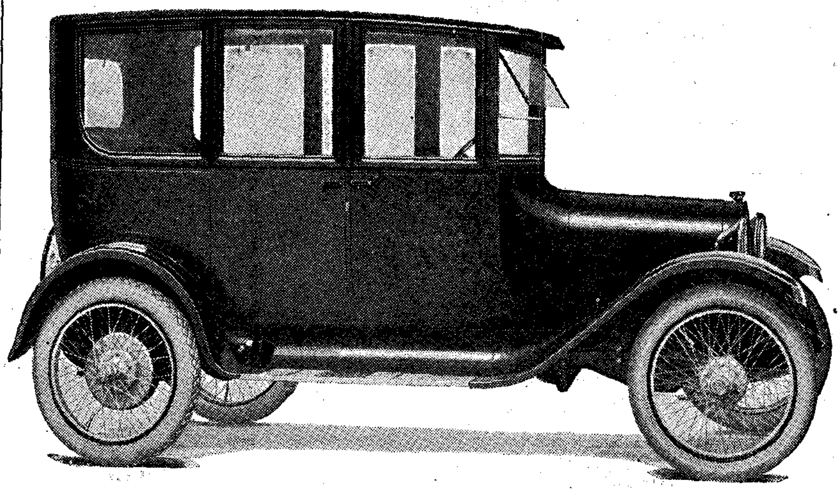
DODGE BROTHERS
4 DOOR SEDAN

The churches, the homes, and the schools, bear eloquent testimony to the standing everywhere of Dodge Brothers Sedan

It plays a useful part in the most useful activities of the nation

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to me they are getting smaller all the time—more on the order of bullets than golf balls.

Let the governing bodies prescribe a minimum size for all balls used in championship play, and then before play starts in the tournaments let an official stand on the first tee with a ring and let it be his duty to bar any ball that will pass through the ring.

In this respect we could wisely borrow a rule from the ten-pin bowlers, as in all championship bowling contests the ball that the player uses must pass through a ring. They use the ring to keep the ball down to a certain maximum. We should use one to keep it up to a certain minimum.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR AS A SPORTING PROPOSITION

HUNTING grizzlies adds the zest of danger to the zeal for exciting sport, and he who would bag this king of the American forests must possess a fine combination of nerve, skill, and steadiness. A wounded grizzly is one of the most persistent and dangerous of wild beasts. He is absolutely without fear, and his small, piglike eyes light up with the desire for revenge. In the olden days of the flintlock and bow and arrow the grizzly took a large toll from those who invaded his haunts; but the modern high-powered rifle makes the huntsman fairly secure if he can shoot straight. It behooves the hunter, therefore, to be wary with his first shot, and to be ready for a second if the first misses, or worse, only wounds.

Arthur B. Hannon, with Arthur B. Conover as a companion, journeyed into British Columbia in a search for grizzlies, and had rare luck. One afternoon, he narrates in *Forest and Stream*, as he was resting in his tent, his companion called to him, "Come quick and look." This is what he saw:

> A grizzly bear was coming down the river directly toward the tent, but about five hundred yards away. We watched him and he turned to our left into the head of a dry thoroughfare. A patch of cottonwoods and willows now concealed him, so we at once took a gun and slipt across the bar and through the cottonwoods to the lower end of the thoroughfare where we expected to meet him.
>
> After a few minutes the bear came in sight, walking leisurely along the willows which fringed the thoroughfare, on the opposite side from us. I took aim and waited for him to approach nearer, for he was still about two hundred yards away, but after a few steps in our direction he turned abruptly to his right. As he was about to enter the brush I fired. He sank in his tracks, turned partly around, and lay quiet for a moment. But soon he showed enough life to rise half-way up, facing us. Another shot in the breast and he was dead. He turned out to be a full-grown, finely furred grizzly, of about four hundred pounds weight, and of an attractive light-brown color. The

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

distance of the shot was one hundred and seventy-eight measured steps.

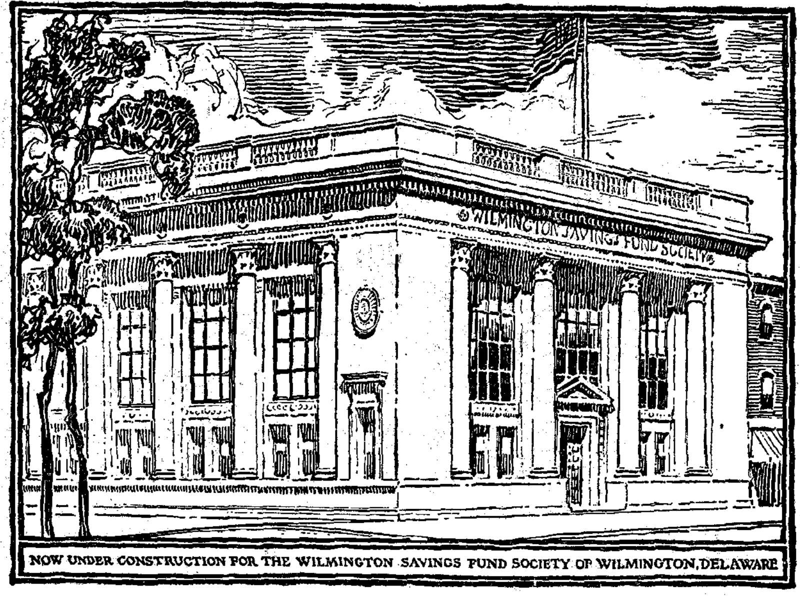
The hunters, ideally encamped within fourteen miles of a lake that is the source of the Clearwater and at the foot of the Pacific coast divide on the eastern side, messed on trout every day, and watched their chances for more grizzlies. Luck came again:

> While passing a little opening in the willows on our left the captain sighted a grizzly watching us at not over one hundred and fifty yards away. He called my attention to him, for I was walking about forty yards in advance. Looking in the direction indicated, I could only see the bear's head and neck outlined through the brush. I shot carefully, but whether the bullet was deflected by the brush, which was fifty yards nearer the bear than I was, or whether I made a clean miss, I do not know. At any rate, I saw no more of the bear except a sort of a shadow-dance behind the willows.
>
> My companion saw him after the shot, and called to me to come where I could get a better view. He said that the bear got up on his hind legs and executed some bearlike antics of rather doubtful purport before taking to the brush. However, he did not act as tho he had been hit. I hurried back to my companion's point of view, in order to get another shot, but was too late. The bear had disappeared. I have always contended that if this bear had been killed, and a stop had been made to skin him, he would not have realized on the event which followed.
>
> As it was not yet eight in the evening, and still quite light, we proceeded up the river about a mile. There we sighted two grizzlies coming down the river on our side. They were about seven or eight hundred yards away and just leaving the lower end of the next bar above us and entering the brush along a cut bank. I hastened to meet them, expecting they would follow the edge of the river down to the head of the bar on which we were. My companion cautioned me, however, not to get too close to the brush, and that we would have a better chance if we watched them from the other side of the river. Accordingly we crossed the river in the canoe and waited for them to come down on the opposite side out of the brush.

One of the bears shortly appeared, but the narrator's gun missed fire, and Bruin disappeared in the brush. However, the big show was still to come:

> Almost immediately the other bear, which was recognized at once as a monster bear, appeared coming almost directly toward us, but a little to our right. He acted as tho he still had a notion to follow the bear in the brush. He advanced but a few steps, almost directly toward us, when I shot him and he fell dead in his tracks. The bullet struck the middle of his neck just in front of his shoulder and ranged back. He did not even turn over. Nor did the field-glasses disclose that he struggled in death. The distance was about one hundred and forty-five yards. We waited a while to see if the other bear would come out to see what had become of his companion, but without results.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
BANK BUILDINGS



NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

THIRTY years ago Hoggson Brothers began the development of a business organization with the firm conviction that a building operation to be complete and satisfactory should be entrusted to one concern competent to assume the entire responsibility of architectural design, construction, and equipment.

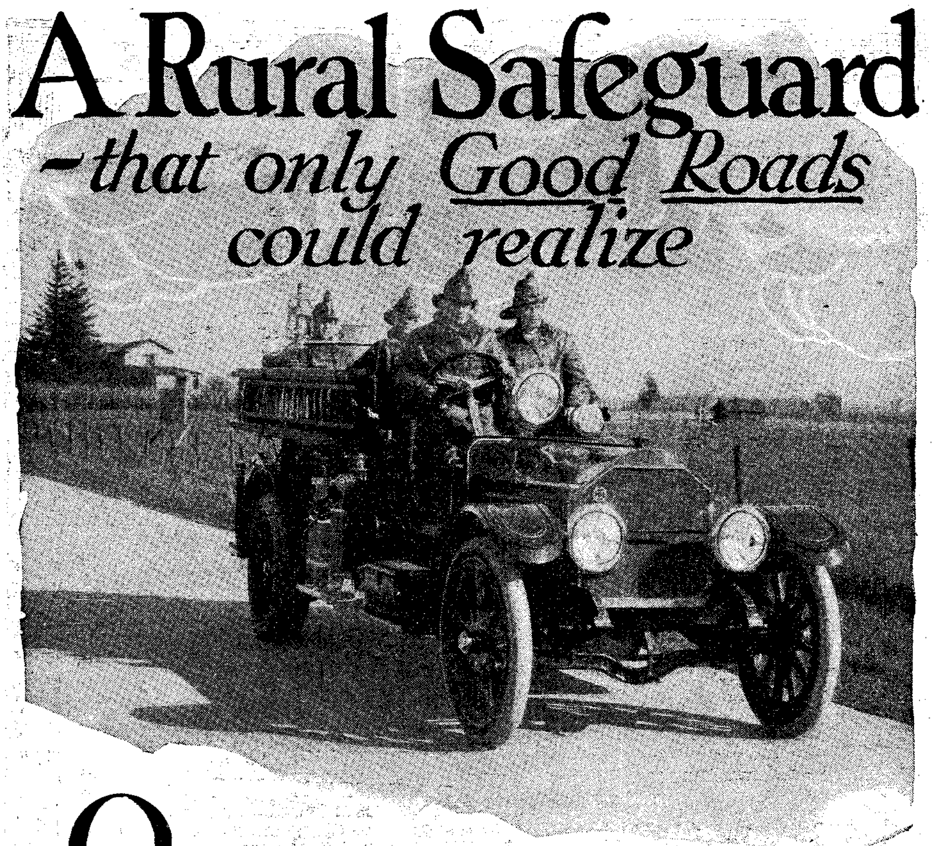
The Hoggson organization to-day composed of architects, engineers, vault designers, experts in construction, and students of markets and materials, insures all possible economies, as well as the latest and best practices in both design and construction.

To the Banker we offer the services of specialists and an experience gained in the execution of hundreds of contracts in all parts of the country.

Correspondence invited

HOGGSON BROTHERS
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

485 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING



A Rural Safeguard
—that only Good Roads could realize

ON the good roads of the future will come to rural communities every safeguard, every convenience, every substantial contribution to better living that restricted transportation facilities have hitherto limited to the city.

Let your vote be a recognition of these facts—let it be a recognition of the city, town, county and state officials who believe in and work for good roads. For remember that nothing can be a more fitting mark of national and community progress than complete—and permanent—highway systems.

KOEHRING
Concrete Mixers
standardize concrete

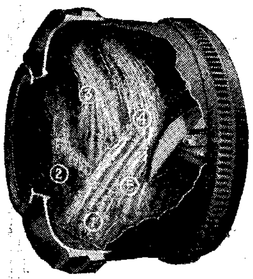
In the drum of the mixer are decided the durability of pavements and the strength of structures. The distinctive re-mixing action of the Koehring drum produces concrete that is uniform to the last shovelful—every fragment of stone, every grain of sand thoroughly coated with cement—*dominant strength concrete*, by official test stronger than the concrete mixed by other mixers.

Koehring pavers and Koehring-equipped contractors are contributing enormously to the DOMINANT STRENGTH HIGHWAYS of today and tomorrow. The contractor who owns a Koehring concrete mixer is ready to assume responsibility for *Dominant Strength* concrete.

Write for Van Vleck's book,
"STANDARDIZED CONCRETE"

Koehring Machine Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Contractors who own Koehring Mixers deserve recognition *for* Dominant Strength Concrete



AMERICA STILL FIGHTING HUNGER IN EUROPE

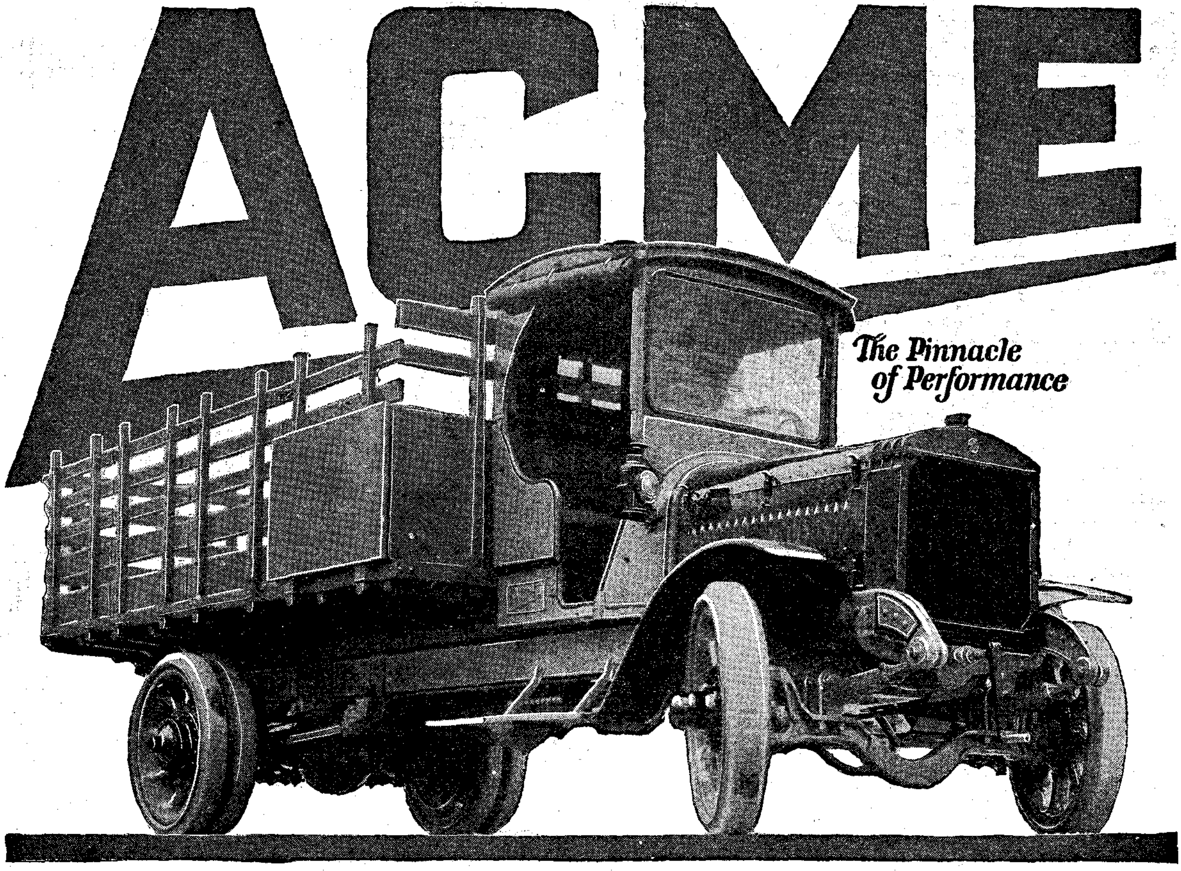
(Continued from page 45)

and has furnished seed, implements, live stock, trees, chickens, rabbits, and bees. It has set up cooperative stores, which are to be turned over to the people. The Y. W. C. A. has been asked to stay in France indefinitely to train Frenchwomen with a view to establishing a French association; many of the war-time *foyers* have been made over on a peace basis. We read further of relief work in France, which is still the field of our largest activity:

"A number of American organizations, including the Methodist Centenary, the American Committee for Devastated France, Duryea War-Relief, Smith College War-Service Board, and French War-Relief Committee, have had definite regions or towns allocated to them for participation in reconstruction. Recreational work and community centers figure large in this work, and in every instance there is active co-operation with the local authorities and French relief agencies. One common characteristic of the work of these and other organizations can not here be described; for it consists of the ingenuity with which everywhere limited resources are applied to meeting a seemingly unending variety of opportunities for effective operation. In one place we hear of especially useful work in organizing Boy Scouts, in another it is workrooms; in still another effort is concentrated on the creation of permanent recreation centers as war-memorials. Dispensary work, distribution of milk, of farm stock and tools, the rebuilding of homes—tho this more rarely—organized play, special work for orphans and delicate children, for the tuberculous, and the rehabilitation of village schools, the instalment of water-supplies and electric-light systems—all are part of the picture.

"Among other American agencies in France not yet mentioned the following have been good enough to send statements of their work which testify to the continuation of a wide-spread interest in the welfare of that country: Fatherless Children of France, principally concerned for the maintenance with their own mothers of children who have lost fathers in the war; French Heroes' Lafayette Memorial Fund, which maintains schools for orphans and a sanatorium for children; American Women's Hospital; Permanent Blind Relief War Fund; French Tubercular Children's Fund—also known as Edith Wharton War Charities; Needlework Gild of America; American Memorial Hospital; American Ouvroir Funds; Argonne Association; American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France; Committee for Men Blinded in Battle; Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier."

Belgium is "a bright spot in the European situation." All she needs is credit. She is reconstructing herself. The American Red Cross's cooperation with the Government in the devastated areas, Y. W. C. A. work like that in France, and the finding of foster parents for war-orphans make up the sum of direct American relief work, and "with the exception of a few special funds such as the Cardinal Mercier memorial and the fund for Louvain



Confidence in Proved Units

No better evidence of the place the industry's leading parts hold in the estimation of truck buyers is afforded than in the case of Proved Units as used in the Acme Truck. Over eighty out of every one hundred Acme Trucks in service, investigation shows, were bought because the owners believed that Acme proved units and Acme proved construction assured more definite standards of performance. More than 990 out of each 1000 Acme owners claim Acme is superior in actual service.

Acme trucks are built on known standards and bought on positive facts. They stand out conspicuously for absolute satisfaction—dominating in easy riding, easy driving, power and operating economy. A 3½-ton Acme has operated 55 miles a day for 9 months, hauling milk, and not one cent has been spent for repairs; a 2-ton Acme used in hauling scrap iron has been in service continually for 2½ years, a total of 50,000 miles, without losing a single day.

Acme performance is assured by Acme proved units, consisting of only those parts which have been accorded unquestioned leadership in the industry. The Acme seal is your bond of their correct assembly into a well balanced truck and is your assurance that the truck contains only *proved* units.

Built in 1, 1½, 2, 3½ and 5 ton models—*Bodies built in Acme factories*

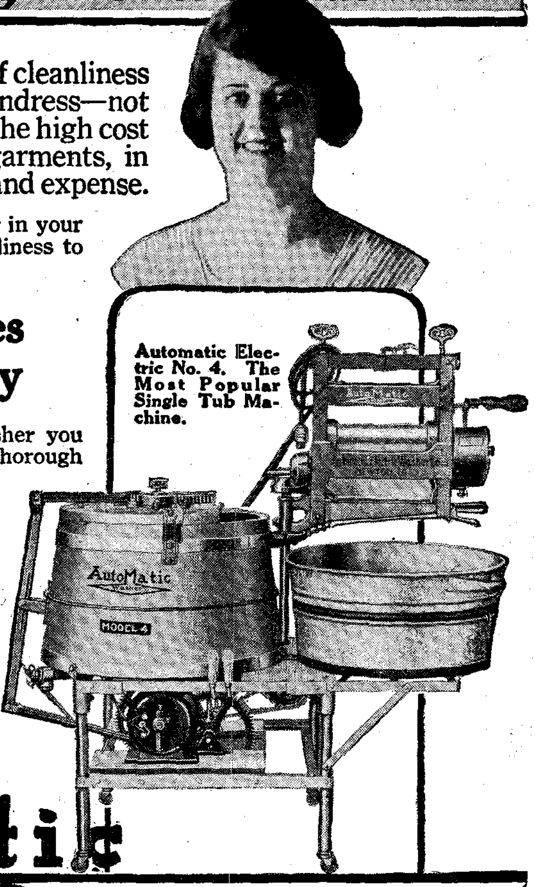
Learn the facts about Acme, the Truck of Proved Units. Write for our catalog, "Pointers to Profits." Address Department 271

ACME MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Cadillac, Mich.

The Seal of Dependable Performance

ACME
THE TRUCK OF PROVED UNITS

Trade Mark Registered
U. S. and Foreign
Countries



Cut Down the High Cost of Cleanliness

YOU know the high cost of cleanliness by the laundry or the laundress—not only the immediate cost, but the high cost in wear and tear, in loss of garments, in irritation caused by damage and expense.

Installation of an Automatic Washer in your home will reduce the cost of cleanliness to the minimum and give you

Cleaner Clothes the Easier Way

The Automatic is the Electric Washer you have heard so much about. It is so thorough that the heaviest blankets can be washed in a few minutes, yet its action is so gentle that it cannot harm the filmiest lingerie.

Wringer swings easily to three positions, runs forward or backward. Automatic Safety Release positively prevents accident.

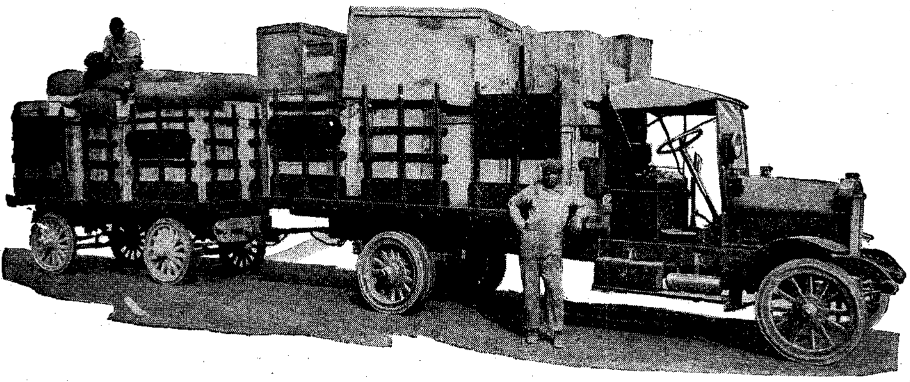
Automatic Electric No. 4. The Most Popular Single Tub Machine.

Write for Catalog and two Booklets on Household Cleaning. Sent Free.

Automatic Electric Washer Co.
335 Third Street, Newton, Iowa

AutoMatic Washer

(20)



THE Merchants Transfer Company of San Antonio, Texas, use a fleet of ten Warner Trailers. They say:

"Our Warner Trailers carry 5000 to 7000 pounds each, thus doubling the carrying capacity of our motor equipment and effecting a saving of thirty to thirty-five percent in tonnage cost. We use them on short hauls and also on long interurban and country trips where they prove especially effective and satisfactory. Their construction eliminates the whip which formerly constituted a serious objection to the use of trailers with motor trucks."

Frequently Warner Trailers cut hauling costs in half. Whether the loads are heavy or the hauls are long, the same consistent ton-mile saving is shown. There is a Warner Trailer for every hauling purpose. Write us about your hauling problems. We can save you money.

WARNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
16 Main Street, Beloit, Wis.

WARNER
HEAVY DUTY
TRUCK TRAILERS
TWO AND FOUR WHEEL TYPES

University Library, the Belgian Government disapproves of solicitation for charitable help abroad."

According to conservative figures "more than two million civilians died in Poland since the outbreak of the war, and 20 per cent. of the country's present population of twenty millions are refugees." The International Red Cross is fighting typhus, a war in which the American Red Cross assumes a large share. The Y. M. C. A. has a unit of trained social workers mostly of Polish parentage, "the Gray Samaritans, who are taking the lead in dispensary work for children." Madame Paderewski's knowledge of this country has helped her to get American aid for native organizations. From the financial view-point the Children's Fund of the Relief Administration is the principal American agency. As we are further informed:

"The National Polish Relief Committee of America is one of the largest of the agencies created by foreign-born Americans to aid their countrymen in the homeland. Previously more a political than a social agency, the central bureau of the committee in Chicago in a few months collected nearly six million dollars, just over one million of which is reported to have been expended on shipments of American food. Vast quantities of clothing also have been secured for shipment to Poland. The Poland Victims' Relief Fund, working through local organizations, last year collected $110,000 in the United States for aid to refugees. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund has made a contribution to institutions in Warsaw for the vocational reeducation of blinded soldiers."

Special conditions in Poland compel separate mention of the Jewish Relief Funds. Polish Jews suffered terribly from the armies of both sides during the war, and, "owing to the disturbed condition of Europe during the year of armistice," their condition is said to have been but little bettered. As we read:

"The million dollars a month appropriated during the last year for the purchase of food for them by the Joint Distribution Committee has proved insufficient even to keep away hunger. Children are dying by the thousands for lack of medicine and proper nourishment. Homes have not been rebuilt for lack of materials and of funds. A demand of unforeseen volume for clothes at the beginning of this winter cleaned out all stores and left many families very insufficiently provided for in that respect (altho English Jews came to the rescue with several hundred thousand dollars' worth of clothing). Plans to remove Polish Jews to Palestine and to the United States have proved altogether abortive. A spontaneous movement of pilgrimage to the Jewish homeland, which has set in recently, has so far resulted only in additional misery and added problems for relief agencies."

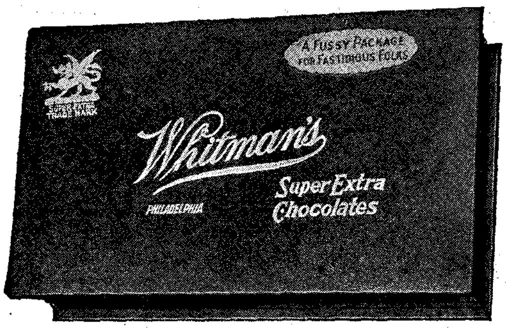
Russian needs are undoubtedly great, but there is no accurate information to be obtained about conditions there. Over the greater part of Russia no American relief work of any kind can be found. Several million dollars' worth of Red-Cross supplies "are probably still intact in Petrograd." The recently organized American Women's Emergency Committee and the American Central Committee for Russian Relief are planning to extend help as soon as possible. In anti-Bolshevik Russia American aid is said to be rapidly diminishing. Red-Cross commissions are working in Siberia, southern Russia, and the Baltic provinces. The Friends, who have retired from Siberia, have units in the Baltic republics and are willing to extend their work to any part of the former Russian empire as soon as government cooperation can be had. The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and a Ukrainian National Committee are working on the outskirts of Russia.

In Italy, where the efficiency of the American relief work during the war created a notable impression, the work is rapidly coming to an end. We are told:

> "The Y. W. C. A. is cashing in the interest that has been aroused in American social service. The American Free Milk and Relief has been praised for its systematic distribution of milk and child care, but it touches only the fringe of the problem. A National Fund for War-Orphans of Italy has only recently been started. The Italian War Relief Fund of America disburses comparatively small amounts over a great variety of charitable objects. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund has made a donation of 100,000 lire to the Italian Government for its specific object."

As in Belgium, so in Czecho-Slovakia, conditions are promising. The Government is working out social reforms and the people are said to be ready to cooperate and to make necessary sacrifices in order to put national finances on a sound basis. The Relief Administration is doing some effective work here, in line with its general program, and the Y. W. C. A. is training workers at Prague with a view to their leadership in permanent organization of work among women.

When we turn to the Balkans we note that the work for Serbia has been broadened out to take in the whole new Jugo-Slav Republic. The American Red Cross is withdrawing. The American Jugo-Slav Relief has not set up an organization of its own abroad, but sends money to be spent through the American Relief Administration; in this way a hundred food-distributing centers have been established. A Child Welfare Association established by the Serbian Relief Committee of America has established headquarters, buildings, and land given by the Government and is carrying out an extremely elaborate program of instruction, relief, and hospital work. The Serbian National Defense League in this country appeals for relief funds only among citizens of Serbian origin. The American Friends, the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, the American Women's Hospital Committee, and the Serbian Aid Fund are other agencies participating in relief and reconstruction. Nothing is being done in Bulgaria, and the only active agencies in Albania, and Roumania are units of the American Red



"Fussy" Chocolates

FOR FASTIDIOUS FOLKS. An assortment of chocolates without cream centers which has helped to build for Whitman's a nation-wide reputation as makers of good chocolates—famous since 1842. An aristocratic package in green and silver, prized for gift-giving but also bought regularly by those with a special fondness for pure, rich chocolates with nut and hard centers.

These include Honey White Nougat, Hard Nougat, Pecan Nut Caramels, Amaracenes, Almonds, Filberts, Caramels, Double Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, Marshmallows, Molasses Blocks, Nut Brittle, Nut Molasses Chips, etc. The "Fussy" and other Whitman's packages are sold by selected agents everywhere—usually leading drug stores. Every package guaranteed.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Sole makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip

Mother Appreciates

The name is easy to remember

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

What Cat's Paw Heels mean to her in her round of daily duties.

There are no holes to track mud or dirt.

No heel marks on the polished floor.

And—most important of all—

The Foster Friction Plug
—prevents slipping
FOSTER PATENT
NON SLIP
CAT'S PAW
CUSHION HEEL
7 8
FOSTER RUBBER CO.

And makes them wear longer than the ordinary kind.

Insist upon Cat's Paws of your repairman—black, white or tan—for men, women and children.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

"I'm Cooking My Dinner Right Now"

Shopping and cooking at the same time! Dinner steaming hot and ready to serve when you return!

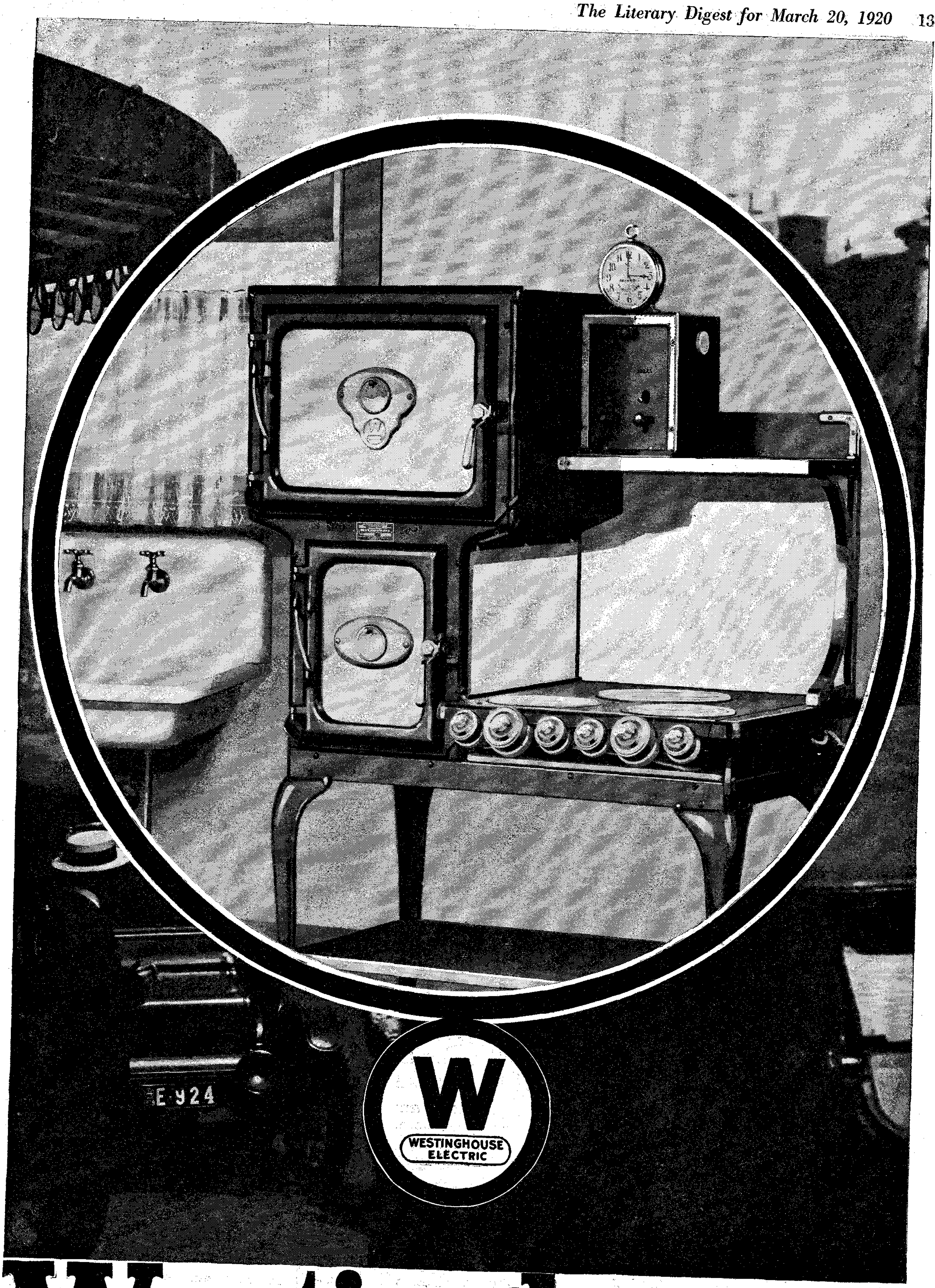
It's easy when you own a Westinghouse *Automatic* Electric Range *with its time and temperature control.*

Before you leave home, turn the alarm hand on the clock to the time you want the cooking to start, and set the heat indicator on the oven door at the proper cooking temperature.

At the appointed time the electricity is *automatically* turned *on*, and when the oven temperature reaches the desired point it is *automatically* turned *off*. This feature of full automatic control is to be found only on Westinghouse Electric Ranges.

Ask your light and power company or electrical dealer to show you a Westinghouse Automatic Electric Range—"the range with the clock."

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.


W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC
E 924

Westinghouse
ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Cross. Roumanians in this country may help their countrymen through the Roumanian Relief Committee. Little is being done in Greece. The Red Cross is training nurses, and the Y. M. C. A. is carrying on recreational and educational work in connection with the churches.

Our authority does not believe that any reconstruction is possible in Turkey and Asia Minor until the proper political readjustments are made. The Near East Relief is covering enormous territory, and "even with six hundred workers in the field, it can do little more for the present than lessen starvation, combat contagious disease, and look very inadequately at times after the welfare of orphans." The American Relief Administration is cooperating fruitfully with the Near East Relief. We are given some idea of the destitution in parts of the Near East by these figures:

"In Transcaucasia there are, according to latest reports, 800,000 absolutely starving, destitute people, 250,000 of whom are partially helped by Near East Relief. Here also fourteen hospitals with 1,800 patients and forty-nine orphanages with 23,200 orphans are maintained and some 10,000 workers are given maintenance while undergoing some industrial training.

"In Syria a recent investigation found 110,000 persons in need, 30,000 of whom were helped. There are fourteen hospitals and clinics treating 18,000 a month. Orphanages care for 3,000 children. In Turkey, 775,000 refugees are looked after in eighteen centers and thousands of others on the roads are helped. Here are seventeen hospitals, twenty-five orphanages with about 25,000 children, sixteen rescue homes for women and girls escaped from Moslem harems, and industrial work for 15,000. In northern Persia 110,000 people are absolutely destitute—only a part of them as yet reached by the Relief. Four thousand are employed in the workshops at Tabriz. . . . . .

"Asia Minor for a century at least will make a large draft upon the spirit of charity in the world. Even should order come out of the present political chaos, should famine be fought successfully and the foundations be laid for industrial and commercial rehabilitation, the task remains of bringing this great watershed of civilization back into a state of natural fertility, of which a long period of spoliation and return to barbarism has robbed it. Here, then, American energy and the characteristically American methods of social improvement will before long find a promising field for pioneer service."

In Palestine the Joint Distribution Committee and the Zionist Organization, are working to improve present conditions and to encourage Jewish immigration. In some parts of this territory, agencies like the Smith College War Service Board, the Friends, the American Women's Hospitals, and the Y. W. C. A. have established small relief centers.

Finally, this writer presents "a few remarks about American aid to the former enemy empires in the heart of Europe." The Austrian cry of distress is real and the Child Welfare Work is quite inadequate The break-up of the old Austrian Empire is

PAYS LIKE A LITTLE GOLD MINE

A Money-Maker for

Drug Stores
Confectioneries
Theatres
Dept. Stores
Billiard Halls
Fairs, etc.

Pays 4 Ways

1—Motion makes people stop and look.
2—Coaxing fragrance makes them buy.
3—Toasty flavor brings trade for blocks.
4—Stimulates all store sales or theatre attendance.

The famous machine that manufactures Butter-Kist Pop Corn and sells Roasted and Salted Peanuts. Look for this machine in the high grade stores and theatres everywhere. Eat its toasty treats—they're delicious.

Hundreds of Dollars From a Little Space 26 x 32 inches

Just imagine it—an extra cash income of $600 to $3,120 a year from a little space 26 x 32 inches! That's what the Butter-Kist Machine means to you, Mr. Money-Maker. Yes, we mean what we say—$600 to $3,120 a year *clear net profits!* We can prove to you in black and white that the Butter-Kist Machine pays this much. We have hundreds of letters from storekeepers to show you—letters that will positively amaze you. We want to send these letters to you, with other sensational facts. We want you to see for yourself the big money that is right within your grasp.

Just a Few of the Hundreds of Letters We Receive

"We have taken in as high as $128.00 in one day," writes cafe owner in So. Dakota.

"We have been taking in on an average of $33 per day, while our sales on Saturdays run upwards of $50," writes confectionery owner in Glens Falls, N. Y.

"We have averaged over $90 a week," writes theatre owner in West Virginia.

"My sales are increasing every day and I am very much pleased with my profits of $50 weekly," writes owner of soft drink parlor in Mississippi.

Draws New Trade

Besides the Butter-Kist profits it pays you, the machine draws new trade to your store. People come for blocks to get pop corn with the famous Butter-Kist flavor. No other corn like it—the process is patented. The machine will be a veritable magnet in your store. It will help all your other sales, stimulate your entire business. Write for the proof.

BUTTER-KIST
Pop Corn and Peanut Machine

We sell it on easy payments. A small amount down puts the machine in your store. Pay the balance out of the machine's earnings. Write for particulars of our easy payment plan and details as to the 150 per cent profit you make on every Butter-Kist sale.

Mail the Coupon

No obligation. Full information sent you free and postpaid. Just mail the coupon. Do it now. You will be astonished to see all that the Butter-Kist Machine means to you. Act today—NOW.

HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO.
536 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co.,
536 Van Buren Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Without obligation send me your free Butter-Kist Book—"America's New Industry"—with photos, sales records and estimate of how much I can make with your machine.

Name ....

Business ....

Address ....

one cause of hunger in the present Austrian nation, for "its past claims upon adjoining agricultural sections of the former Austrian Empire have been all but eliminated by their incorporation in the new states which face heavy food-problems of their own." Conditions in both Austria and Hungary are indescribably terrible. In the latter country—

"Black bread, potatoes, and what goes for tea or coffee are the main, almost the only, articles of diet for the masses. In one of the richest agricultural countries of the world milk and meat are not to be had. The population of the capital has doubled in three years, so that there is an appalling lack of homes; linen and soap, paint and other requisites of cleanliness are almost unattainable; so that sordidness and dirt are visible everywhere. The lack of fuel has not been worse during the war than it is now. Many of the schools have been closed on that account. Only two hospitals can perform operations because sterilizers are lacking."

The American Red Cross has cooperated with the Relief Administration to help in Vienna and Budapest. The Friends are planning to extend their work to Hungary. In Germany conditions are not so desperate. Here the Central Relief Committee, acting on behalf of Americans of German birth, has failed to receive the large support expected. On the other hand—

"The American Committee for German Children, of which James Speyer is the chairman, enjoys the complete confidence of both native Americans and of those of German birth. Its disbursements are exclusively through the American Relief Administration."

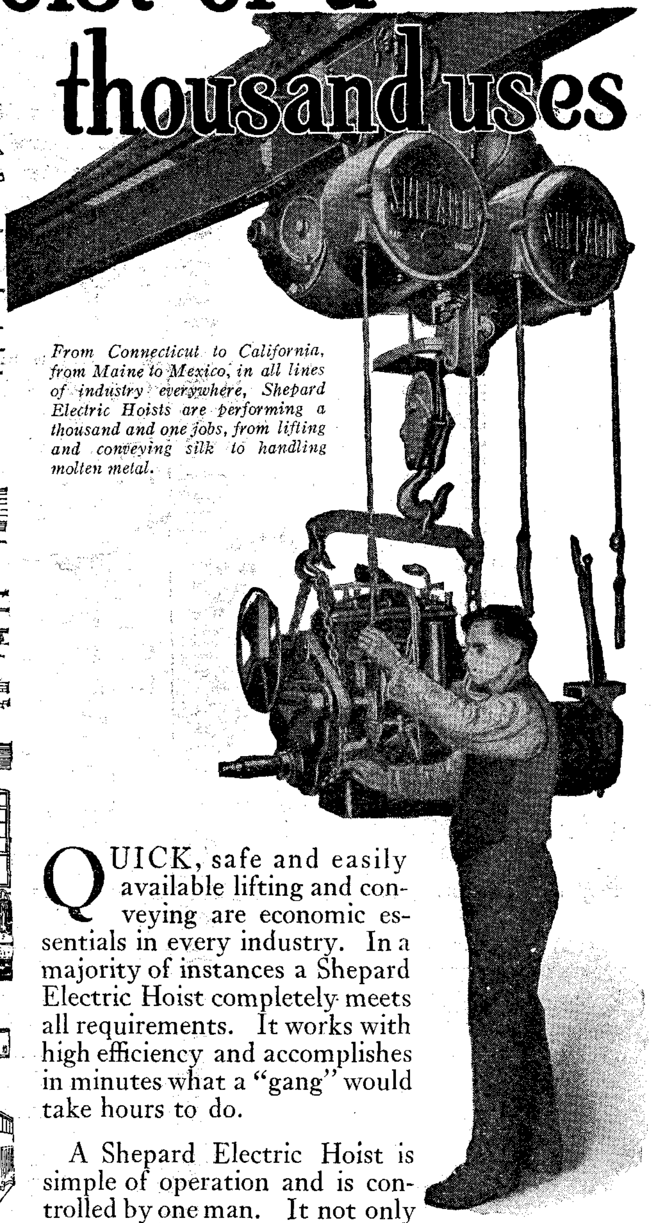
Besides the American relief organizations which have been mentioned there are "foreign agencies which send their emissaries to collect what they can without the intermedium of an American committee." Mr. Lasker says of them:

"Without wishing to suggest the closing of doors to all such appeals, it should be pointed out that when there is no responsible committee of persons in whom Americans have confidence to vouch for the competency of those who seek aid to perform the services they wish to render no such elementary checks as the indorsement of the National Information Bureau are possible, and there is even a possibility of misrepresentation and fraud."

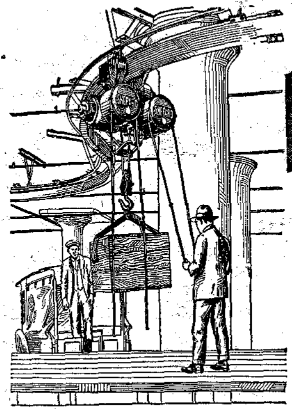
In a final appeal to American generosity, Mr. Lasker says that the lesson brought out by his sketch of what is taking place in Europe to-day is that—

"No matter what America's future political relationship to Europe may be, her own self-imposed duty toward wounded Europe can not be abruptly ended by withdrawing from the theater and leaving the patient belted on the operating-table. When doctors disagree on major operations they can at least agree not to let the patient die while they hold their consultation, and they can agree on palliatives which will reduce his suffering pending a decision. This is the situation in Europe now. The United States is the only great nation with a surplus of cash, a surplus of materials, a surplus of energy. It is the only nation that can materially help in alleviating distress wherever it exists."

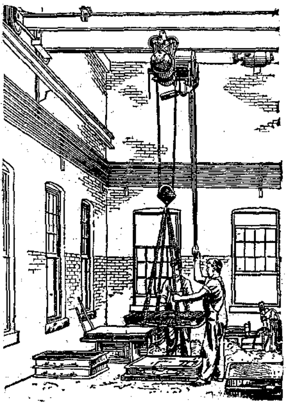
The hoist of a thousand uses



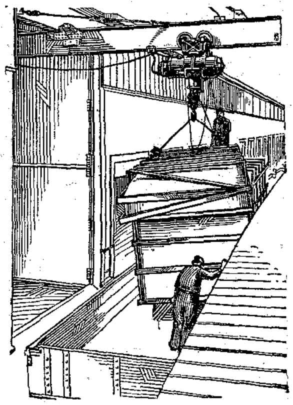
From Connecticut to California, from Maine to Mexico, in all lines of industry everywhere, Shepard Electric Hoists are performing a thousand and one jobs, from lifting and conveying silk to handling molten metal.



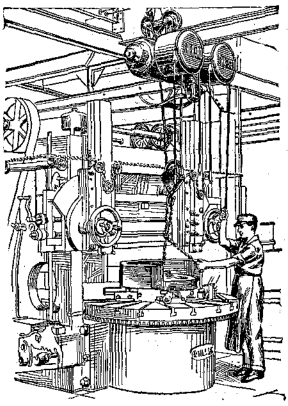
On the loading platform



In the foundry



At the freight terminal



In the machine shop

QUICK, safe and easily available lifting and conveying are economic essentials in every industry. In a majority of instances a Shepard Electric Hoist completely meets all requirements. It works with high efficiency and accomplishes in minutes what a "gang" would take hours to do.

A Shepard Electric Hoist is simple of operation and is controlled by one man. It not only hoists and lowers loads but also conveys them overhead along an I-Beam runway. It works steadily and consistently, in-doors or out, with no "trouble" interruptions. The operating mechanisms both electrical and mechanical are protected by damp-proof, dust-proof metal housings.

SHIFT TO A SHEPARD—a big aid toward maximum production and distribution. Our engineers are capable and glad to assist in laying out an efficient, labor and time-saving Shepard equipment for any size plant. The Shepard line includes Electric Cranes and Hoists in capacities of 1 to 50 tons —"Floor" and "Cage" control types.

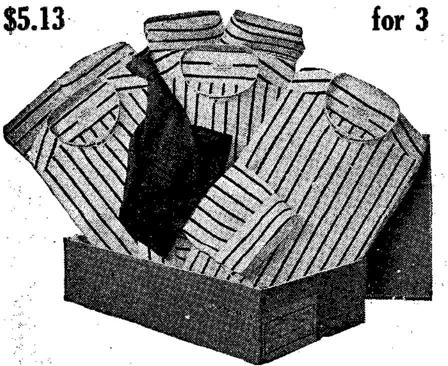
"A Hoist Below the Hook" *is a booklet replete with illustrations of Shepard Hoists in various industries. Sending for it places you under no obligation but brings to you an interesting and suggestive booklet on "Shepard" applications.*

SHEPARD ELECTRIC CRANE & HOIST COMPANY
412 SCHUYLER AVE. MONTOUR FALLS, N. Y.

New York Philadelphia Chicago Pittsburgh
Baltimore Cleveland Boston San Francisco
Montreal Melbourne Stockholm Christiania London

Member of Electric Hoist Manufacturers Association

REG US PAT OFF
SHEPARD
ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS



$5.13 for 3

DURATEX GUARANTEED SHIRTS
INSURED FOR 6 MONTHS' WEAR

Fine percale coat style shirts, assorted stripes, laundered or soft cuffs. Neat and dressy.

Introductory Offer Send $5.13 and receive shirts postpaid or send $1.00 and pay $4.13 and postage when received. Order today, state size.

Money Back If Not Satisfied
You take no risk. Duratex catalog of guaranteed furnishings free.

GOODELL & CO., 508 DURATEX BLDG., NEW YORK
Largest mail order wholesale haberdashery house in the world

LUDEN'S
GIVE QUICK RELIEF
FOR COLD IN HEAD

Printing Cheap
EXCELSIOR
Cards, circulars, labels, book, paper. Press $8. Larger $25 Job press $100. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, etc. **THE PRESS CO., D-23, Meriden, Conn.**

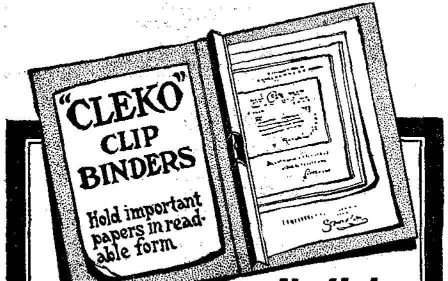
INVENTORS
Protect your invention. Write for "Record of Invention" to establish evidence of conception, prompt personal service. Preliminary advice without charge.
J. REANEY KELLY, 819 F Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FREE Trial
Piedmont Red Cedar Chests
protect furs, woolens and plumes from moths, etc. Finest gift. 15 days' free trial. Direct from factory. *Write today for free catalog.*
PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. E, Statesville, N. C.

Ending Rats and Mice

Write for this free booklet
It tells how you can rid your premises in three days of disease-carrying, damage-causing, food-destroying pests.
Rough-On-Rats is economical, easy to use—and sure. At drug and general stores.
E. S. WELLS, Chemist
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

ROUGH ON RATS



"CLEKO" CLIP BINDERS
Hold important papers in readable form.

No Holes To Punch
Papers Easily Inserted and Removed
Sizes 6x9½ - - - 25c
Sizes 8½x11 - - - 35c
Sizes 8½x14 - - - 40c
At Your Dealers or
CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. COMPANY
242 West 23rd St. New York

PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY—III

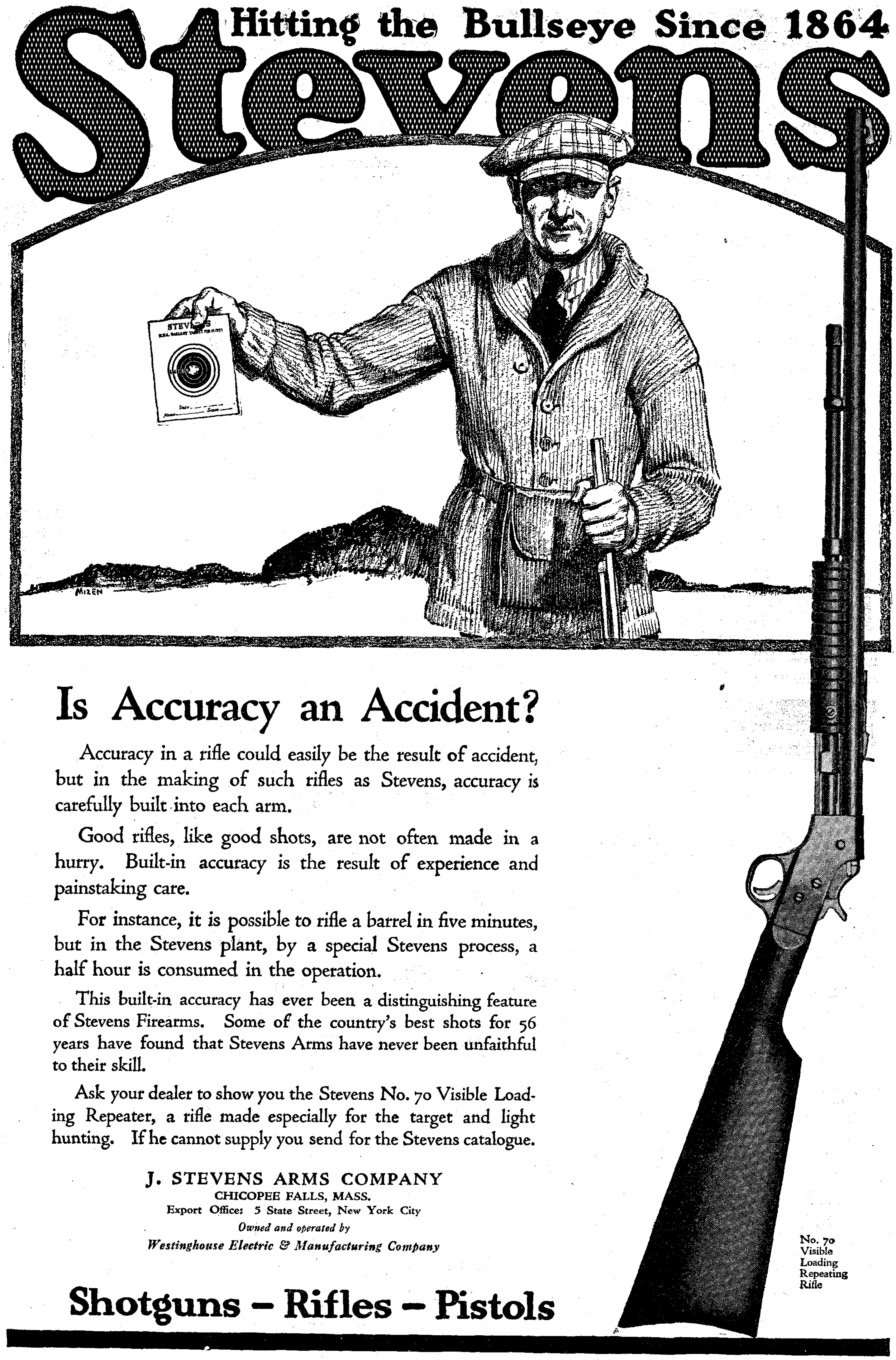
(*Continued from page* 50)

G. Blaine, John Sherman, and others. Garfield was not at first considered a candidate, but after more than thirty ballots without a choice, and earnest discussion in which, as well as in the advocacy of his favorite candidate, he won the admiration of delegates from all sections, he received the nomination. In November he received 214 electoral votes as against 155 for his opponent on the Democratic ticket, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and was inaugurated on March 4, 1881. On July 2, Charles J. Guiteau, a man whose vanity had been offended by the refusal of an office, and whose unbalanced brain had been excited by the dissensions in the Republican party, fatally shot Garfield in the railway-station at Washington.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES (1822–93)—The nineteenth President of the United States was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. When the boy was sixteen years old he was sent to Kenyon College, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1842. He studied law for two years in the office of Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, and subsequently spent two years in the Harvard Law School. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he soon gained a remunerative practise and became prominent in his profession. He took an active part in the first Republican Presidential campaign, and from 1858 to 1861 served as city solicitor. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted for the whole war.

His achievements in the war made his name popular in Ohio, and when the Republicans of the Second District felt the need of a strong candidate for Congress, he consented to accept the nomination, with the understanding that he would not take the seat unless the war should meantime be ended. When, after the close of the war, he entered Congress, he at once attracted attention by his ability. He was reelected in 1866, but had served only his first term when the Republicans of Ohio, in 1867, nominated him as their candidate for Governor, under the conviction that he was the one man whom they could hope to elect. He was chosen by a majority of three thousand and reelected in 1869 by a majority of 7,518. He was elected for the third time in 1875, and while occupying the place was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for President of the United States, William A. Wheeler being nominated for Vice-President. The nominees of the Democratic party were Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. The contest was severe and close, and disputes arose as to the electoral votes of several States. After a period of great tension all the contested cases were decided in favor of Hayes by the Electoral Commission, and, having a majority of one electoral vote (185 to 184), he was duly inaugurated on March 4, 1877. After his retirement from public office President Hayes devoted himself as a private citizen to the support of philanthropy and education. He died at Fremont, January 17, 1893.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT (1822–85)—This celebrated American general was the eighteenth President of the United States. He was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and was the eldest child of Jesse R. Grant, a tanner and farmer, and Hannah Simpson Grant. Jesse Grant, desirous that his son should have a better education than he himself had had, procured for him, in 1839, an appointment to West Point, and at this time there was a change in name from Hiram Ulysses to Ulysses Simpson. Congressman Hamer, in asking for the appointment, added to the name by which the boy was usually called the name of his mother's family, and all attempts of Ulysses to have the error corrected were in vain. Ulysses graduated, in 1843, twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, and was then commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. In May, 1844, his regiment was ordered to Louisiana, and in September, 1845, to Texas, to join the army of General Taylor. In the Mexican War Grant took part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and was present at the capture of Monterey, was then made quartermaster of his regiment in 1847, participated in the battles of General Scott's campaign, and for his bravery at Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, was made first lieutenant, and for his conduct at Chapultepec, September 13, was brevetted captain. In the summer of 1848 his regiment returned, to be stationed first at Detroit and then at Sacketts Harbor. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and on August 5, 1853, was commissioned full captain; but on July 31, 1854, resigned and removed to the neighborhood of St. Louis, Mo., where he cultivated a farm and engaged in the real-estate business. His lack of knowledge of business methods, however, and his carelessness in money matters involved him heavily in debt and caused him, in 1860, to give up and move to Galena, Ill., where he was employed in his father's store at $800 a year. Here he was living when the Civil War broke out in 1861. His career in the Civil War is too well known to need recital here. The assassination of Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson quickly followed, and then came the excitement of the period of reconstruction, in which General Grant, for whom Congress had created the rank of General of the Army, bore a loyal and honorable part. During the administration of Johnson he was drawn into the struggle between the President and Congress. On the removal of Stanton, Secretary of War, by President Johnson, Grant was asked to fill the office *ad interim*, and



Hitting the Bullseye Since 1864

Stevens

Is Accuracy an Accident?

Accuracy in a rifle could easily be the result of accident, but in the making of such rifles as Stevens, accuracy is carefully built into each arm.

Good rifles, like good shots, are not often made in a hurry. Built-in accuracy is the result of experience and painstaking care.

For instance, it is possible to rifle a barrel in five minutes, but in the Stevens plant, by a special Stevens process, a half hour is consumed in the operation.

This built-in accuracy has ever been a distinguishing feature of Stevens Firearms. Some of the country's best shots for 56 years have found that Stevens Arms have never been unfaithful to their skill.

Ask your dealer to show you the Stevens No. 70 Visible Loading Repeater, a rifle made especially for the target and light hunting. If he cannot supply you send for the Stevens catalogue.

J. STEVENS ARMS COMPANY
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.
Export Office: 5 State Street, New York City
Owned and operated by
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company

No. 70
Visible
Loading
Repeating
Rifle

Shotguns – Rifles – Pistols

15
THURSDAY
Buy a Parker Pen Today
PARKER
LUCKY CURVE
SAFETY SEALED
Fountain Pens
GEO. S. PARKER JANESVILLE
PARKER

Consider your fountain pen as a trusted employe: efficient, ready, clean, unobtrusive and altogether indispensable.

The Parker self filling fountain pen is exactly that, doing each day its share of the day's work, transmitting your thoughts smoothly and without interruption.

Over 7,000,000 Parkers in use.

Sold and recommended by 20,000 dealers

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
JANESVILLE, WIS.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO SPOKANE

held it from August, 1867, to January, 1868. Having become prominent in national politics, he was soon recognized as an available candidate for the Presidency, his military services making it evident that whatever party nominated him would receive a large independent support. He was approached by members of both parties, but his views were more nearly in accord with those of the Republicans. In May, 1868, a convention of soldiers and sailors at Chicago indorsed his contemplated candidacy, and on May 20 the Republican Convention on the first ballot nominated him for the Presidency unanimously, naming for the Vice-Presidency Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Altho the Democratic candidate, Governor Horatio Seymour, carried his own State of New York, he secured only seven other States, with a total of only eighty electoral votes against 214 electoral votes cast for Grant. The scandals attaching to the Crédit Mobilier were looked upon by the President's opponents as sources of weakness; but neither these nor other seeming irregularities had any material effect in the campaign of 1872, when Grant was reelected with the unprecedented number of 286 electoral votes, and with a popular vote exceeding by more than seven hundred thousand that given to his chief opponent, Horace Greeley. At the close of his second term, in 1877, he made the tour of the whole civilized world, visiting especially the great countries of Europe and Asia, and receiving, as a soldier and civilian and the first citizen of the United States, all the honor which rulers and people could bestow. As the unofficial representative of his country, his bearing was such as to win universal admiration and respect. On his return home in the spring of 1880, a large and influential portion of the Republican party sought to make him a candidate for the Presidency once more; but the movement was defeated, by a narrow margin, on account of the formidable opposition to the bestowal of the office upon any man, however eminent or able, for more than two terms.

Close Races.—An Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman were indulging in reminiscences of sporting occasions.

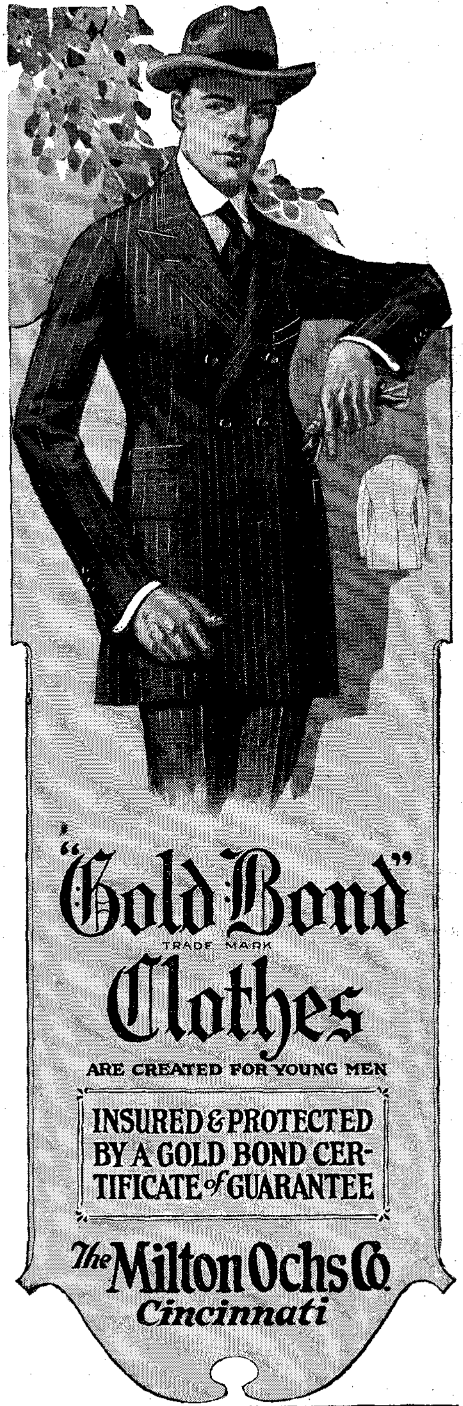
"The closest race I ever saw was a yacht race," said the Englishman, "in which one of the boats that had been recently painted won by the breadth of the coat of paint."

"The closest race I ever saw," declared the Scotchman, "was one in which a horse, stung by a bee, won by the height of the swelling on his nose."

"The closest race I ever saw," said the Irishman, "is the Scotch."—*The Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.*

The Professional Mind.—One day the professor remembered that he had a son. When he entered the nursery his wife exclaimed that the little son had been walking for six months.

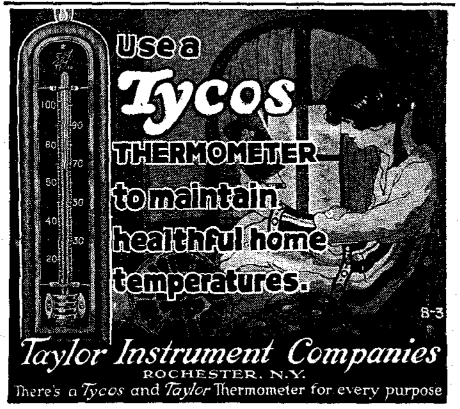
"Indeed," said the professor. "He must have walked a long distance."—*The St. Cloud (Minn.) High School Mascot.*

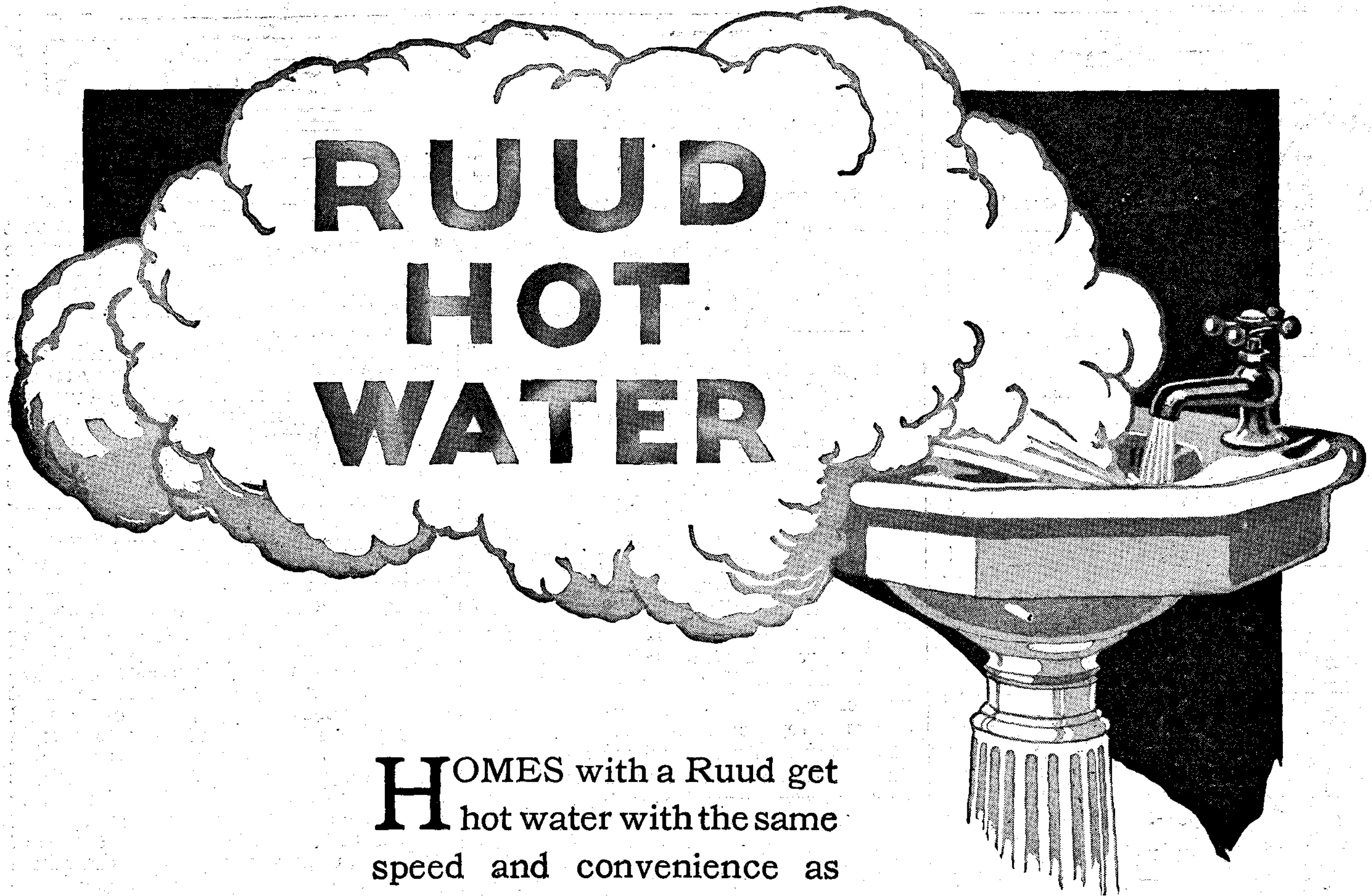

"Gold Bond" Clothes
TRADE MARK
ARE CREATED FOR YOUNG MEN
INSURED & PROTECTED BY A GOLD BOND CERTIFICATE of GUARANTEE
The Milton Ochs Co.
Cincinnati

INSYDE TYRES
—genuine inner armor for auto tires. Double mileage; prevent punctures and blowouts. Agents wanted.
American Accessories Co. Dept. 317 Cincinnati, Ohio

Everything About Cuticura Soap Suggests Efficiency
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

"INVENTORS BULLETIN" sent without charge. My free blank form "Inventors Record" for disclosing your idea simplifies procedure. Personal supervision. William H. Mulligan, Patent Attorney, 319-A Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.


Use a Tycos THERMOMETER to maintain healthful home temperatures.
8-3
Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
There's a Tycos and Taylor Thermometer for every purpose

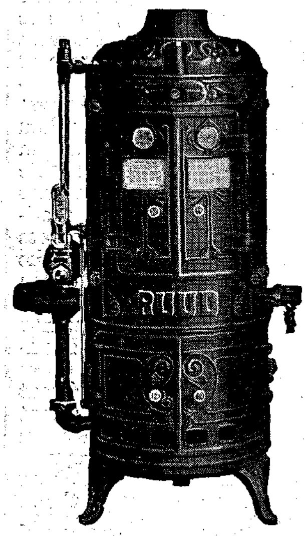


HOMES with a Ruud get hot water with the same speed and convenience as they get cold water. Ruud Hot Water is always on tap—heated instantly as it flows through rust-proof copper coils, without the least bother or waiting on your part.

Your home needs this great convenience — hot water in abundance for bath, laundry, and kitchen. On wash-day alone the Ruud will prove its worth many times. An abundance of steaming hot water, ready when you are, means the fullest service from your washing-machine and other modern laundry equipment.

RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

"Hot Water All Over the House"



The *on* and *off* of any hot-water faucet regulates the heat control in the Ruud. There cannot possibly be any waste of gas.

Ask your gas company, plumber, or any gas-appliance store about a Ruud for your home. There's a size to fit your needs exactly.

Booklet on Ruud Hot Water sent free

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. I Pittsburgh, Pa.
Makers of Standardized Gas Water Heaters
Ruud Manufacturing Co., of Canada: 371 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Investing Surplus Income

We invite the accounts of those who are receiving sizeable incomes, who can put aside for investment regularly material amounts, who realize the advantages of making their incomes produce more income, immediately and continuously—in short, who in a substantial way can use the facilities of the Partial Payment Plan.

Correspondence invited

John Muir & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway
New York

6% NET

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. Certificates of $25 and up also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Are you going to Europe—Send for **"The American Traveler in Europe—1920"** It Solves the Problem. Mailed Free.

American Express
Travel Dept.
65 Broadway
N. Y.

MOORE PUSH-PINS

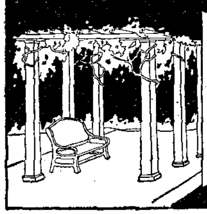
for your boy to decorate his room. Give him a packet of Moore Push-Pins and one of Push-less Hangers, and stop worrying about his disfiguring the wall paper. The steel points do not mar wall paper or plaster.

Sold by hardware, stationery, drug and photo supply stores everywhere. **15c** per packet

Moore Push-Pin Co., 133 Berkley St., Philadelphia

USN DECK PAINT

for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT



USE this paint on your porch and garden furniture. It won't soften and stain summer dresses in hot weather. Showers won't hurt it. Easy to apply, durable, washable, artistic colors, ideal for general home use.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland
New York

Only 12,500 Rapids are included in this Price Drive! Act Quick!

Write me today for my special low price. I have made these offers before just as the department stores do. The big *difference is that when you buy from me you get absolutely* the rock-bottom factory-to-kitchen price. Try my

Rapid Fireless Cooker

for 30 Days at my risk. Saves fuel, time, labor, worry. Makes the cheaper cuts of meat more tender and delicious. Aluminum lined, full set of high grade aluminum utensils with each cooker. Try it in your kitchen before you decide. Send for my big Home Science Book FREE. Post card will do. Address

Wm. Campbell, Pres.
The Wm. Campbell Co.,
Dept. 150 Detroit, Mich.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

IS EUROPE BANKRUPT?

"EUROPE is insolvent to-day," solemnly and soberly asserts Mr. Mark O. Prentiss, in the International Relations section of *The Nation* (New York). In the opinion of this authority on international finance, who is chairman of the United States Clearing House of Foreign Credits (a pool of international banks and manufacturing exporters), "the United States might just as well write down its loans to Europe as war-expense and give up any hope of recovering either principal or interest." Europe's appeal for financial assistance should, we are told, be recognized as "appeals for charity" and "not business propositions." Mr. Prentiss thinks the American people ought to be told the facts, and he presents the darker side of Europe's financial condition most vividly, predicting further decline in foreign exchange and calling attention to the prospect of repudiation. While Mr. Prentiss speaks of repudiation in terms of Europe, another authority, Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, has recently made a careful distinction between the conditions in Russia, Austria, and Germany, where he expects partial repudiation and those in England and France, which he considers financially sound. Quotations from the speech delivered by Mr. Noyes at the Economic Club in New York appear below. To quote Mr. Prentiss first:

> The recent decline in foreign exchange was only a first response to the public statement of the facts of the international financial situation. Exchange has rallied temporarily, but it will go further down. It is conceivable that exchanges may continue their rapid decline to the vanishing-point—that Austrian exchange will follow Russian, and German will follow Austrian; that the exchanges of some of the western countries will follow those of countries east of the Rhine; that the money of the countries of the world will have absolutely no value in international exchange. And this is a possibility of the immediate future—not a matter of years, but of weeks or months at the most.
>
> International finance is in such a condition that big business men and international bankers are compelled to use words which they have always been reluctant to employ. It is unfortunate to have to talk of "insolvency" and "bankruptcy" in speaking of our associates in the late war, but the facts are more unfortunate than the words. It is disastrous that a condition should exist which makes necessary the use of the word "repudiation" in connection with the finances of those countries, but more and more their statesmen and financiers are coming to the realization that repudiation is the only way out. The present attempts to fund foreign debts and devise some form of promise to pay that will not upset the present budgets is in substance an attempt to establish receivership certificates. Few men in world-wide contact with actual conditions, uninfluenced by sentiment, really have much hope that the international debts will ever be paid. No country in Europe shows any real sign of getting back to work on a rational basis, and the financial tangle can not be straightened out until Europe begins to produce and export in large quantity—and repudiation may come first.
>
> Germany's condition is such that even the Allied Governments are coming to admit the economic impossibility of the Peace Treaty—an economic impossibility if ever there was one—and to doubt that Germany ever will be able to pay any of the substantial indemnity on which France, England, Belgium, and Italy have relied to put their own financial houses in order. . . . . . .
>
> France is in a hopeless situation because it never made any attempt to pay an appreciable part of its war-debt by taxation, but slid along in the easy expectation of recovering huge indemnities from Germany and making good its losses in Russia. France's enormous loans to Russia have vanished, and the hope of large indemnities from Germany has faded.
>
> Germany is not worth over $50,000,000,000 at a liberal estimate, without allowing for the serious depreciation of its railways and other public utilities, nor for its decreased man-power and wealth-producing territories; and its national indebtedness to-day is about $55,000,000,000. Germany is, furthermore, short of raw materials, food, and other vital commodities needed not only to sustain its life, but also to reconstruct its fiscal position by increased exports. Without shipping, without trading facilities of any kind, with an enormously increased cost of transportation and an unfavorable rate of exchange, Germany is unable to draw from foreign countries any of the urgently required commodities. As an example, a bushel of wheat which before the war Germany imported at a cost of, roughly speaking, four marks, costs to-day four hundred marks; and other commodities which it has to pay for—whether raw material or life's necessities—are on a similar basis of cost.
>
> The interest charges on Italy's national debt are almost as great as its gross national income before the war. Italy has lost its former income from the masses of tourists who visited the country; it has lost its cheap labor, and the cost of importing the raw materials on which it is absolutely dependent has sky-rocketed. Where formerly it imported 11,000,000 tons of coal costing in its own currency twenty to twenty-five lire a ton (four to five dollars), it now has to import just as many tons, and with its present enormously depreciated currency each ton costs from six hundred to seven hundred lire. Naturally, this increases in proportion the cost of transportation, therefore directly affecting the actual cost of other commodities, whether produced in the interior or imported from abroad; and as Italy has also to import great quantities of food and other raw materials for its industries, there is little chance of continuing to do business on this basis. Italy's situation is more or less like that of the other European countries, which are dependent more and more on food and raw materials to be supplied by foreign countries, not only to sustain their own home life, but in order to enable them to export the manufactured articles wherewith to pay for the imported foodstuffs. Add to the increase in prices caused by the fall in Italian exchange the alarming increase in the cost of ocean transport from the United States (from less than two dollars to more than twenty dollars a ton) and Italy's deplorable situation is obvious.
>
> It is not pleasant to discuss Great Britain's plight. People look upon Great Britain as the most solvent of all European nations, and the thought of British repudiation seems almost sacrilegious. Yet here are the facts as I have deduced them. Before the war Great Britain had $20,000,000,000 invested throughout the world. Forced sales, shrinkage, and other factors have reduced this by 75 per cent., leaving

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA
THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

Headlines of Canadian Progress

Canadian Newspapers tell a continuous story of national progress, industrial and agricultural development. Day after day you will find such headings as, "Northern Prospectors Find Uncovered Wealth and Unharnessed Power"—"Best Year For The..................Bank of Canada"—"Trust Company's Big Growth in Assets"—"Immigration Greater Than Since 1912"—"Western Canada Farm Lands Increase in Value"—"Unprecedented Activity in Canada's Eastern and Western Seaports".

And in these same Newspapers you will find advertisements of products which the Canadian people buy in immense quantities. Any article or service appealing to a highly educated, progressive and prosperous people, can profitably be advertised in

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

They constitute the "Canadian National Advertising Medium". They circulate not only in the Cities in which they are published, but in the territory surrounding.

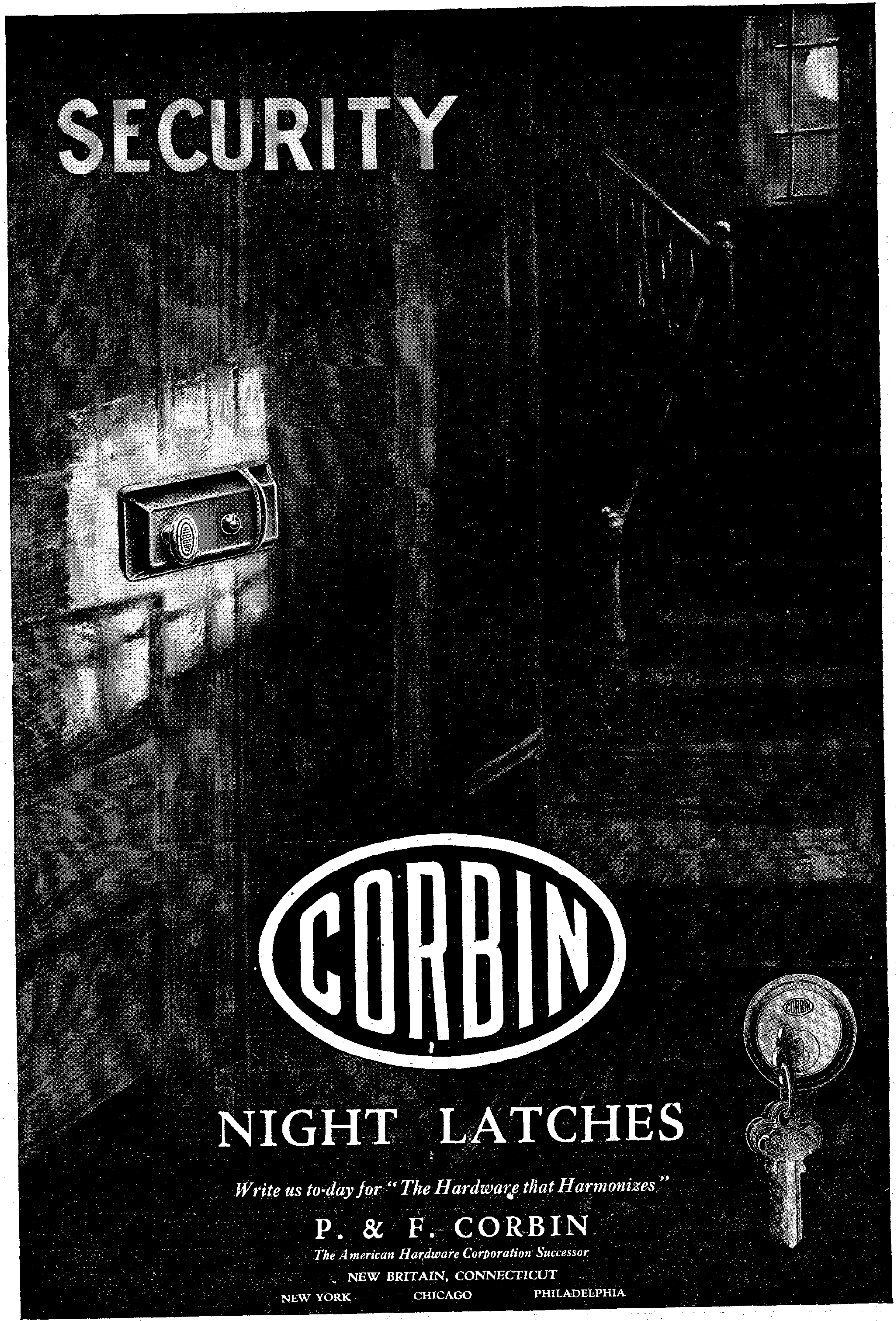
You can reach the best Canadian households through these Daily Newspapers—and establish your products firmly in the estimation of the Canadian buying public by spending 10% of your advertising appropriation in The Daily Newspapers of Canada.

Ask your Agency, or write these papers direct.

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Halifax, N. S.	70,000	HERALD & MAIL
St. John, N. B.	55,000	STANDARD TELEGRAPH & TIMES
Montreal, P. Q.	800,000	GAZETTE STAR LA PATRIE
Quebec, P. Q.	105,000	TELEGRAPH
Ottawa, Ont.	127,458	CITIZEN JOURNAL DAILIES
London, Ont.	60,000	ADVERTISER FREE PRESS
Toronto, Ont.	525,000	GLOBE WORLD (S. & D.) STAR

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Winnipeg, Man.	255,000	FREE PRESS TELEGRAM TRIBUNE
Regina, Sask.	35,000	LEADER
Saskatoon, Sask.	24,000	PHOENIX STAR
Calgary, Alta.	60,000	ALBERTAN HERALD
Edmonton, Alta.	55,000	BULLETIN JOURNAL
Vancouver, B. C.	170,000	SUN
Victoria, B. C.	45,000	COLONIST

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal



SECURITY

CORBIN

NIGHT LATCHES

Write us to-day for "The Hardware that Harmonizes"

P. & F. CORBIN
The American Hardware Corporation Successor
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

perhaps $5,000,000,000. Last year Great Britain's income was £2,000,000 per day less than its national expenditure. The British Government is under tremendous expense to maintain the "penny loaf," which costs it £1,000,000 a week, and the expense of maintaining military establishments in Ireland, India, Egypt, and elsewhere is enormous. Already its permanent internal interest charges amount to over £370,000,000 (and considerable sums are annually due abroad) as against a prewar interest charge of £24,500,000. Computed in relation to the total man-power of the British Isles, the annual interest charge is more than £30 per man against an average earning-capacity of £125 per man. Great Britain's finance Ministers merely juggle figures when they say the British budget balances. The imports of Great Britain have increased in value, roughly, from £600,000,000 in 1913 to almost £1,800,000,000 in 1918 (or, taking it at a rate of exchange of five dollars to the pound, from $3,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000). A superficial consideration of such data would give the impression that Great Britain had imported, apart from the increase in prices, a great deal for the purpose of increasing the production of its industries, with a view to large exporting. In connection with that, I need only call attention to the Board of Trade figures from January 1 to December 1, 1919, which show that while the increase in value of imports has almost quadrupled, yet in actual weight the imports had considerably decreased; that is, while in 1913 for a similar period, the imports were roughly 50,000,000 tons, in 1919 they were only about 35,500,000 tons, that is, a decrease of nearly 15,000,000 tons in actual quantity. But more staggering still is the discovery that this decrease is mainly in wood and timber, which decreased from 11,000,000 tons to 6,300,000; and in metallic ores, including iron ore, which fell from 8,450,000 tons to 5,770,000 tons. These are the two primary commodities required not only to rehabilitate the decay and destruction consequent to the war, but also to enable the manufacturing of such articles as could be exported to a larger extent.

Such conditions, we read, "do not promise a stable outlook," and any banker "would reach a very quick and positive decision"—if asked to lend money on such security. But, continues Mr. Prentiss:

It is not merely a question of future loans. We are already heavily involved in Europe. The world owes us as a nation $12,000,000,000 of notice loans, and it is estimated that additional obligations held by our industrial, financial, and commercial men amount to at least another $8,000,000,000. Our manufacturers have made many sales abroad on the exchange of foreign countries, and hold acceptances, or have drawn on foreign purchasers; and they have sold those drafts and acceptances to banks which in turn have discounted them under the Federal Reserve system. This paper has been renewed, and renewed, and renewed again, and is falling due and must be paid before long, at an already depreciated exchange of 30 per cent. to 60 per cent.

Immense quantities of American merchandise have been sent abroad, principally to Europe, on consignment, or placed in warehouses throughout the world, subject to order. Such consignments probably total $2,000,000,000. One wonders what will happen to our industry when it is called upon to make good at discounted rates of exchange the enormous amount covered by unpaid foreign drafts. The world is sitting upon a potential volcano that may begin its eruption at any time, with the result that the entire financial structure of the world, as we have grown accustomed to it, may be destroyed. That we in the United States are intensely, yes, vitally, interested in the situation is obvious. We can not exist the only prosperous nation in a world of bankrupts. Our first duty, therefore, is to help the other countries to help themselves. All economists agree that there is but one solution now: more production, and the reduction of expenditures.

Europe's financial conditions now, Mr. Noyes reminded the Economic Club in the course of his address, are not unlike those in 1815, after the Napoleonic wars, and those here after the Revolution and again after the Civil War. One solution of the problem of inflation is the repudiation of the paper-money after it depreciates to nominal values. This, we are told, is what happened with the French *assignats* of the Revolution and our own Colonial "shinplasters". "In each of those cases the extinction of the paper issues led the way to restoration of a sound currency on a specie basis by a new government, and by return of prosperity under those auspices." Mr. Noyes believes that—

Some of the European belligerents will have to pass through that experience. Russia can never redeem the mountain of paper money on which the Bolsheviki printing-presses have been busy. If it were possible for a new Russia to redeem it (which it is not) the new Russia would almost certainly refuse to do so. Politically as well as economically, Austria is unlikely ever to redeem her war-time paper. The price at which Germany's paper is selling on the exchange market, one cent to the mark, a depreciation of about 92 per cent., does not indicate belief in financial circles in its ultimate redemption.

The German habit of mind being what it is, it is not unreasonable to expect that in due course a comprehensive plan for reconstruction of the paper currency, on the basis of scaling down its amount through substituting, say, one new paper mark for ten old ones in circulation, will be tried. That expedient has been tried before, even with the French *assignats*, and always without success in escaping ultimate repudiation; but it is at least conceivable that it might be tried by Germany on a basis scientific enough to reach larger success in a plan for ultimate resumption.

But in England and France the problem is different, being bound up with that of general financial and commercial recovery. And here Mr. Noyes sees hope. For—

In that regard France has a very remarkable record. She steered out of the way of depreciated currency in 1871, even when making the payment of 5,000,000,000 francs to Germany, and in half a dozen years she was reckoned again among the prosperous states of Europe. The capacity of the French people for quick industrial and financial recuperation after a disastrous war has been proved repeatedly by the most exacting tests, and is one of the most remarkable facts in economic history. To what extent the German indemnity will make possible the reduction of the French paper currency is a problem as uncertain as are most of the results of the Paris Conference. But all the precedent of French history warrants the expectation that the recovery and reconstruction of France will be one of the surprizes of the next generation in economic history.

In a different way, this may be true of

Automatic writing

Unlike Planchette or the Ouija Board

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

is ready to write instantly, whenever and wherever "the spirit moves."

Its writing point is permanent — it never has to be sharpened and its "records" neither fade nor rub out.

Whether the "communication" is one you are sending or receiving, your Waterman's Ideal will glide over the paper without skip, dip, or scratch, with such unconscious effort on your part that its action can truly be said to be "automatic."

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen is so scientifically automatic that it has been incorporated as part of the marvelous "SIGNAGRAPH," an instrument used by the government and large corporations for signing as many as twenty documents simultaneously.

It is also an essential part of the DYNAMOMETER, an instrument that automatically records the speed, drag, track grade and vibration of a locomotive traveling at all speeds.

This unfailing reliability, extending over 36 years, has made Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen the favorite writing tool throughout the world with men of affairs, scientists, scholars, authors, students, doctors, the clergy and, in fact, all whose business or social requirements demand personal handwriting.

THREE TYPES — regular, safety and self-filling, $2.50 and up at best dealers.

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY

191 Broadway, New York

BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

"It's really quite a pleasure,
I know," says Winthrop Wise,
"To make your floors and woodwork
Stay new with Kyanize."
The Inviting Home
Kyanize

"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish

The Satisfying Pleasure of Keeping Perfect Floors

There's real satisfaction in lustrous, brilliant, well-groomed floors and woodwork.

Better still, there's the happy relief that comes to the housewife when she knows that everything is "fit" and "shipshape" for the unexpected visitor.

It's very easy to make the floors, furniture and woodwork of your home look new and **stay so** with

Kyanize
KY-A-NIZE

VARNISHES and ENAMELS

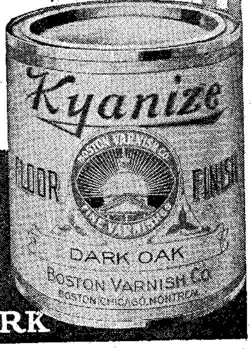
For all interior woodwork, furniture and floors use **Kyanize Floor Finish.** Because of its great durability—it is made especially to endure the rough abuse to which floors are subjected—it is the ideal varnish for all woodwork and furniture. Eight beautiful and permanent colors, from Light Oak to Dark Mahogany, await your choice. Clear varnish also, if you want it, and all are waterproof.

Go to your *Kyanize* Dealer today. You'll see Winthrop Wise in his window and find satisfaction at his store.

Clear and Eight Colors Ready to Use No Mixing

Write for FREE booklet
We'll gladly send "The Inviting Home," a real helpful book, illustrated in colors, if you will simply request it on a postal.

BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY
611 Everett Station, Boston, Mass.



Kyanize
KY-A-NIZE
for FLOORS-FURNITURE-WOODWORK

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

England also. The question with England is not a question of ruined property, or even primarily of loss in man-power. The test in her case will be the power of her manufacturing industry and foreign trade to recover the footing of the years before the war. That England will ever recover all her old-time prestige as the creditor nation and money center of the world is not probable. A good deal of it she has already surrendered to the United States, and some of what we have taken over we are practically certain to keep.

But the most promising fact in regard to England is the fact that her statesmen and bankers and business men are indulging in no illusions. They are recognizing publicly that England can not possibly regain even the semblance of her old position except by restoring the pound sterling to the place which it occupied on the world's money markets during the century before the war. They know that if this is not done the old-time concentration of the world's capital at London can not be resumed, and that until it is done England will be under the heaviest of handicaps in the foreign trade and foreign financing which made her past international position what it was.

Furthermore, the English people, alone of all the European belligerents, are already addressing themselves to every aspect of the problem. They are not resting their efforts wholly on the recapture of the export trade, and they are not asking us to lend them the money to regulate sterling exchange. They have as yet not undertaken any systematic plan for reducing in volume that part of the paper currency which is unsecured by gold. But they have at least required that new issues of the so-called "currency notes" shall be secured by gold deposited in the Bank of England.

This is only a beginning, and it does not mean that the rest of the work will be easy. . . . It will be an arduous and trying operation, and its progress will unquestionably be interrupted in due course by a severe financial crisis and a period of hard times. No war of this sort and no such indulgence in inflated credit and inflated currency have ever failed to bring these things as a sequence, at some time within a decade after the war ended.

England, like the rest of Europe, will have to pay the price. The test will be both of her ability and of her willingness to pay it. But the past history of England's finance and trade is a fairly good witness to the fact that she will have both the capacity and the endurance. The course of sterling exchange will be governed during that period partly by England's success or failure in regaining her old footing in foreign trade, but very largely by her handling of the currency problem.

We need to keep two facts in mind in all this discussion. The figures involved are prodigious. Public debts, public deficits, increase of paper currencies, adverse balances of trade, have to be stated in billions of dollars where tens of millions used to be considered alarming. Sometimes we are tempted to give the problem up because of the utterly unprecedented sums involved. Yet it ought never to be lost sight of that if public debts have increased fivefold or tenfold, public revenues and the people's tax-paying power have also increased in only a little smaller ratio. In none of these respects did England after 1815, or the United States after 1865, ever return to

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

anything like the prewar status. Throughout their subsequent history the people of those countries looked back at 1795 and 1859 as an era of small things, the infancy of financial and commercial development.

GERMANY'S HOPES FROM THE TAX ON CAPITAL

To liquidate the heritage of their predecessors and to make initial payments on their indemnities, Germany and Austria are preparing the same fiscal measure—a general levy on capital, according to special correspondence from Geneva in the financial section of the New York *Evening Post.* The idea of thus sweeping away the inflation and the unconsolidated states' debts seems sound in the writer's opinion, but he regards it as doubtful that the economic body of both these vanquished countries is strong enough for the cleansing operation. Traditional methods of taxation will be of no avail, he thinks, and goes on to explain:

> In both countries the most authoritative experts on taxation and political economy declare that this capital levy will in its result only be a cover for the deficits of 1919 and 1920. Now, such a partial confiscation of all individual wealth can not be repeated too often without destroying commerce and industry. Once a capital levy is made in Germany and Austria, it will be necessary to give the taxpayers at least ten years of rest before a new bleeding may be ventured. Should the result of the capital levy be not in reality greater than the deficits of the years in which it is raised, this would be an evident proof that the traditional method of taxation is no longer applicable in the present European situation.
>
> The taxation on capital must always suppose that owners of fortunes will indicate the cost-price of their assets. This cost-price of buildings, grounds, factories, etc., was paid in times of a higher value of money. In a few remarkable objects of wealth, perhaps, like securities quoted on stock exchanges, the capital value adapted itself quickly to the depreciation of money. Therefore it is not astonishing that a capital levy in Germany, a country where now 50,000,000,000 of marks are in circulation, is estimated to yield only 35,000,000,000.
>
> This somewhat meager result will be achieved by taking from the wealthy classes on an average of one-fifth of their property, according to the test of the decree. Now the value of the German national wealth was estimated before the war at about 350,000,000,000, of which 150,000,000,000 belonged to the public bodies and to the lower classes. If the depreciation of money, which hitherto chiefly affects the circulating wealth, should affect every form of wealth, the property of the wealthy classes, before the war 200,000,000,000, ought to be now a thousand billions.
>
> Therefore the capital levy ought to yield 200,000,000,000 marks, a sum not only sufficient for sweeping away all non-covered circulation and all floating debts, but also the first instalments for the war-indemnity. But instead of the "one-fifth" of the wealth expected by the Government, the measure will yield less than the circulating wealth, and this during a period of several years. This inevitable failure of the capital levy in Germany clearly shows that the European financial misery is not to be fought successfully by means of traditional methods of taxation.
>
> The condition of every logical system of taxation is the exact knowledge of the taxpayers' wealth. When an anarchy in money-values makes a reliable estimate of the taxpayers' fortune practically impossible, the result of taxation will not afford

BUILDING *as*
a PROFESSION

Built by ABERTHAW

JUST over a quarter century ago the ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY was founded by a group of young men fresh from the vital atmosphere of the technical school.

¶ Steel and concrete were then new, almost untried materials. The men of ABERTHAW became pioneers, then experts, in their use. They subjected every process of construction to scientific investigation.

¶ Further, they formulated a conception of honest performance which should reach beyond the letter of a specification to the complete safeguarding of the owners' interest.

¶ They brought trained minds to their task. Their ambition was to produce perfect building—perfect in quality and in the co-ordination of all means to its attainment.

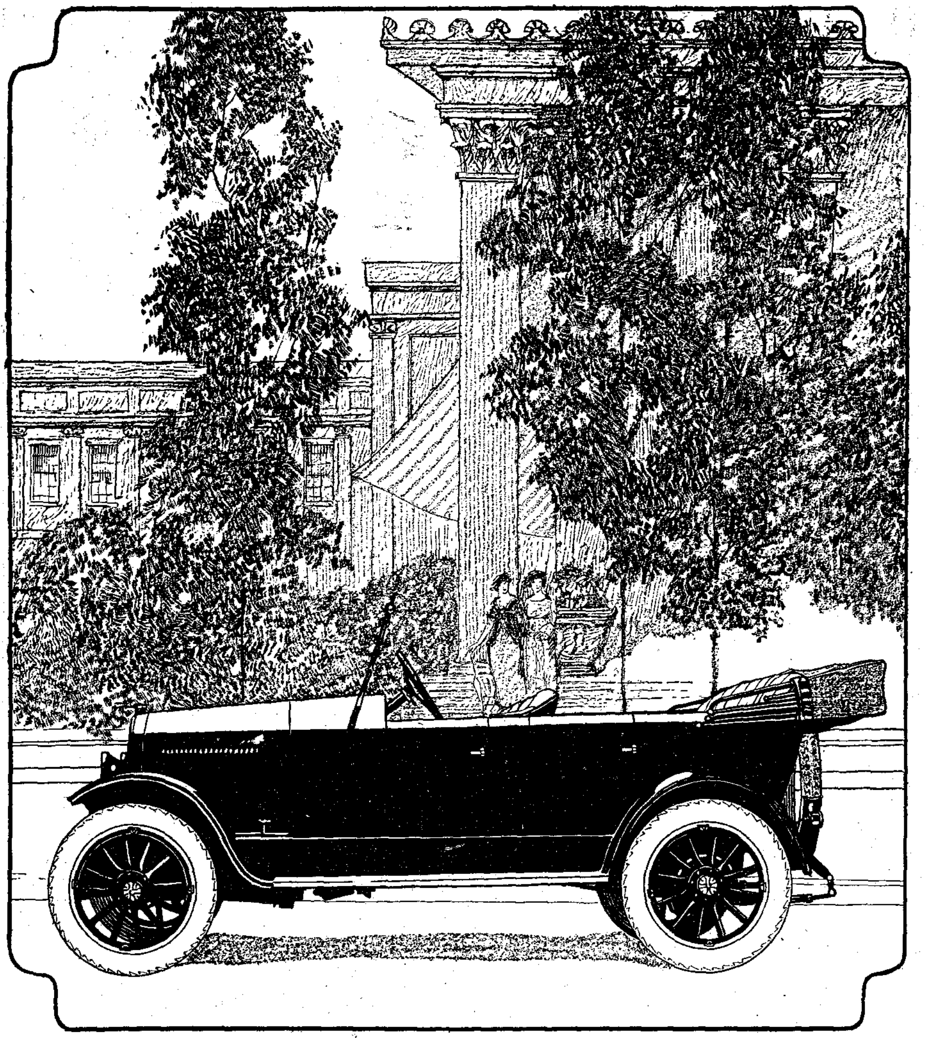
¶ It was a lofty—perhaps unattainable—ambition. But, in the years of struggle to realize it, ABERTHAW has elevated the business of building from a trade to a profession.

¶ Hence the mark, "*Built by Aberthaw*" lends distinction to the most utilitarian structure.

6.95

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS
ATLANTA PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO

THE LEADER OF
LIGHT WEIGHT CARS



BRISCOE

IN a season when every effort has been made for beauty, this 1920 Briscoe is admittedly dominant for its graceful, distinctive lines.

Mechanically, it duplicates its artistic supremacy. When, for example, you examine it in your nearest Briscoe showroom, be sure to study the extra-long springs, which smooth out road inequalities as if by magic. And there are scores of other features.

Touring Car
$1185

Four-door Sedan
$1885
f. o. b. factory

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN
The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario

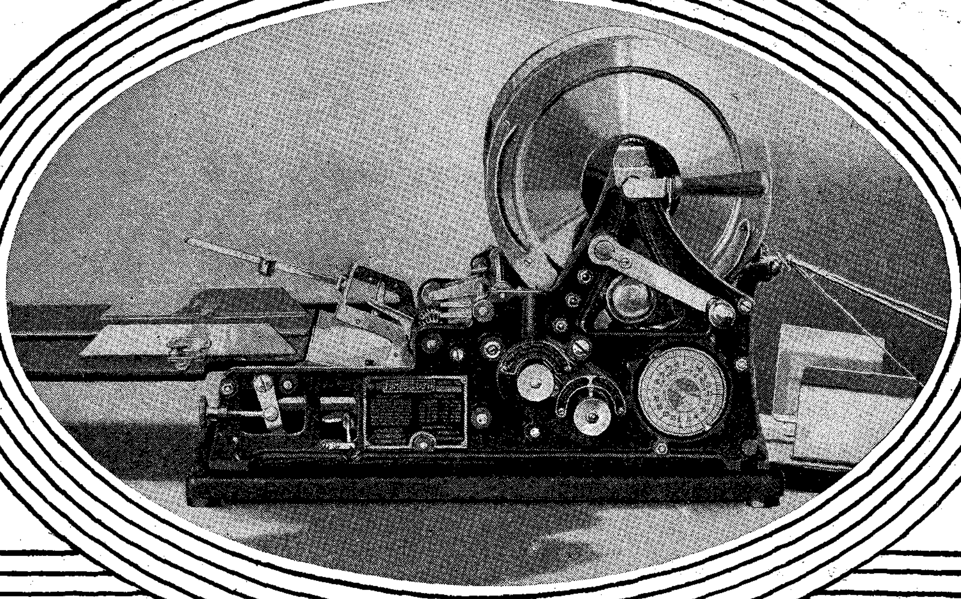
sufficient guaranties for the creditors of the country in question.

The only beneficiaries of the general depreciation of money, the wage-earners, and the occasional traders, escape the traditional methods of taxation. Without an efficient method of taxation no European loan has any chance of prompt redemption, and without stabilized currency no just and adequate redemption of credits afforded to private debtors is guaranteed.

THE DOLLAR VS. THE POUND—A FRENCH VIEW

THE present European economic program of the Supreme Council is being worked out largely in London, and, under the guidance of Prime Minister Lloyd George, according to a French writer, looks toward means for Europe to reorganize herself with a minimum of American assistance. This, says the *Temps*, in a leading article quoted in a New York *Times* dispatch from Paris, involves a battle for supremacy between the dollar and the pound sterling, an economic fight between America on the one side and England, with the other European nations marshaled behind her, on the other. The *Temps*, which is credited with being a mouthpiece for the French Foreign Office, points out that the success of the London program would make London again the world's credit center. The coming financial rivalry between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations is compared to the coming rivalry between the British and American fleets, and the hope is exprest that both rivalries may remain friendly. To quote the Paris organ:

> The economic reconstruction of Germany and the reestablishment of European prosperity, tasks which the Supreme Council considers rightly as inseparable, are before all questions of credit, and all great questions of credit are dominated by the competition of the dollar and the pound sterling, just as all great political questions of the world are dominated by the prospect of naval rivalry between Great Britain and the United States.
>
> France ardently desires that this competition and this rivalry may never cease to be friendly. The "Atlantic Alliance" remains our ideal. The French Government has even concluded, in order to protect herself against eventual German aggression, agreements, which presuppose permanent accord between England and America. That is why we must not seek to say anything against anybody in the statement we set forth to-day. That is solely intended to clear up the situation, so that one can arrive more certainly at the end which is sought.
>
> According to the manner in which European credit is restored, the pound sterling will have a greater or less chance of returning to par rapidly, and London will take her place more or less quickly, which she held before the war, as regulator of world exchange.
>
> The Americans have proposed to send certain raw materials to Europe on credit on condition that a sort of privilege over the articles manufactured from these materials be given them. Germany is ready to conclude such engagements, unless we are mistaken.
>
> If this American program is realized on a large scale what will be the result? American producers will directly provide the manufacturers of European countries, where, thanks to the rate of exchange, labor remains much cheaper than in America. They will make Europe work



Typeless printing! Bricks are no longer made with straw—a better way has been found. By the elimination of type and cuts, the Mimeograph produces good printing *quicker* than it is produced by any other means—with less trouble—at small cost. And because it holds this tremendous advantage it is used in commercial, governmental and educational institutions throughout civilization as an efficient means of beating down costs and saving time. No special training needed for its operation. Duplicates letters, bulletins, forms, drawings, etc.—five thousand an hour! Costs little to install. Why not see what typeless printing will do for you—today? Get catalog "L" from A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

MIMEOGRAPH
EDISON-DICK

OVERHEAD CRANE MODEL-B
G&G
SWING BAIL
BRAKE LEVER
HOISTING HANDLE
TELESCOPING HANDLE

Save Men and Money In Industrial Plants!

Lifts and Lowers The G&G PATENTED **Telescopic Hoist** with Automatic Gear Shifting Brake Device and Silencer *Lighter Loads*

G & G HOISTS save labor in various industrial plants. They prove an efficient and economical method of lowering and lifting lighter loads—releasing men for more important work. G & G Hoists are particularly adapted to the lowering and lifting of

BARRELS BALES BAGS CARBOYS PAPER TIRES RUBBER ICE COAL ASHES RUBBISH

and other materials within their scope.

G & G Hoists are made in various *telescoping* and *non*-telescoping models, manual and electrical, to meet interior and exterior conditions. Hoists are compact; easily installed without building alterations. Require area only 4 feet square when handling ashes, etc., as illustrated.

Sound business judgment demands that you investigate the G & G Hoist! Please tell us for what purpose you desire to use the Hoist; maximum weight of load, distance of lift. A rough sketch will help.

Telescopic Model B Overhead Crane manually operated. Lifts and lowers between basement and wagon without rehandling loads at sidewalk level. That part of Hoist shown, *telescopes* below the sidewalk, or grade, when not in use—*non*-telescopic Model B transfers between floors.

GILLIS & GEOGHEGAN, 530 West Broadway, NEW YORK
Canada: Sherbrooke, Que. *Agencies Principal Cities*

POWER Since 1866 we have specialized in the installation of steam power plants. Inquiries to equip steam power plants anywhere in the U. S. and Canada are as cordially invited as inquiries relating to G&G Hoists. **PLANTS**

1852
AUGUST
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

WHILE "BOUND OUT" W.L.DOUGLAS WAS CALLED UPON TO DO MANY THINGS WHICH HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE TRADE HE WAS TRYING SO HARD TO MASTER

CARRYING WATER FROM A NEARBY WELL WAS ONE OF THE NUMEROUS TASKS W.L.DOUGLAS WAS CALLED UPON EACH DAY TO PERFORM

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, **BEWARE OF FRAUD.**

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

for them at a cheap rate. That would be a great advantage for the country of the dollar.

Things would have a very different appearance if the European nations, victorious and conquered, belligerent and neutral, should group themselves under the leadership of England to reconstitute their economic life among themselves. Credits would be asked of neutrals, who would find profitable employment for their gold. There would always be the security of the labor of the indebted countries, but this security would no longer be security for American creditors. Further, foodstuffs and raw materials would be sought in Russia. Is Russia capable of providing them? That is another matter. But the exchange market might anticipate realities. At the mere news that Europe was organizing herself to do without the United States the dollar would fall.

American credit and the financial organization of Europe are not really incompatible remedies. It is even natural to consider them concurrently. Only, it is also natural that the meeting held in London should see the situation from London's point of view. When the Supreme Council deliberated on the economic reconstruction of Germany it did not conceive this operation in the attitude with which Great Britain regards the economic future of Europe.

We believe that it would be wise to suggest these principles:

1. Germany can recover only if she discharges her reparations debt, and, reciprocally, Germany [France?] ought to help the economic rehabilitation of Germany if she proves she is ready to behave with good faith and good-will.

2. Europe can not recover her prosperity if any monopoly either of trade or transportation lays tribute on the indebted countries. One of the principal cares of the International Financial Conference, when it is convoked by the League of Nations, ought to be to assure to each country independent means of provision and of transport which correspond to its legitimate needs.

THE NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DEFICIT

FOR the first time in the history of the system, a Federal Reserve Bank sustained a deficit in one of its reserve items, and this, in the opinion of *The Annalist*, reveals a weakness in the Federal Reserve Act. The law states that a reserve of thirty-five per cent. in gold or lawful money shall be maintained by each member bank against net deposits, and a reserve of forty per cent., all in gold, shall be held against outstanding Federal Reserve notes. Now, as it happened, we read in *The Annalist:*

> The reserves of the New York Bank in the week of February 20 were not equal to these stated requirements. One or the other has to show a deficit. The usual practise, both of the Federal Reserve Board in reporting for the entire system, and of the New York Bank in reporting its individual position, had been, and in the case of the system still is, to deduct first the 35 per cent. of gold and legal tenders as a reserve for net deposit liabilities, taking all the legals and whatever gold is required for this, and then counting the remaining gold as reserve for the notes. If this had been done a week ago the New York Bank would have shown the full 35 per cent. reserve against deposits, but a deficit of 1 per cent. in the required gold reserve against outstanding notes "in actual circulation." This was not done, for reasons which will appear presently.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

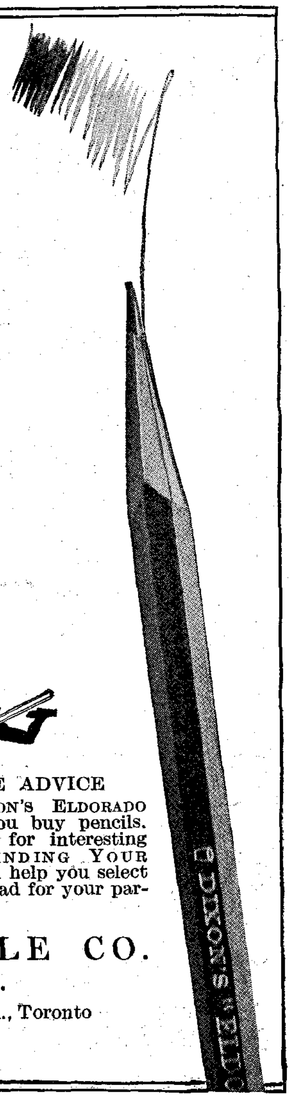
What was done was to deduct from the gold reserves an amount equal to 40 per cent. on the notes, thereby leaving a reserve of gold and legal tenders of 33.9 per cent. against deposit liabilities.

The provisions of the law covering such a case "proved to be unexpectedly obscure," as a writer on the New York *Evening Post's* financial page notes. They are, briefly:

> That the Reserve Board has authority to suspend for a period of thirty days the reserve requirements of the law, provided it establishes a "graduated tax" upon the amount of the deficiency. But it is provided further that when the gold reserve held for redemption of notes falls below 40 per cent., the board shall impose a tax of not less than 1 per cent., which shall be increased progressively by not less than 1½ per cent. upon each 2½ per cent. deficit below 32½ per cent.
>
> It, therefore, appears that the suspension of reserve requirements is optional with the Board, and that the imposing of penalties is conditioned upon such suspension. . . . . . .
>
> Under the National Bank Act, much of which has been superseded by the Reserve Bank Law, the consequences of a deficit were very plainly stated. In case a deficit occurred, it was provided that the bank concerned "shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts," nor could it declare dividends from profits until the deficit was repaired. Furthermore, in case the bank failed to make good its position in thirty days after being warned by the Controller of the Currency, a receiver might be appointed by the Controller to wind up the bank's affairs.

Having thus given to our readers *The Evening Post's* brief statement of the legal aspect of the case, we return to *The Annalist* for an explanation of the Reserve Bank authorities' action:

> To apply the tax on a deficit in note reserves would mean to advance rediscount rates at the Reserve Bank an amount sufficient to offset the tax, for the act is quite clear in this respect. Those who are running the Reserve Bank, either at New York or from Washington, are understood to be in favor of stable rates of rediscount, and so the method of computing reserves was changed to show the full required amount behind the notes, with the deficit, which had to be shown somewhere, falling on the deposit liabilities.
>
> No "graduated tax" has been assessed against the latter. And no "suspension of reserve requirements" has been announced. So far as the public is aware, the deficit has been officially ignored. If this is a precedent, it is not a pleasant one to contemplate. Carried to its ultimate conclusion, it means that the reserve of gold and legals against deposit liabilities could completely disappear without invoking the "graduated tax." Only a deficit in note "cover," if the unofficial utterances of those who should know are correct, will be punished, and that punishment is unavoidable because it is set forth in the law. . . . . . .
>
> In fairness to the Federal Reserve authorities, it should be pointed out that the deficit was small. It amounted to 1 1-10 per cent. of the deposit liabilities, and this, in money, amounted to $8,059,842, against which the bank held acceptances which it had purchased in the open market aggregating $217,313,615, and any or all of this latter sum could have been transferred from the New York Bank to some other Reserve Bank, on order of the Reserve Board. As the figures turned out, it would only have required the transfer of a little more than $8,000,000 of the New



HE held it in his hand and his eyes twinkled with appreciation.

"There," said he, "is my idea of a perfect pencil."

And looking at its bright gold lettering I read—

DIXON'S ELDORADO

"the master drawing pencil"

Made in 17 leads—one for every need or preference

PENCILWISE ADVICE

Remember DIXON'S ELDORADO the next time you buy pencils. Meantime—write for interesting pencil book, "FINDING YOUR PENCIL." It will help you select *exactly* the right lead for your particular work.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

PENCIL DEPT. 41-J, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Canadian Distributors:—A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto

IVER JOHNSON
SAFETY AUTOMATIC
REVOLVER

HAMMER THE HAMMER

The Sign of Positive Safety

Iver Johnson means Safety, and Safety means Iver Johnson—the two are inseparable. Drop it, kick it, knock it, thump it, "Hammer the Hammer"—it can't go off accidentally. And its safety is automatic—nothing to remember to do to make it safe. That's why women are not timid about having an Iver Johnson in the home.

Choice of three grips: Regular, Perfect Rubber, Western Walnut

Three Booklets, one or all FREE on request
"A"—Arms; "B"—Bicycles; "C"—Motorcycles

If your dealer hasn't in stock the particular model you want, send us his name and address. We'll supply you through him.

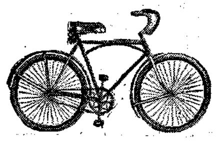
IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS
295 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
99 Chambers St., New York 717 Market St., San Francisco

HAMMER THE HAMMER

Iver Johnson Single and Double Barrel Shotguns combine accuracy and dependability.

Iver Johnson "Superior" Roadster Bicycle, $55 Other models $37.50 to $65.

No extra charge for Coaster Brake



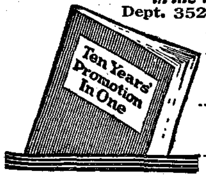
Home Study
Business Courses

Do you want an important, high-salaried position? You can have one if you can do the work. LaSalle experts will show you how, guide you step by step to success and help solve your personal business problems. Our plan enables you to train during spare hours without interference with your present duties. Give us your name and address and mark with an "X" below the kind of position you want to fill. We will mail catalog and full particulars regarding our low cost monthly payment plan. Also our valuable book for ambitious men, "Ten Years' Promotion In One." Tear out and mail this coupon today. No obligation to you. Let us prove to you how this step has helped thousands of ambitious men to real success.

Coupon

☐ **HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY:** Training for positions as Auditors, Comptrollers, Certified Public Accountants, Cost Accountants, etc.
☐ **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:** Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Executive Positions.
☐ **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC:** Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Managers, etc.
☐ **LAW:** Training for Bar; LL.B. Degree.
☐ **COMMERCIAL LAW:** Reading, Reference and Consultation Service for Business Men.
☐ **PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY:** Training for Production Managers, Department Heads, and all those desiring training in the 48 factors of efficiency.
☐ **BUSINESS LETTER WRITING:** Training for positions as Correspondents, Mail Sales Directors, and all executive letter-writing positions.
☐ **BANKING AND FINANCE:** Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions.
☐ **BUSINESS ENGLISH:** Training for Business Correspondents and Copy Writers.
☐ **COMMERCIAL SPANISH:** Training for positions as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-speaking countries.
☐ **EXPERT BOOKKEEPING:** Training for position of Head Bookkeeper.
☐ **EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING:** Training in the art of forceful, effective speech for Ministers, Salesmen, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, Clubmen, etc.
☐ **C. P. A. COACHING FOR ADVANCED ACCOUNTANTS:** Prepares for State Board and Institute Examinations.

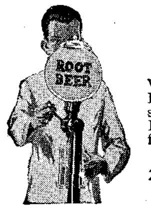
LaSalle Extension University
The Largest Business Training Institution in the World
Dept. 352-RA Chicago, Illinois


Ten Years' Promotion In One

[Name]
[Present Position]
[Address]

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

ENTER A BUSINESS of your own and earn big annual income in professional fees, making and fitting a foot specialty to measure; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks; easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. *Address* Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.



BIG PROFITS
in dispensing Root Beer with the
MULTIPLEX ROOT BEER BARREL
We also make the Multiplex Draft Finished Drink Dispenser and other specialty Soda Fountain Fixtures for Bars, Soda Fountains, etc. Write for full descriptive literature.
MULTIPLEX FAUCET CO.
2286 Cass Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Syrup Mfrs. and Jobbers also write

York Bank's acceptances to prevent the deficit, and probably any other Federal Reserve Bank in the system could have advanced the sum necessary to make this transfer without impairing its own reserves beyond the legal minimum.

Those who defend the Reserve authorities for not having made the transfer do so on the ground that the state of affairs in any one particular Reserve Bank are of no consequence so long as the system as a whole is sound. They say that so long as the system shows a surplus above legal reserve requirements, there is nothing to worry over. Under the arrangement for bolstering one bank out of the resources of another, this is true. Nevertheless the act is quite plain as to how reserves shall be kept. It says, in paragraph 97, "Every Federal Reserve Bank shall maintain reserves," etc. And in paragraph 68 it provides penalties for failure to maintain them.

Certainly, concludes the writer in *The Annalist*, after calling attention to recent suggestions for changes in the Reserve Act, all the ambiguities in the law ought to be eliminated as speedily as possible. In particular, that paragraph of the Act "which sets forth the reserve requirements and the penalties for their infringement could well be rewritten."

THE CURB MARKET TO LEAVE THE CURB

The plan to move that famous New York institution, the Curb Market, from the wide expanse of Broad Street to a building of its own, has already been noted in these columns. The Curb Market Association has purchased at a cost of one million dollars the plot of ground directly back of Trinity Churchyard, running through from Trinity Place to Greenwich Street, half a block north of Rector Street, which was formerly occupied by the old building of the American Bank Note Company. Detailed plans for the building have not yet been decided, but the Association's "real-estate board" is working out the floor space requirements, and will soon hold a meeting to settle this question and direct the architects to proceed with the plans for building. Whether a new curb market will spring up in place of the old is a matter of conjecture. But the present association has a membership of 550, the limit set by its constitution, and there is a considerable waiting list. Since trading started in the first bonds (then called "stocks") authorized by the first American Congress in 1789, New York has had its street market. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* recalls its romantic history:

The traders gathered under a large buttonwood-tree that stood on the ground now covered by the building at 68 and 70 Wall Street. At first the transactions in these early government securities were conducted informally, but in 1792 the leading brokers banded together into an organization and trading was limited to those recognized by that association. This first market was called simply the "Stock Market" and trading continued in the friendly shade of the old tree for twenty-five years.

In 1817 quarters were taken in the Tontine Coffee House, and the early organization was somewhat elaborated and became the New York Stock and Exchange Board. In 1827 the market was moved into the Merchants' Exchange Building, remaining there for eight years until fire destroyed the building. Other quarters housed it from time to time until 1879, when the New York Stock Exchange acquired the site of its present home in Broad Street. At the time of the Civil War the open, or outside, market grew to larger proportions than ever before, and in 1864 the leaders in this market formed a new organization known as the Open Board of Stock Brokers, which was merged with the New York Stock and Exchange Board, in 1869, into the present New York Stock Exchange.

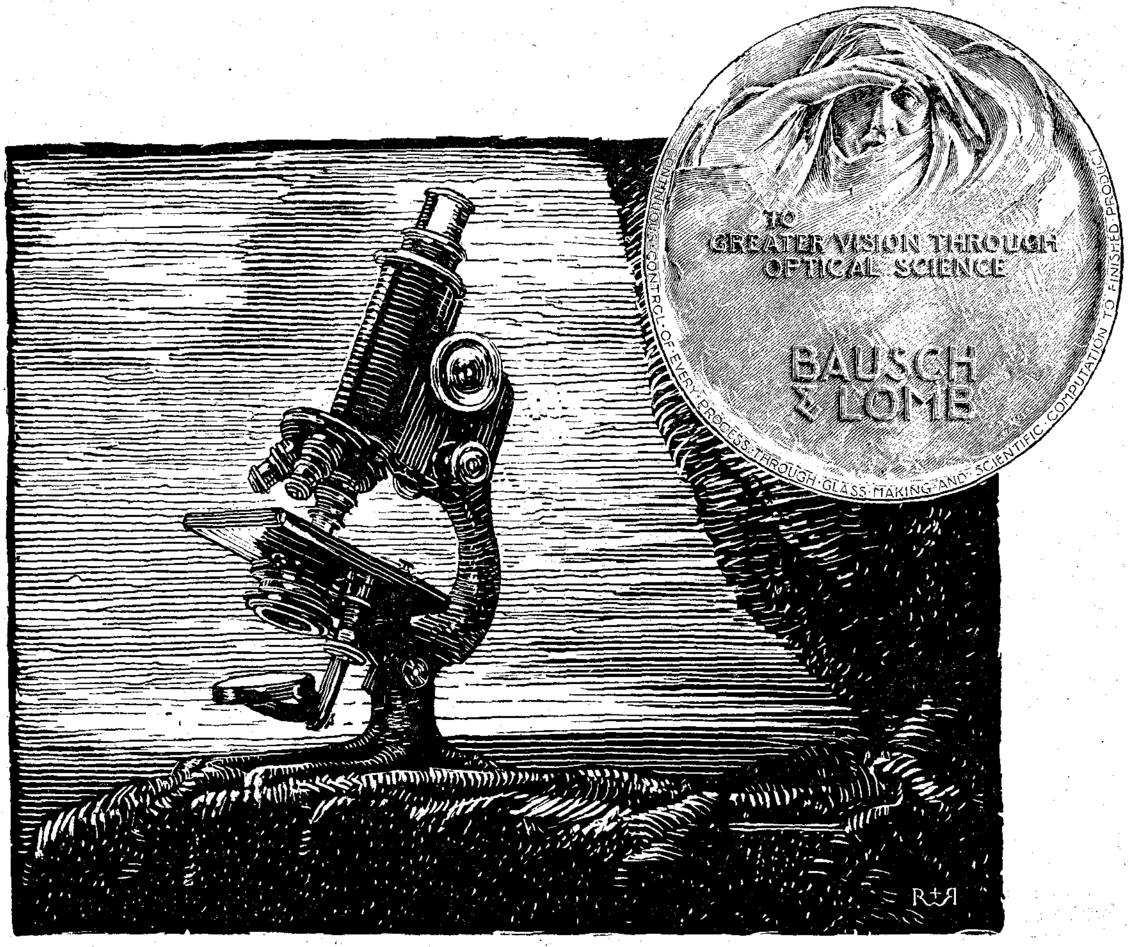
Almost immediately after this consolidation a new "outside" market arose for trading in the securities formerly handled by the Open Board. Offshoots of this outside market were the Mining Stock Exchange and the Petroleum Consolidated Stock Exchange, which in 1885 were merged into the present Consolidated Stock Exchange, now having its own building at Beaver and Broad streets. Again a new outside market at once sprang up. For many years its transactions were conducted according to a set of simple rules drawn up by E. S. Mendels, an early broker in this market and later known as "the father of the New York Curb Market." In 1908 Mr. Mendels, with the consent of the brokers doing business on the Curb, formed a "Curb Agency" and established a listing department, and out of this grew the New York Curb Market Association, which was organized in 1911.

The Trinity Place site acquired for the home of the Curb Association is not within the present financial district, being three blocks away, across Broadway, and farther from the intersection of Wall and Broad streets than any other local stock "market." But, since a large part of the trading is done by telegraph and telephone, the removal is not expected to hamper the stock and bond transactions. As to what will happen around the old environs:

While it is not probable that any considerable number of brokers doing business on the Curb Market will soon leave the Broad Street buildings now housing their offices, to flock after the association when its news building is ready for occupancy, Broad Street rentals of a certain kind are sure to be greatly affected by the removal of the Curb Market itself, for ever since the market took up its present quarters in Broad Street the renting of windows and space for telephone-booths to Curb Market brokers has been a source of enormous revenue to the owners of buildings which look down upon the traders. Some of the largest windows in this half-block just below Exchange Place, it is safe to say, for several years have been bringing their proprietors as large an annual rental as that returned by whole business buildings of goodly size in other parts of the town.

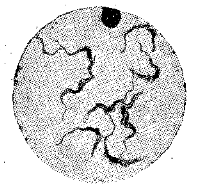
For speed in the execution of orders to buy or sell is of the very essence of success in the trading of the Curb Market, and not only must every broker have telephone service in the closest proximity he can command to the active market itself, but also he must have his clerks and helpers in the front windows, where they can keep in constant communication, by means of sign-language and signal codes of their own, with the broker's representative in the thick of the trading on the street.

Some of the officers of the New York Curb Market Association hope to see the projected new home completed and ready for occupancy by next January. But others are greatly concerned over what is likely to happen to the health of the several hundred men, mostly young men, who now spend their working hours out of doors, in all sorts of weather conditions, when they are required to spend the same amount of time daily shut up within four walls. And these puzzled officers and brokers say that no prediction is possible at this time as to when the Curb Market will be moved off the street and into a home of its own, eager as they are to see that day.


TO GREATER VISION THROUGH OPTICAL SCIENCE
BAUSCH & LOMB
CONTINUOUS CONTROL OF EVERY PROCESS THROUGH GLASS MAKING AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATION TO FINISHED PRODUCT
R+R

Man's Ancient Enemies, Invisible No More!

For countless years man lived in ignorance and fear of those dread scourges which devastated armies, made plague-spots of great cities, limited populations, and halted progress.


Trypanosoma Ugana or sleeping sickness parasites enlarged 500 times.

Then came the Microscope, the "Discoverer." And science detected virulent organisms, infinitely small, that attacked the human body. Invisible, they were also invincible—but once discovered and identified, science devised safeguards against infection, and commenced its patient cataloguing of these, man's ancient enemies.

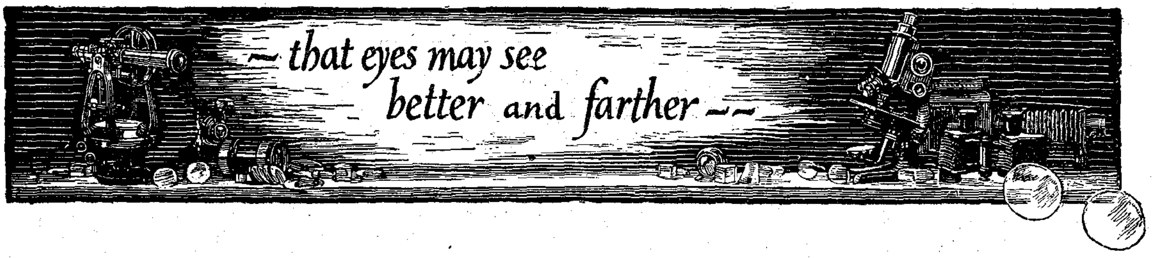
Epidemics still occur, for the task is not completed. But the day will come when even the most secret of these tiny foes is identified—and mankind will owe that day to the microscope.

We made our first microscope nearly fifty years ago. It was an advance over earlier models—but it was crude indeed compared with our instruments of today, marvels of optical and mechanical precision, with perfectly-ground lenses no larger than pin-heads. In this field we have gone far. Perhaps in no other way have we served mankind better than by improving the microscope and aiding the crusade against disease.

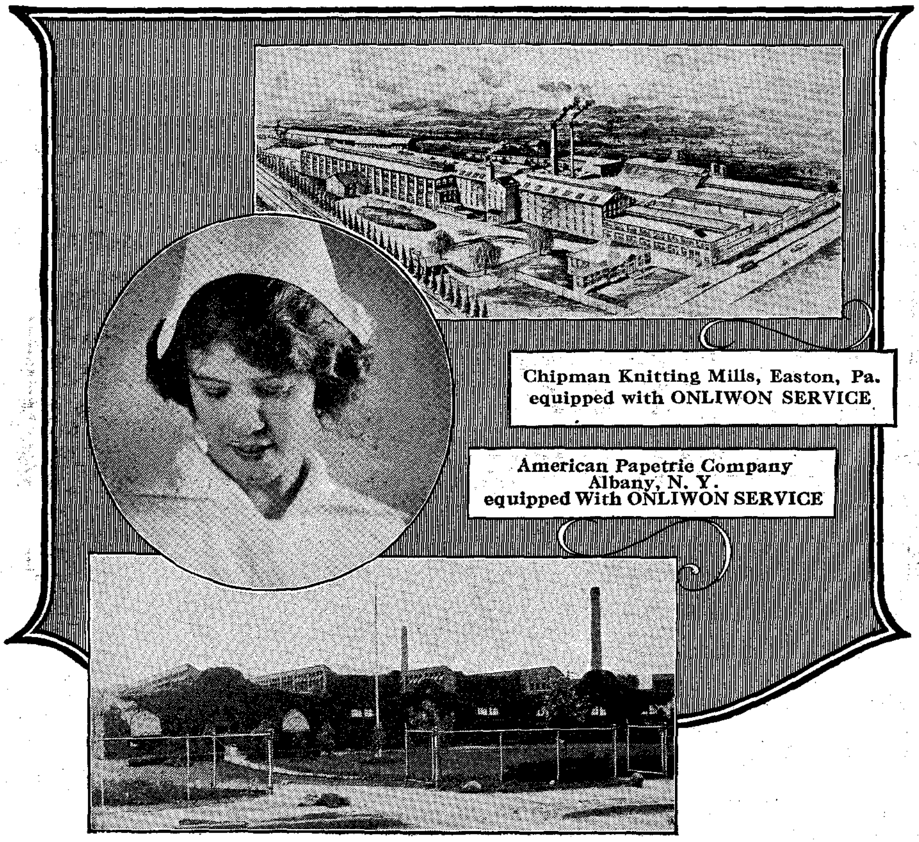
Write for literature on any optical product in which you are interested

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY . . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Makers of Eyeglass and Spectacle Lenses, Photographic Lenses, Microscopes, Balopticons, Binoculars and Engineering and other Optical Instruments

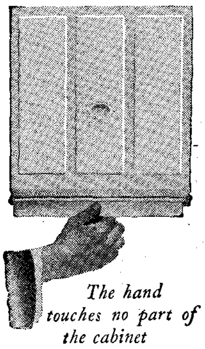

— that eyes may see
better and farther —

THE Onliwon
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
the Health-Guardian


Chipman Knitting Mills, Easton, Pa. equipped with ONLIWON SERVICE
American Papetrie Company Albany, N. Y. equipped With ONLIWON SERVICE

The Industrial Nurse is an Important Factor of Health-Protection in American Industry and so is the Automatic Toilet Room System—

THE Onliwon Service
REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE PAPER TOWELS & TOILET PAPER


The hand touches no part of the cabinet

ONLIWON Service is the standard equipment in so many *factories*, *public buildings* and *schools* because it provides a uniform service of towels and toilet paper—both distributed according to the same *hygienic* principles.

ONLIWON is a Clean Service

ONLIWON Towels and Toilet Paper are made from new, clean materials in a clean, airy factory. They are *protected* in *dust-proof* cabinets that lock securely to *prevent promiscuous handling* of the contents and operate *automatically* by a system of interfolding the towels or toilet paper.

ONLIWON Discourages Waste

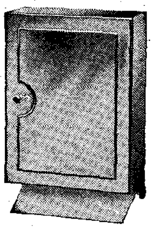
ONLIWON Toilet Paper is served economically just two firm full-sized sheets at a time.
ONLIWON Towels are served singly and *folded once*, to render them doubly firm and absorbent—to give the *better* towel at less cost per user.

ONLIWON Saves Time and Money

in office routine, for all toilet room supplies, both towels and toilet paper, may be ordered from one firm.

Write for Our Illustrated ONLIWON Service Folder

A. P. W. PAPER CO., *Department 12*
Albany, New York


The nickel plated cabinet holds 1000 sheets

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Discords.—Even the Allied diplomats can not get much harmony out of notes written in a different key.—*Washington Herald.*

Help Wanted.—We gather from recent reports that Lenine would be obliged if somebody would help him to let go of the revolution.—*London Punch.*

The Last Straw.—" I wish now," said the lecturer, " to tax your memory."

A wail in the audience: " Has it come to that? "—*Answers* (*London*).

Exercise was Guaranteed.—Medical Friend—" Now that you have a car you must not neglect your exercise."

" Oh, we won't, doctor. This is a second-hand car."—*Life.*

Same Here.—A railway collision has been caused in Paris as the result of a train leaving the station two minutes too early. Thank heaven this could not happen on our English lines.—*London Punch.*

Explaining the Early Bird.—First Bird—" Didn't you come north unusually soon? "

Second Bird—" Yes, I heard nests are going to be awfully scarce."—*New York Sun.*

There Are Pets and Pets.—Heck—" My wife has a great fondness for pets, has yours? "

Peck—" That depends on whether you refer to animals or the mood."—*Boston Transcript.*

Angelic Qualities.—No doubt the women will agree with Bishop Burch, of New York, that they are angels. But then, he adds, they are always up in the air, always harping on something, and always in need of clothes. That's different.—*Washington Herald.*

Accident to a Shirt.—Husband (looking up from the paper which he has been reading)—" I see Thompson's shirt store has been burned out."

Wife (slightly deaf)—" Whose? "

Husband—" Thompson's shirt store."

Wife—" Dear me, who tore it? "—*Blighty* (*London*).

A Sentimental Value.—" There's talk of abolishing the nickel."

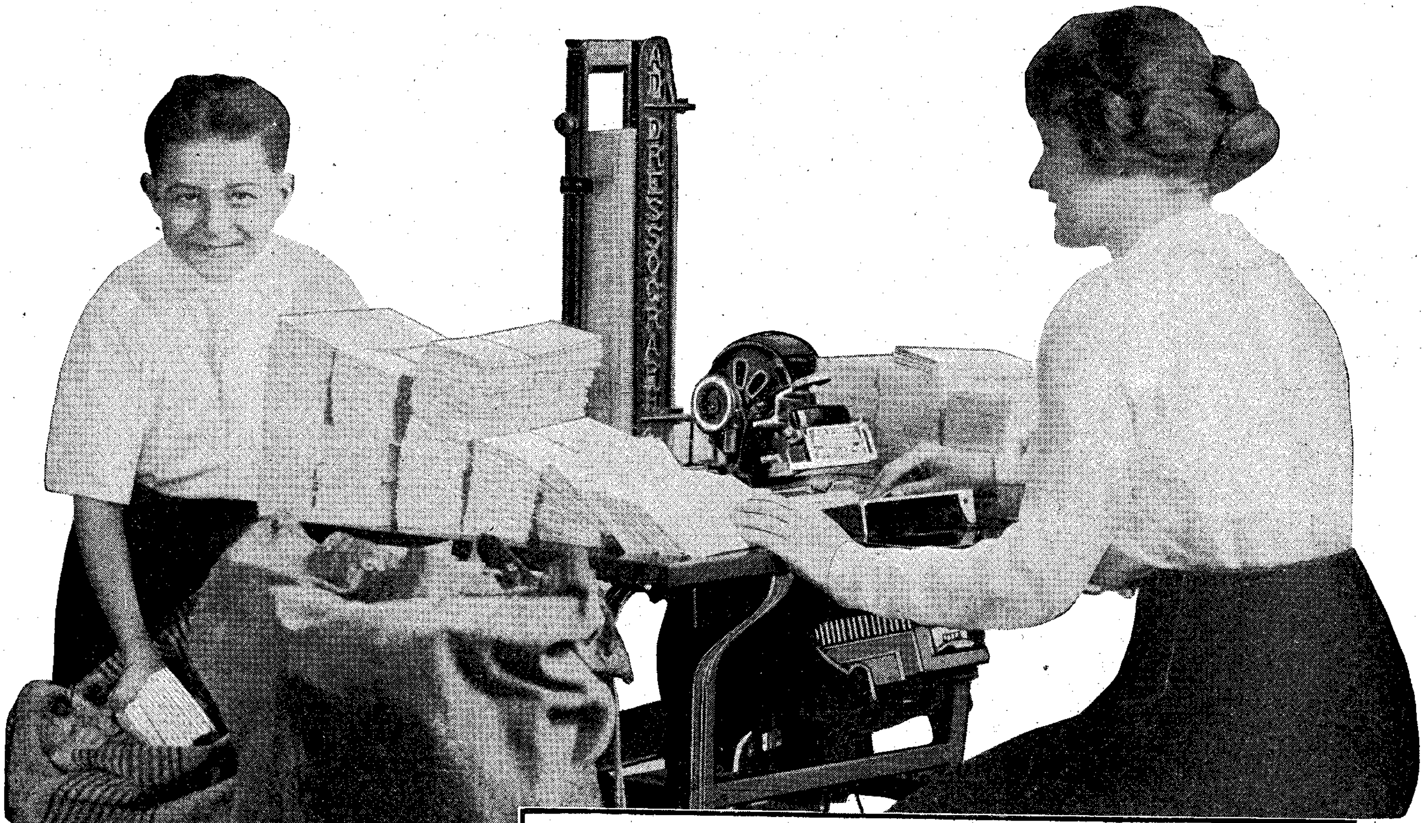
" That shows that as a people we have no sentiment."

" How so? "

" Why, if we had, we would keep it if only as a reminder of the good old days when we could buy something with it."—*Judge.*

Triolet on the A-String.—(To the eminent violinists, Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Sascha Jacobson, and Toscha Seidle.)

Mischa, Jascha, Sascha, Toscha—
  Where do fiddlers get their names?
Never Abe nor Pat nor Moshe—
Mischa, Jascha, Sascha, Toscha,
Might sound good in Frog or *Boche;* a
  Plain guy knows them all as James.
Mischa, Jascha, Sascha, Toscha—
  Where do fiddlers get their names?
—*Melchizedek, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



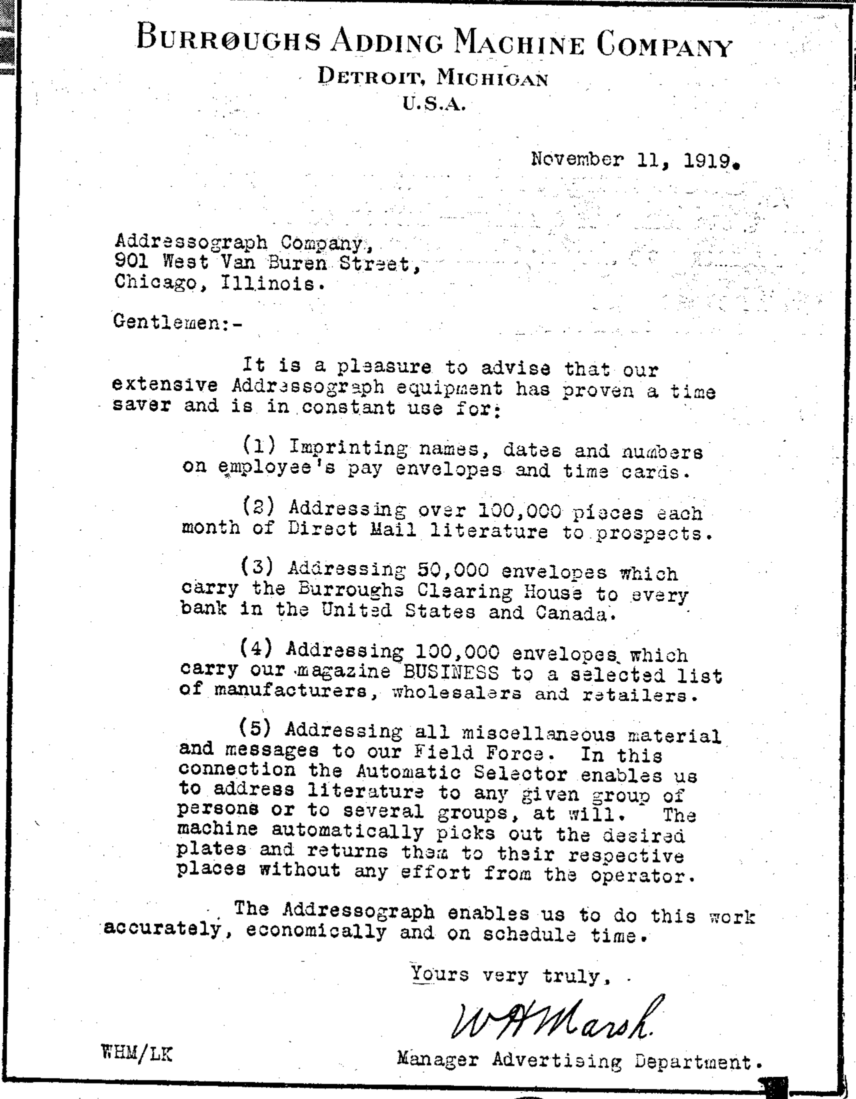
Another World Leader Endorses Addressograph Savings

Burroughs sell the world's bulk of adding machines. Obviously, they are office appliance experts. They know that in great institutions—in small businesses, too — the Addressograph handles names in the most rapid, economical and accurate way.

Names of customers, prospects, employees, etc., are "typewritten" 15 times faster than by hand. Errors are impossible.

Prints through typewriter ribbon from durable metal plates easily made by your clerk. Entire list can be addressed; or Removable Tabs on address plates designate "goods wanted," "rating," etc. Tabs work with "Selector" which picks out desired plates for addressing—skips others.

There is a Hand, Foot Lever or Electric Addressograph for any name-writing need.



BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
U.S.A.

November 11, 1919.

Addressograph Company,
901 West Van Buren Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:-

It is a pleasure to advise that our extensive Addressograph equipment has proven a time saver and is in constant use for:

(1) Imprinting names, dates and numbers on employee's pay envelopes and time cards.

(2) Addressing over 100,000 pieces each month of Direct Mail literature to prospects.

(3) Addressing 50,000 envelopes which carry the Burroughs Clearing House to every bank in the United States and Canada.

(4) Addressing 100,000 envelopes which carry our magazine BUSINESS to a selected list of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

(5) Addressing all miscellaneous material and messages to our Field Force. In this connection the Automatic Selector enables us to address literature to any given group of persons or to several groups, at will. The machine automatically picks out the desired plates and returns them to their respective places without any effort from the operator.

The Addressograph enables us to do this work accurately, economically and on schedule time.

Yours very truly,

WHMarsh

WHM/LK

Manager Advertising Department.

Addressograph

TRADE MARK

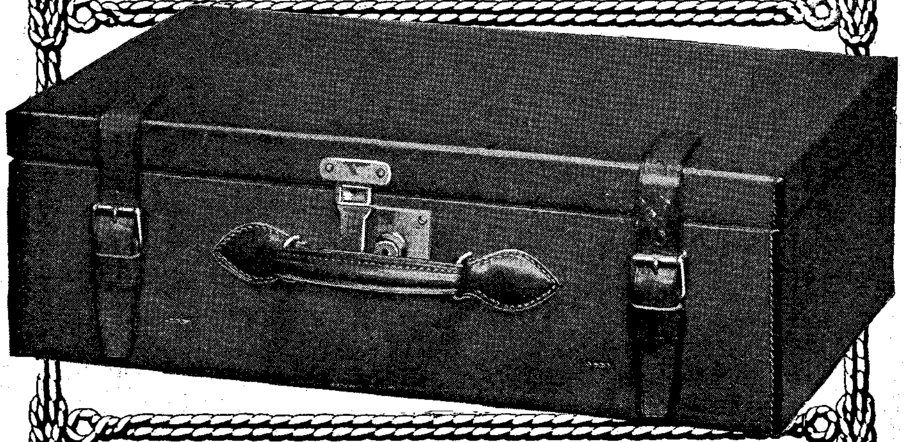
PRINTS FROM TYPE

915M W. Van Buren St.

Chicago, Illinois

Belber

TRAVELING GOODS



A guarantee of responsibility *to you*

A GOOD many things you buy carry their own evidence of quality—but in selecting luggage you must go *deeper* than surface values.

The greatest part of luggage value lies inside where you cannot see it. This is so true that many a dealer himself cannot always tell what a piece of luggage is actually worth, or how it will wear judging only by its appearance.

Both you and he must depend upon the *honest purpose* of the manufacturer. And it is this honest purpose that makes the Belber name so well worth finding. This means dollar for dollar value in the luggage you buy.

The dealer who is interested in giving you this value has a wonderful selection of fine Bags, Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Wardrobe Trunks, Steamer and Dress Trunks, all bearing the Belber name.

This House of Belber is built on the bedrock of *responsibility* to the *luggage user.* Nearly thirty years old—*the largest makers of fine luggage in the world*—and growing faster today than ever.

The choice of *style* is yours—the Belber name guarantees the *quality.*

For complete description of No. 524 illustrated above write for Booklet H. If a Wardrobe Trunk interests you ask for Booklet G.

THE BELBER TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sales Offices and Factories: Philadelphia, New York, Woodbury, N. J. Chicago, Oshkosh, Wis., Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco

Reasons for Matrimony.—Some fellows marry poor girls to settle down. Others marry rich girls to settle up.—*The Jester.*

Another Miracle of Love.—That only three loves were lost and eight persons injured is considered almost miraculous.—*From Report of a Railway Accident in the New York Globe.*

The New Poor.—"Good morning, madame. I deal in cast-off clothing."

"Oh, how lucky! Do you think you have anything that would suit my husband?"—*Punch.*

We're Ouija.

My ouija board! I love it so!
The truth it does not tell.
But, as compared with folks I know
It's doing very well.
—*Washington Star.*

Striking an Average.—Jack Dempsey is quoted as saying he'd just as lief fight for one cent as for $1,000,000. No doubt that's why he is so anxious to boost the purse to $500,000, a compromise between the two.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Fixing Needed.—"John, I hear you are ingenious in a mechanical way. Can't you fix Tommy's horn?"

"What's the matter with it?"

"Nothing. I want you to fix it so it won't blow."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Done.

I've never reached the wealthy class,
My days I've spent in toil;
No hall of fame will know my name,
But I've been "done in oil."
—*W. Kee Maxwell, Akron Times.*

Progressive Town.—"I see," remarked a gentleman as he paid a small newsboy for his paper, "that you are putting up a good many new buildings in your town."

"That is the only kind we put up here, sir," replied the little fellow, with a touch of civic pride.—*Judge.*

How Do They Get It?—"Sometimes," said Senator Sorghum, "I am tempted to believe in ouija-board business."

"Getting superstitious?"

"Not exactly. But there must be some supernatural way for all these orators to have found out exactly what George Washington would have said under these circumstances."—*Washington Star.*

Public Criticism.—Good, absent-minded, old Dr. Wilder was greatly dependent upon his practical wife. One morning Mrs. Wilder sent up an announcement after he had entered the pulpit with a foot-note intended to be private.

"The Women's Missionary Society," he read aloud, "will meet Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock sharp. Your necktie is crooked; please straighten toward the right."—*The Watchman-Examiner.*

Etiquette First.—Mother was very keen on correct deportment, and never lost a chance of instilling it into Mabel.

"There's one important thing, my dear," she said. "You must never point at anything."

"But, mama," objected the girl, "suppose I am shopping, and don't know the name of a thing?"

"Then let the assistant show you everything in stock until he comes to the article you desire."—*St. Augustine Record.*

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

March 4.—The Senate by a vote of 48 to 21 readopts the original Lodge reservation on Shantung amended to eliminate mention of China or Japan. The reservation as adopted provides that the United States withholds its assent to that portion of the Treaty relating to Shantung and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise thereunder. The Senate also by a vote of 55 to 14 adopts a reservation providing that no person not appointed by Congress shall represent the United States in any body established by the Peace Treaty. A final proposal for a compromise on a reservation to Article X is submitted to President Wilson by the Democratic leaders.

It becomes known that by the Treaty now being completed by the Conference of foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, Turkey has virtually been stript of all territory in Europe. Thrace was awarded Greece by the Peace Conference; Smyrna will be placed under Greek control; under the plan of the present treaty the Turks will retain only the sacred places and Adrianople.

March 5.—President Wilson is formally asked by the Democratic Senators to decide whether the Peace Treaty shall be ratified with the reservations that are now being adopted by the Senate or whether the Administration followers shall again defeat ratification.

The Dutch Government for the second time refuses to deliver the former German Emperor to the Allies for trial.

March 7.—President Wilson in his latest note to the British and French Premiers on the Adriatic question reiterates his willingness to approve "a mutual agreement between the Italian and Jugo-Slav governments reached without prejudice to the territorial or other interests of any third nation," but insists that such agreement must be in harmony with the principles laid down in the Anglo-French-American memorandum of December 9. He also reiterates his opposition to the Treaty of London, explaining that the United States Government is willing to respect secret treaties only where the provisions of said treaties are "just and reasonable."

March 8.—President Wilson refuses to discuss with Democratic Senators reservations to Article X on which they hoped a compromise was possible.

March 9.—The Senate by a vote of 57 to 20 approves the Lenroot reservation providing that the United States, except in cases where Congress has consented, assumes no obligation resulting from any decision of the League of Nations unless such decision is reached by a vote in which the United States is represented equally with any other member of the League.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

March 3.—The Russian Bolsheviki ask Japan for a peace parley, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow.

Representatives of Finland, Latvia, and Roumania arrive in Warsaw to discuss peace conditions to be submitted to the Bolshevik Government of Russia.

March 5.—A message to Honolulu says the Japanese Government has decided to abandon its Siberian expedition in line with the American policy.

According to Warsaw advices, Poland in its latest peace proposals to the

YPRES

The British Tommies called it "Wipers"—this little West Flanders town with its fine Cloth Hall where in the days before the War the linen and lace trade flourished. Ypres was bombarded time and again by artillery both of the Germans and Allies and during the war its streets were deserted of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of the great shells. Travelers to Ypres today will NOT find a city reborn.

Ypres is today and always will be as it was at the close of the war. Belgium has dedicated that city as a memorial to the bravery and valor of the British Tommies. The ruins will be left untouched.

All through Belgium—anywhere on the Continent or in England—there is one form of travelers' funds that receives instant recognition at any time. The long use of

American Express Travelers Cheques

makes them as readily acceptable as the currency of any country. Wherever you can spend money, there you can spend American Express Travelers Cheques. And they are convenient to carry and insured against loss or theft.

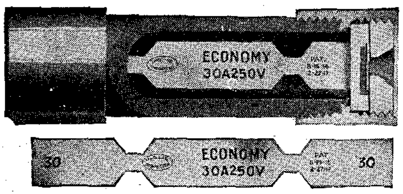
You can buy American Express Travelers Cheques at your bank or the nearest American Express Company's Office.

They are part of the service our Travel Department is ready to render you. Write for details as to conducted tours, itineraries, etc.

We will be pleased to send you gratis our booklet, "The American Traveler in Europe—1920." It Solves The Problem.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

65 Broadway New York City



ECONOMY
renewable
FUSES

The first line using an inexpensive bare link for restoring a blown fuse to its original efficiency to be Approved in All Capacities by the Underwriters' Laboratories, established and maintained by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (Dec. 1, 1919.)

Stop Expense Leaks

Your fuse bills are an important factor in your operating and maintenance costs. Check them over. Economy Fuses cut annual operating costs 80% compared to the use of "one-time" fuses. They reduce to a minimum the element of waste, give more dependable protection and save time and labor.

Consult your electrician, then order him to install exclusively fuses bearing the official "Inspected" label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

This label is your protection:

CAT. NO. F-60005
"ECONOMY"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
RENEWABLE
600 AMPS. 600 VOLTS
UND. LAB. INSPECTED
N. E. CODE STD.
ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
CHICAGO. U. S. A.
PAT. 12-1-'03, 10-10-'11, 6-7-'14, 2-23-'17, OTHERS PEND.

When buying fuses say "ECONOMY"

For sale by all leading electrical jobbers and dealers

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Economy Fuses also are made in Canada at Montreal.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Soviet Government demands that the Russian Bolsheviki enter into peace negotiations without entering into an armistice, on the ground that it is feared the Bolsheviki would take advantage of the armistice to concentrate troops.

March 6.—A report reaching London from Helsingfors says the Bolsheviki have begun a new attack on Finland.

March 7.—A report from Berlin to London says large forces of Bolsheviki open an offensive against the Poles on both sides of the Pripet region.

March 8.—Stubborn fighting is reported from the Polish front, where the Bolsheviki have just launched a new drive.

The Finns have launched a counter-attack against the Bolsheviki and have pierced the "Red" lines, says a London report.

March 9.—A wireless dispatch from Moscow to Zurich announces that the Russian *Soviet* and Ukrainian governments have informed the Allies that they are ready to negotiate peace with Poland immediately.

FOREIGN

March 3.—It is reported from Milan that radicals in that city seized a number of establishments and proclaimed a *Soviet*, but were expelled by military forces.

The Swiss National Council by a vote of 114 to 55 approves adherence to the League of Nations.

March 4.—A heavily charged bomb explodes before the street door of the American Consulate at Zurich, Switzerland, damaging the building. It is believed to be an act of revenge by one of the many foreigners refused passports to the United States.

The Italian Government decides to buy no more tobacco from the United States, Egypt, or the Philippines.

Both Chambers of the Danish Parliament unanimously adopt a proposal to join the League of Nations.

By a vote of 152 to 67 the lower House of the Swedish Diet favors Sweden's membership in the League of Nations.

March 5.—A bill is introduced in the Danish Lower House to bar all American imports from Denmark not sanctioned by the financial council to prevent further decline in exchange.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces that England and France have agreed not to renew the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 issued in the United States in 1915, and are taking steps for its repayment.

By a vote of 86 to 47 the Upper House of the Swedish Parliament favors the entrance of Sweden into the League of Nations.

By a vote of 120 to 20 Norway's parliamentary body votes adherence to the League of Nations.

The Upper Chamber of the Swiss Parliament by a vote of 30 to 6 favors membership for Switzerland in the League of Nations.

The Canadian Cabinet in a letter to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress denies the right of employees of the Dominion Government to join labor-unions.

March 6.—The Portuguese Cabinet resigns after the defeat of the Government on a vote of confidence in the Chamber. Antonio Silva, former Minister of Public Works, has formed a new cabinet.

Japan informs the Council of Ambassadors in Paris that she recognizes Armenia as a *de facto* Government.

March 7.—The tentative economic declaration of the Allies proposing a loan to Germany guaranteed by German assets in priority to reparations payments has been revised, upon the declaration of France that she can not accept its terms. Under the revision the Reparations Commission will maintain all the responsibilities with which they were charged under the Peace Treaty.

DOMESTIC

March 3.—The West Virginia House ratifies the Woman Suffrage Amendment by a vote of 47 to 41. It is later defeated in the Senate by a tie vote of 14 to 14.

March 4.—The "wet" members of the House in Washington begin an attack on prohibition by a repeal provision offered by Representative Eagan, Democrat, of New Jersey. It is defeated by a vote of 254 to 86.

The Republicans in the House by a vote of 164 to 124 adopt a resolution authorizing investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the acts of Attorney-General Palmer in connection with prices charged for Louisiana sugar.

Attorney-General Thomas F. McCran, of New Jersey, under the direction of the Governor, files with the Supreme Court of the United States a bill of complaint to restrain the Government from enforcing national prohibition in New Jersey.

March 5.—Ohio miners in session at Columbus decide that hereafter a declaration of citizenship by a foreigner will not be sufficient to entitle him to membership in the United Mine-Workers of Ohio.

March 6.—The Anti-Saloon League issues a statement from its national headquarters asking the Federal Government to purchase all liquor stocks in bond.

March 7.—At the insistence of representatives from ten Southern States a special conference of the American Legion will be held in Washington March 22 to reconsider the bonus question.

The Senate Naval Committee makes public a trio of reports on the investigation of the wrangle over awards to Navy officers. All agree that no permanent harm has come to naval morale as a result of the awards or the controversy, and that enlisted men receive too small a share of recognition for their services. The three Republican members of the committee criticize Secretary Daniels in some respects while the two Democratic members submit separate reports defending him.

March 8.—The Supreme Court of the United States by a 5 to 4 decision declares unconstitutional the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1916 imposing an income tax on stock dividends.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides that the Interstate Commerce Commission must receive testimony as to the present value of railroad rights of ways and terminals, in fixing the valuation of the lines.

Representative Ransom H. Gilbert introduces a bill in the New York Assembly legalizing the manufacture of 3.50 per cent. beer and 10 per cent. wines.

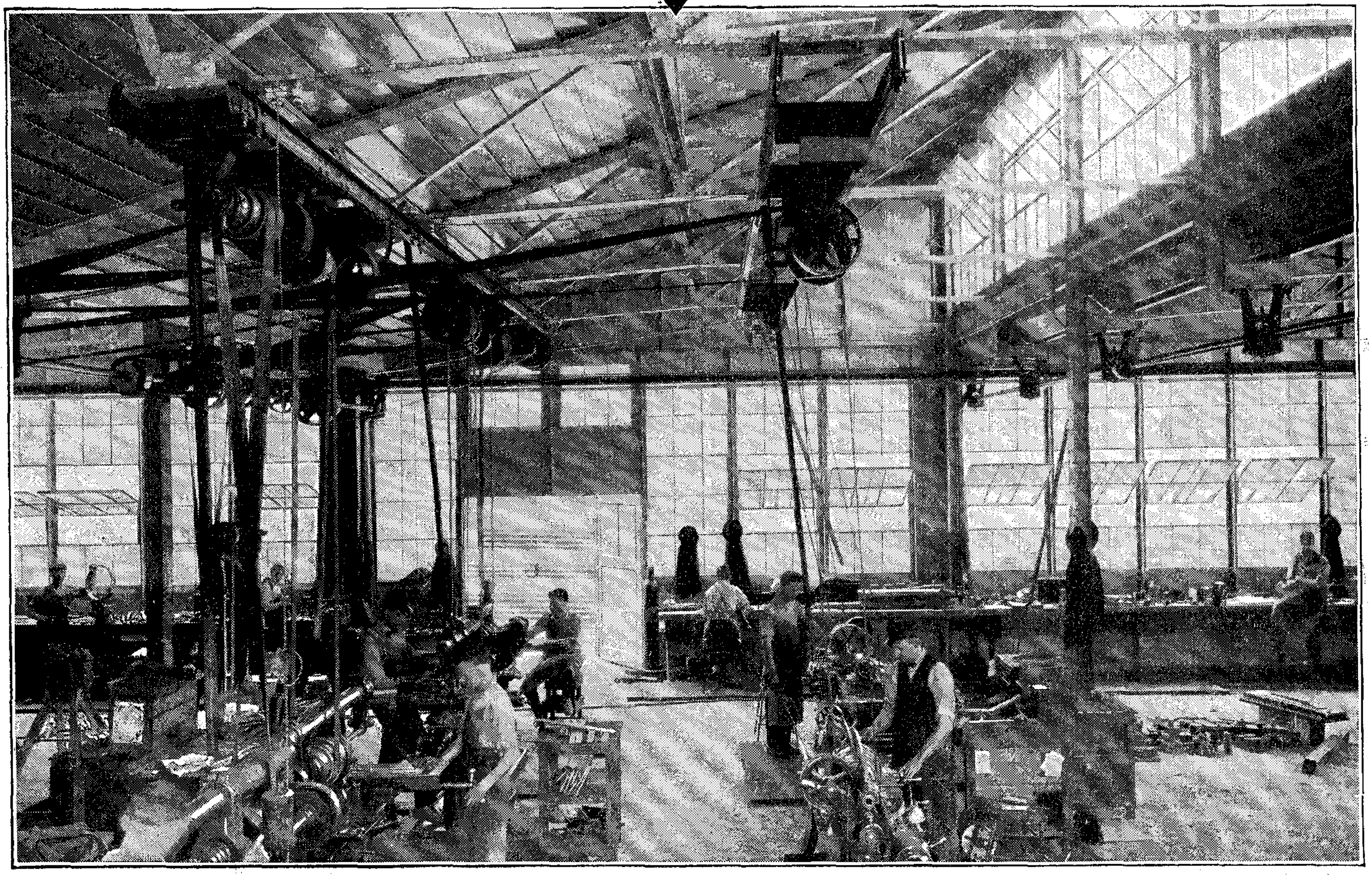
March 9.—The Federal court at Trenton, New Jersey, upholds the Volstead Act, denying an injunction against the enforcement of the law in that State.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party decides to hold the first Presidential nominating convention of that party since 1912 in New York City, May 8.

TRUSCON

STANDARD BUILDINGS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.

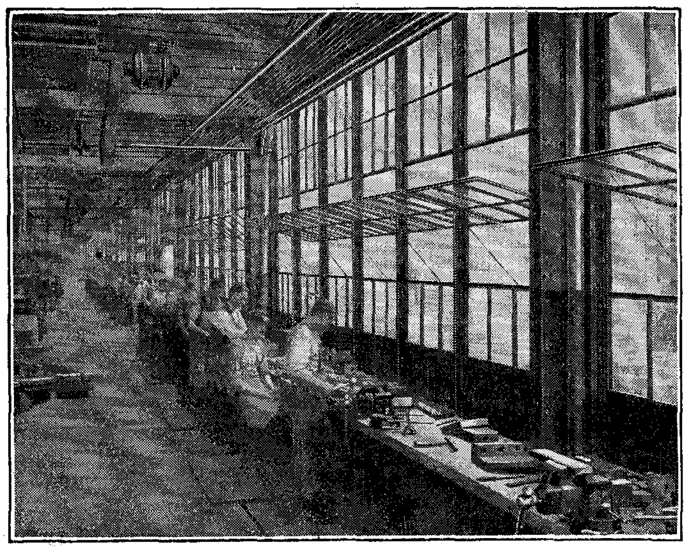


Standard Machine Shops of Saw Tooth Design

Well ventilated, affording maximum daylight without glare, provided with ample support for shafting—the saw tooth type of Truscon Standard Buildings makes the ideal machine shop. It is being used for this purpose by leading American Industries.

Truscon Standard Buildings are erected quickly and with minimum labor. They cost less than any other type of permanent construction. Built entirely of inter-changeable steel panels, they can be easily enlarged or taken down at any time and re-erected without loss or depreciation. They have 100% salvage value.

These buildings are widely used as factories, warehouses, foundries, tool rooms, multiple garages, cafeterias, etc. In addition to the saw tooth, they are furnished in any type of hip or monitor roof, in any length, various heights and width up to 100 feet.



Used by Leading American Industries

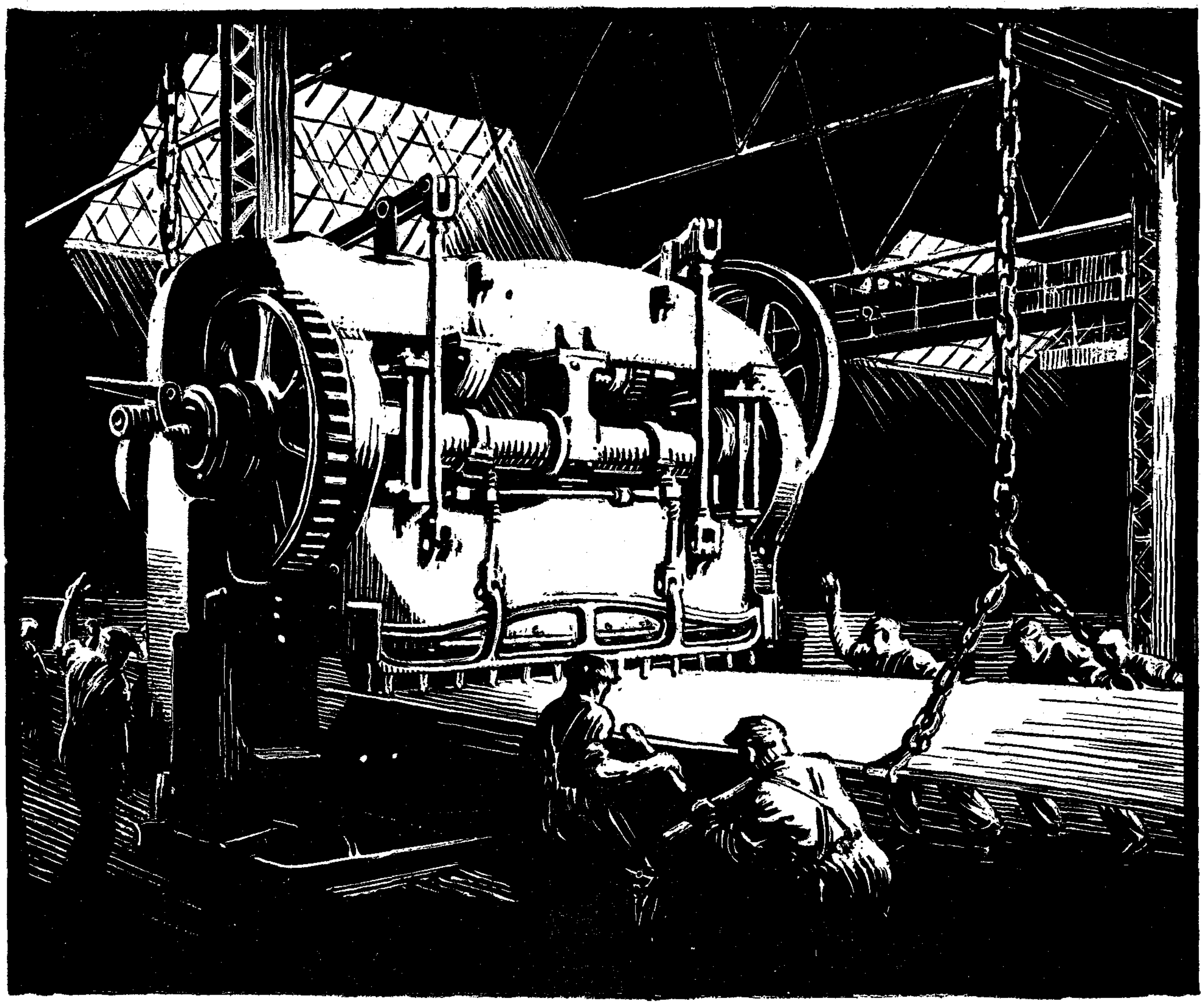
The large companies using Truscon Standard Buildings as machine shops include:

- American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
- Sunny Home Electric Co. (General Motors Corp.)
- Fowler Rivet Company
- Armor Cord Rubber Co.
- Youngstown Steel Car Co.
- Lange and Crist
- Montello Granite Company
- American Car & Foundry Co.
- Framingham Machine Works
- American Woodwork & Machinery Company
- Ideal Spreader Company
- Henry Ford & Son
- Georgia Show Case Co.
- Industrial Works
- Sante Fe Railroad Company
- Linde Air Products Company
- Ohio Knife Company
- Oliver Rim Company
- Southern Iron & Equipment Company

Write for complete information and estimates, indicate size and purpose of desired building

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio

Warehouses and Sales Offices in Principal Cities



A guillotine shears clipping steel plates as thick as a man's hand as if they were tissue paper

STEEL
SERVICE

THERE is a rattle of huge chains, and an echoing response as a plate of steel as thick as a desk-top grinds against the gauges. A savage growl of gears—and the plate is twain.

The severed piece, cut for a special need, is hurried on. Out of a vast store of waiting steel it came. It goes from here accurately cut, ready to slip in place.

Here is a system, perfected for three-quarters of a century, that stands prepared to deliver steel in any form to any place with the utmost speed.

JOSEPH·T·RYERSON & SON

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS DETROIT BUFFALO NEW YORK

COTTA
TRUCK TRANSMISSIONS

Gears Always in Mesh

An
Assurance
of
Dependable
Service

"Tractor Pull" in Low Gear

That same brute power which enables the tractor while in low speed to plow its way through practically every soil formation, also enables Cotta-equipped trucks in heavy duty service to fairly smash their paths over every imaginable road condition. This is due to the extremely favorable low gear ratio. It is this phase of Cotta Transmission performance that has made it such a pronounced advance in truck construction.

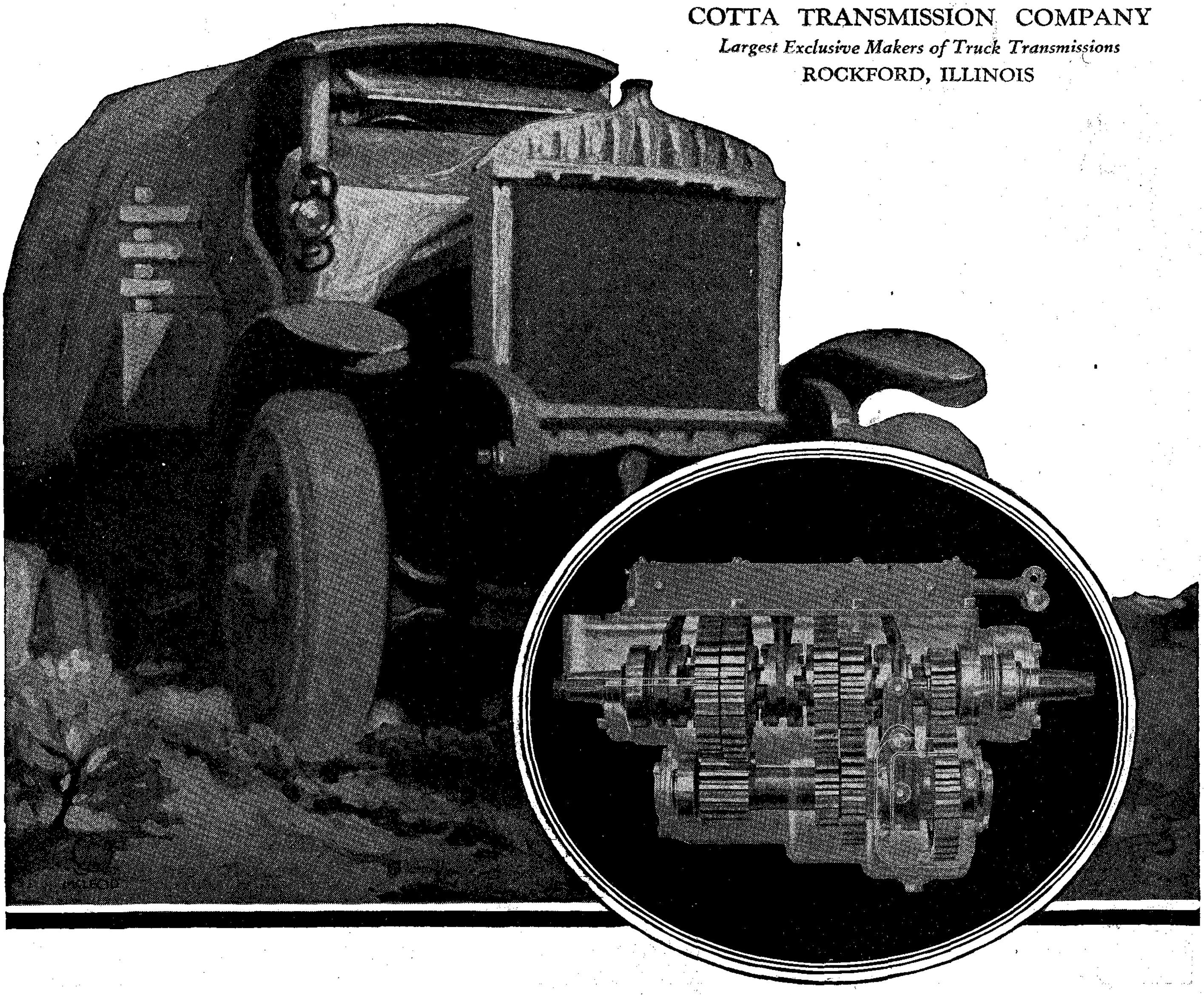
To change speeds with the Cotta, you do not shift gears. Gears are always in mesh. Speed changes are made through the engagement of jaw-clutches. Many of the leading trucks are Cotta-equipped.

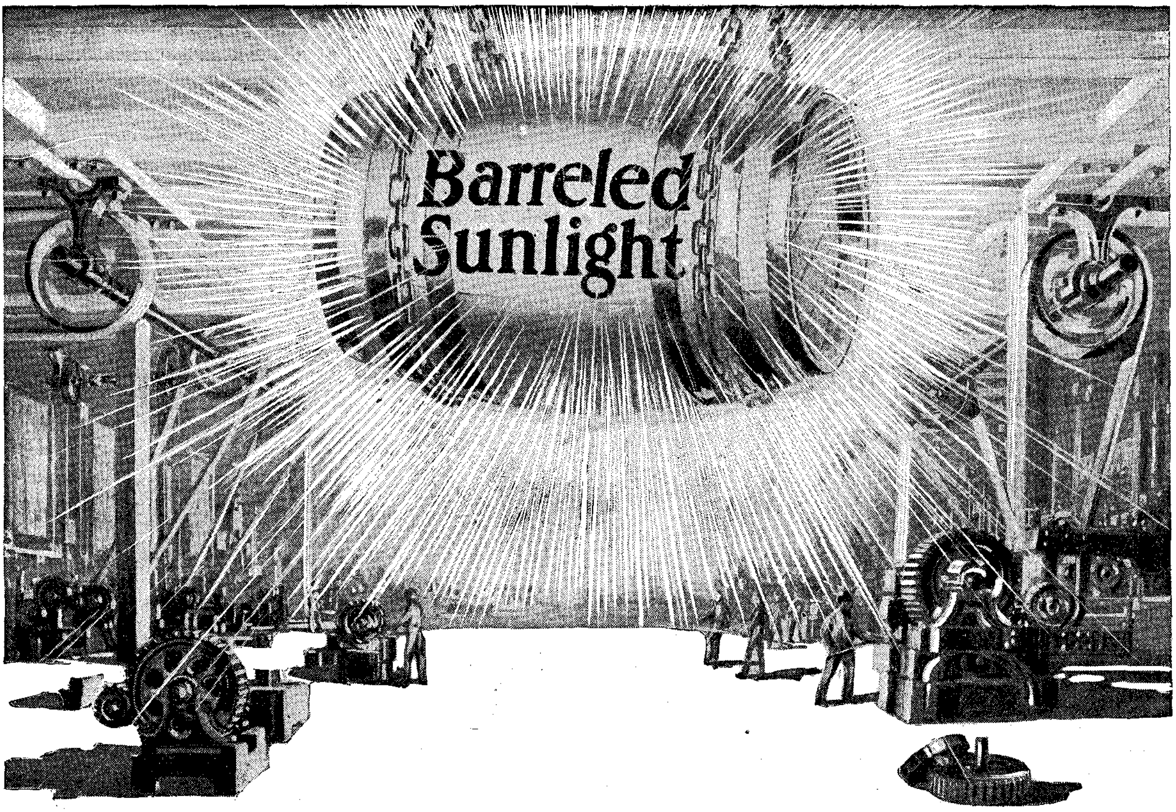
COTTA TRANSMISSION COMPANY
Largest Exclusive Makers of Truck Transmissions
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

View of Truck and Transmission

Speed Changes Without Gear Shifting

Gears Are Always in Mesh





Fill your plant with this sunlight

WHAT happens to the sunlight after it enters the windows of your factory?

Is it wasted? Do your ceilings and walls *absorb* sunlight instead of *reflecting* it?

Covered with flat finish paints, ceilings and walls collect dirt instead of repelling it. When soiled they cannot be washed clean. In a short time, therefore, their reflecting power is greatly diminished.

Yet the same ceilings and walls covered with BARRELED SUNLIGHT will increase the daylight in your plant 19% to 36%. Actual tests assure this.

BARRELED SUNLIGHT—the OIL paint with a glossy tile-like finish—reflects ALL the light that enters your windows. Moreover, it will retain its reflecting efficiency for years.

Sanitary as white tile

BARRELED SUNLIGHT (The Rice Process Mill White) is the ORIGINAL Mill White. It contains neither varnish nor lead. *Its high gloss surface resists dirt and may be washed clean like white tile.* It is of durable, elastic composition; it can, therefore, expand and contract with temperature changes. It does not crack. It is dirt-proof, germ-proof. Absolutely sanitary.

Remains white longest

Applied on the ceilings and walls of your plant it will remain white longer than any other mill white. This we guarantee.

Moreover, although its price per barrel is slightly more than that of other mill whites, its actual cost per square foot of space covered is less. Its extraordinary covering power and ease of application save 16% to 21% of the cost in paint and painter's time.

In more than 6,000 plants artificial lighting bills are decreased, daylight working hours increased, by use of Barreled Sunlight.

Sold in barrels, also in cans. May be applied by brush or spray method.

Write today for our illustrated booklet, "More Light."

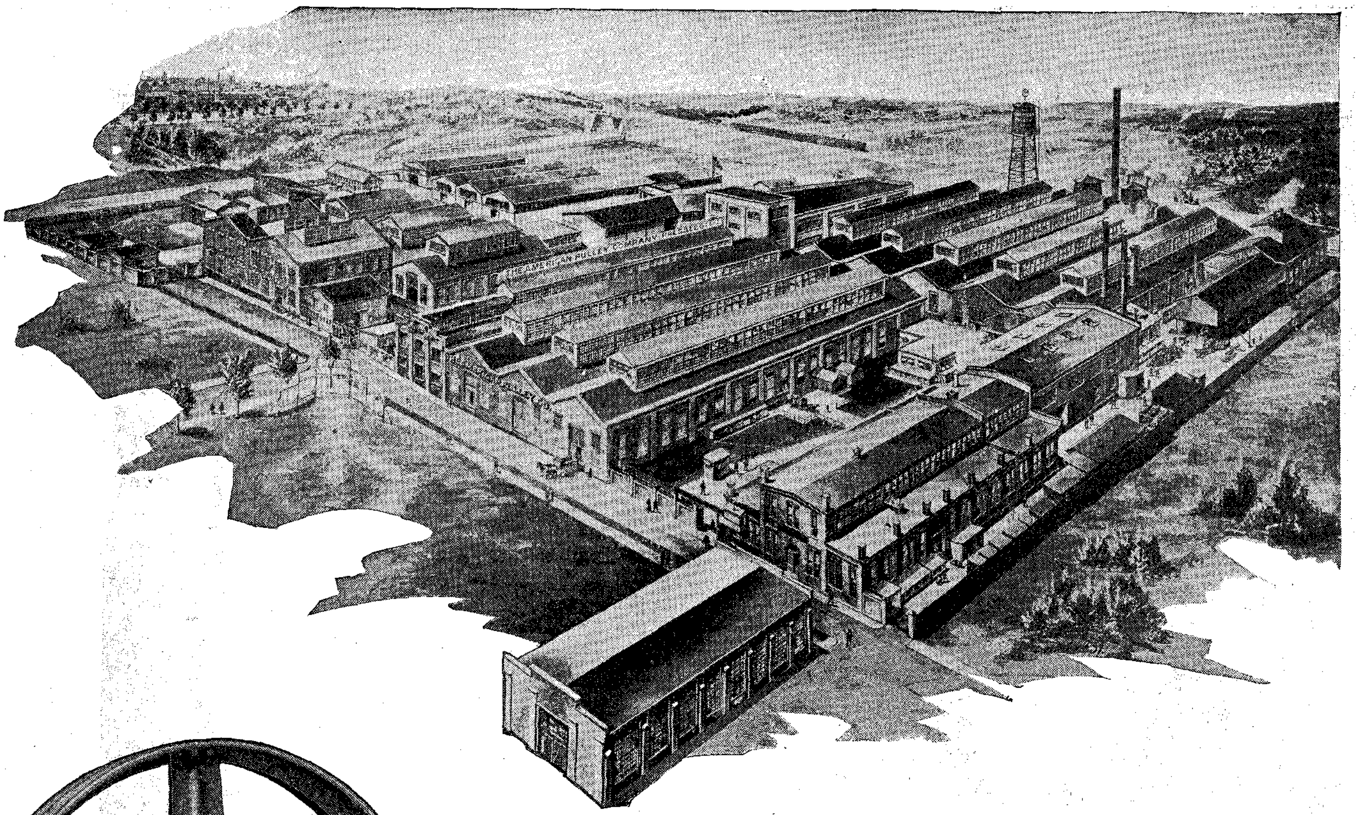
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
29 Dudley St. Providence, R. I.

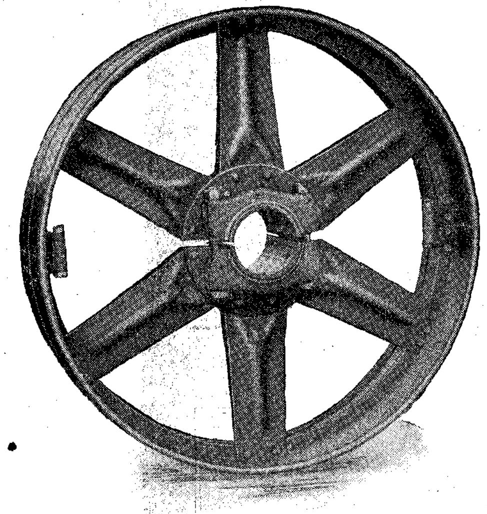
FOR THE HOME

There are rooms where white ceilings, walls and woodwork are peculiarly fitting, such as the kitchen, nursery and bathroom. Barreled Sunlight makes rooms bright, cheerful and sanitary. It is cheaper than enamel and easier to apply. Sold in gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints and half-pints.

Barreled Sunlight
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

THE RICE PROCESS MILL WHITE





The Greatest Pulley-Plant in the World

Than the American there is no greater plant in the world specializing on one type of belt pulley. Concentration of effort is undoubtedly the reason. It is the reason not only for the greatness of the plant, but also for the perfection of the American Pulley itself.

The American Pulley did not "just happen." It grew out of constant and unselfish study of the manufacturer's problem of power-transmission, grew out of untiring experiments and tests in designing and constructing. That searching for the one correct principle of power-transmission and its one correct application began more than a quarter century ago.

And today, the undivided effort of many scientists and engineers, mechanics and workmen, all bound together by one single purpose, is still given not only to the making of pulleys but to the making of the one type of pulley found most nearly perfect. And that pulley bears the proud name "American."

See Donnelley's Red Book for name and address of nearest Agent.

THE AMERICAN PULLEY COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS

More than five million *American Pulleys* now save power in efficient shops here and abroad. The steel split pulley is light yet durable—and quickly installed.

A 37-page book on "Getting Maximum Pulley Efficiency"—sent free on request—will surely help you cut power costs in *your* plants.

The AMERICAN PULLEY

A wheel with a broad rim transmitting power from or imparting power to machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a flat belt.

Answering the Call of Industry

INDUSTRY, Business, Commerce, are built on Transportation, on Haulage. This has been true since the days when loads carried on the backs of men was the only method known.

As the desire to trade became stronger, Young Industry called for better methods. The animal burden bearers answered—the waterway carriers answered—the railroads answered—each was used, is used today, but Industry realized their limitations. So another call went out for transportation, and the answer came in 1877 when the first gasoline propelled motor road wagon was conceived.

The utility of the Motor Truck has been proven and today the call of Industry is for more Motor Trucks—and more—and more. But these Motor Trucks must be correctly designed.

For years the Selden Truck Corporation has given to Industry the In-Built Quality Motor Trucks, constantly striving to increase the value of their product. Today the flexible construction of Selden Motor Trucks reduces to a minimum depreciation and operating costs, insuring continuous service and long life.

The Call of Industry, of your business, for dependable haulage at minimum cost is answered.

The Flexible Selden Motor Trucks deserve investigation

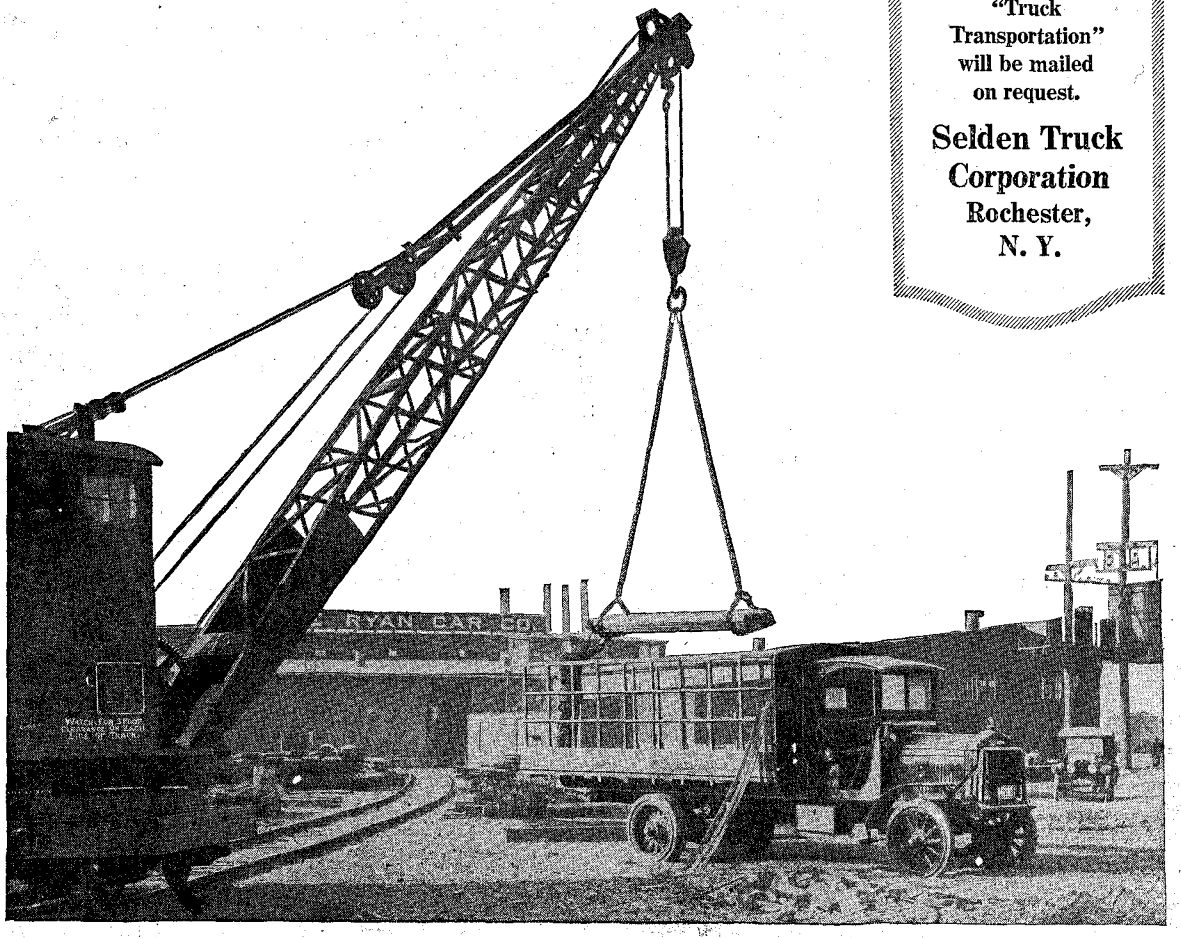
1½, 2½-Ton
3½, 5-Ton

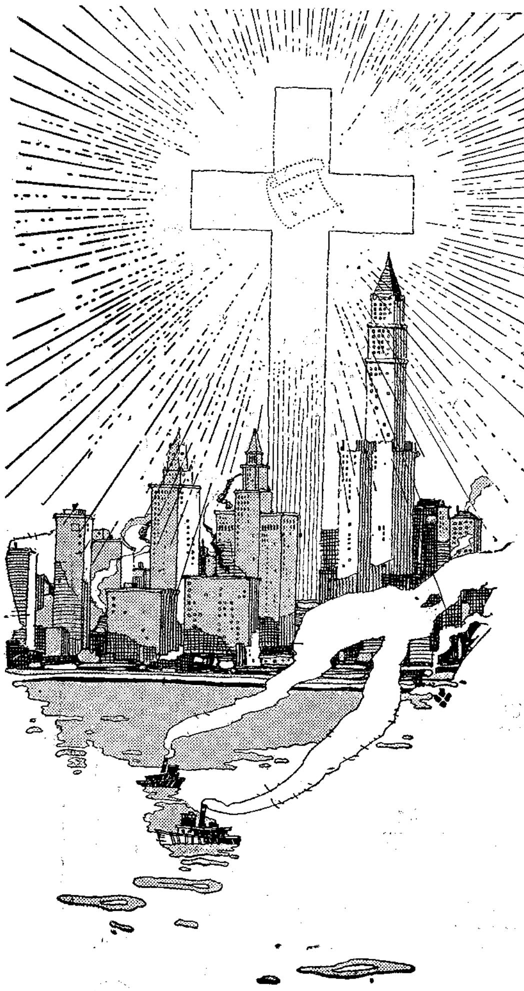
Selden Trucks
IN-BUILT QUALITY · SELDEN · MOTOR TRUCKS

Ship by Truck
—Selden Truck

The Magazine,
"Truck
Transportation"
will be mailed
on request.

Selden Truck
Corporation
Rochester,
N. Y.





FAITH

Not Political Doctors but good old-fashioned Doctrine—that's what the World needs most.

WHAT is the cure for the world's present troubles—for unrest and envy and covetousness and fear?

Legislation? Industrial compromises? Political readjustments? We've tried them all, and they do not satisfy.

We're hungry and thirsty for Faith.

The world needs "a genuine religious revival" cabled the London financial editor of the New York Evening Post, recently. And he added: "This is the view of hard-headed business men."

What hard-headed business men are now proclaiming, the churches of Jesus Christ have always proclaimed.

There can be no final solution of our economic problems which is not a spiritual solution.

"*Man shall not live by bread alone.*"

A League of Nations is an empty shell unless it is made vital and real by a league of ideals.

Industrial peace will never permanently come except on the firm foundation of the Golden Rule. In the spirit of that great rule, thirty denominations are co-operating together under the

© Moffett

It goes without saying that I am a firm believer in the fact that in a strong religious sentiment lies the firmest foundation for the preservation of our civilization.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The only real and permanent solution of the vexing problems which seem more acute than ever since the end of the World War is the application of the Golden Rule.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy

© Brown Bros.

The spirit of Christianity alone can cope successfully with those influences steadily growing in our country which tend to destroy our great institutions, both religious and political.

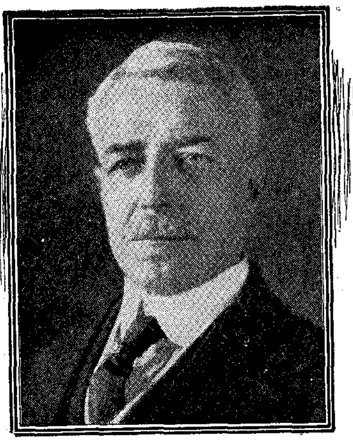
JOHN GRIER HIBBEN,
President Princeton University

© Paul Thompson

© Paul Thompson

For own sakes, for our children's sake, for the nation's sake, let us business men get behind the churches and their preachers? Let us from this very day give them more time, money and thought for upon them the value of all we own ultimately depends!

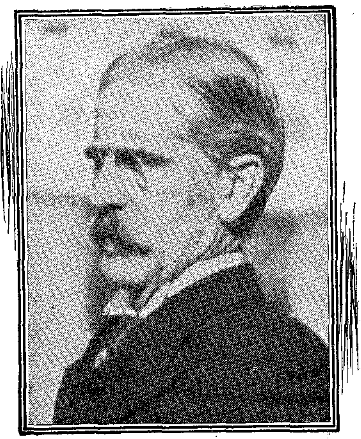
ROGER W. BABSON,
Business Analyst



© Harris & Ewing

To bring men back to the spiritual standard, to make Christ's principles an impelling force in the reconstruction of society, and to teach men to think true and live true is the mighty task to which the church is called.

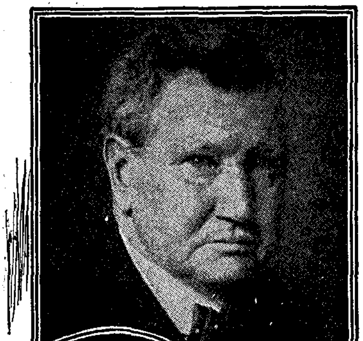
ROBERT LANSING, *Chairman Gen. Com. Interchurch World Movement*



© Paul Thompson

The world's great need today is a real revival of Christianity. You can protect civilization by law. You must reform it by love—one man at a time.

HENRY VAN DYKE,
Author and Diplomat



© Brown Bros.

The spiritual side of man's nature has been too much neglected, and we need a new birth of righteousness that will restore the true relation between spiritual and material things.

W. B. WILSON,
Sec'y of Labor

© Brown Bros.

In these days of reconstruction when the very foundations of society are rocking, we need to stress the great moral principles of Christianity and they alone can save us.

HAMILTON HOLT,
Editor The Independent

name of the Interchurch World Movement.

They have surveyed the religious needs of the nation, scientifically, county by county. They have the facts and the Faith.

They know how their efforts can be applied so that there will be no waste, so that every man and dollar will render the utmost service.

In the week of April 25th-May 2nd these denominations will unite in a nation-wide simultaneous financial campaign. The amount asked for is large in the aggregate. It is little enough when divided among the church members of the nation.

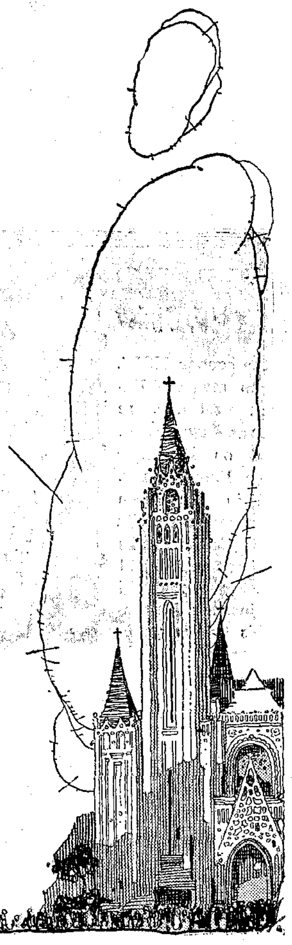
Little enough when you remember that millions of young people are growing up in America with no religious training at all.

Little enough when 80% of the Christian ministers of the nation—the custodians and apostles of Faith—are paid less than $20 a week.

Democracy owes its very life to the message of the Master. All men were sons of God to Him, and all men, therefore, brothers.

Not as employers and employees, not as members of parties or sects, but as sons of God and brothers all, let us work out our problems together.

A strengthened Church is our first great need; for the Church is the altar of Faith.



INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA

The INTERCHURCH World Movement of North America

The publication of this advertisement is made possible through the cooperation of thirty denominations.

"He Wrote on Asbestos and Dipped His Pen In Tabasco"

—*said* ELBERT HUBBARD

Brann, the Iconoclast

Red hot words came from Brann's flaming pen, scorching and branding fraud and fakes—but always the Truth as Brann found it.

A man of heart and honor, he unloosed his pen in a scathing verbal warfare on all and everything that appeared to him to stand between the sunlight and his ideals. "He took the English language by the tail and snapped its head for his own delectations and the joy of the onlooker," said Elbert Hubbard.

Truth that Made the World Blush for Shame

Vice and sham and greed, as they stalk through society leaving behind them a trail of misery trimmed in scarlet, were flayed unmercifully and in smashing trip-hammer words by Brann—the *constructive* Iconoclast.

He was a builder of homes—a builder of purity and righteousness. He fought and died for religion and truth and justice. With a simple, homely logic Brann used as his weapon—words.

The Wizard of Words

With straight-from-the-shoulder English Brann battered at fraud or hypocrisy, show or pretense, falseness or deceit—regardless of what he brought down upon his own head. He was a *constructive* thinker in the broadest and best sense of the word.

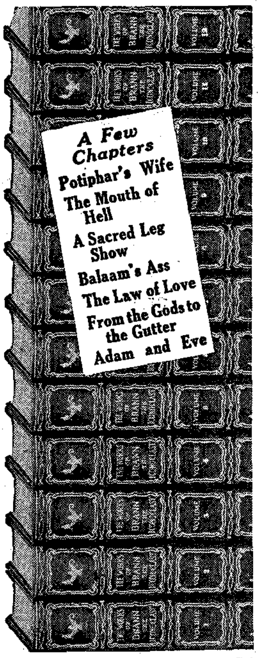
If you are a Lawyer or Minister, Business Man or Writer, Public Speaker or Banker—if you are a lover of good literature—if you want to improve your talking and writing ability—if you want something that will make you think deeply and sincerely—you must read Brann.

NOW IN 12 MASSIVE VOLUMES

The Complete Writings of— BRANN, THE ICONOCLAST

You may have the entire set of 12 handsome volumes—3800 **pages—for free** examination in your own home. Read **the volumes for** five days—return them if you are not **pleased. If you** decide to keep them, send only **$1**, then **$2** a **month for a few** months. This introductory offer has **been accepted** by thousands of people. The first edition is nearly exhausted. The demand has actually been tremendous! A second edition must be printed but the price will be higher because of increased costs of production.

SEND NO MONEY



Mail the coupon NOW. Send no money. Examine the set free. 12 volumes—3800 pages. Printed on Bangalore Antique Finish paper. Bound in rich green Flaxenweave cloth, silk banded, gold tops, backs illuminated in gold stamp. Size of page 5½ x 7½ inches. Remember, this five day offer involves no cost or obligation on your part. Take advantage of the low price. Mail the coupon NOW.

The Brann Publishers, Inc.
Dept. 13
130 E. 25th Street
New York City

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

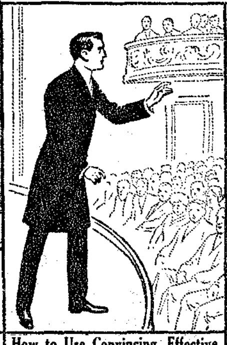
THE BRANN PUBLISHERS, Inc.,
Dept. 13, 130 East 25th St., New York City

Gentlemen:—Send me the 12 volumes of Brann (complete) prepaid. I will either **return the books** in 5 days after I receive them or will **send you the first payment** of $1, and then $2 a month until the special **introductory price of $23** is paid. 5% discount if desired for cash in **full after 5 days examination.**

Name ....
Address..
City......................*State*......................
Occupation ....
Reference..

How to Write Clean-Cut Business Letters That Produce Profits

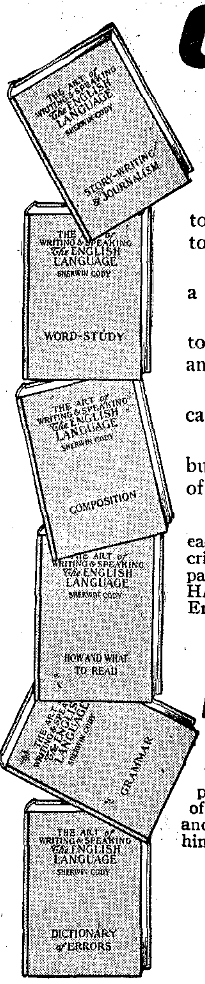
How to Write Stories, Reports, Addresses, Sermons, Advertisements, Etc.



How to Use Convincing, Effective English Before an Audience

How to Use Graceful, Fluent, and Entertaining English in Conversation

Good English and Good Fortune Go Hand in Hand


THE ART OF WRITING & SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SHERWIN CODY
STORY-WRITING & JOURNALISM
THE ART OF WRITING & SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SHERWIN CODY
WORD-STUDY
THE ART OF WRITING & SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SHERWIN CODY
COMPOSITION
THE ART OF WRITING & SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SHERWIN CODY
HOW AND WHAT TO READ
THE ART OF WRITING & SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SHERWIN CODY
GRAMMAR
THE ART OF WRITING & SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SHERWIN CODY
DICTIONARY of ERRORS

Jack London rose to riches in a few short years from among the toughs of San Francisco Bay, because he learned to transfer his ideas to the printed page in virile, compelling phrases.

Arthur Brisbane, with his incisive style, commands, in a single year, a salary amounting to a comfortable fortune.

Elbert Hubbard rose from obscurity to advertising writer, to editor, to publicist, and thence to wealth and prominence because he mastered and applied the power of forceful language.

By constant study, William Dean Howells rose from the printer's case to his place as the most polished writer in American letters.

Joseph Pulitzer, arriving penniless in the steerage from Austria, built up a great metropolitan daily because he mastered the practical force of the English language and used it to advantage.

All around you the hundreds of men who are climbing higher and higher with each day's work are the ones whose speech compels attention, and whose clean-cut, crisp and interesting letters, stories, advertisements, etc., win clients, followers, patrons, checks and dollars—SURELY FORTUNE IS WITH THE MAN WHO HAS DEVELOPED HIS POWER OF EXPRESSION. You can improve your English and increase your income.

These Great Books Point the Way for You to

Advancement—Success—Prosperity

In Commercial and Professional Life

With the mighty advances which are being made in every branch of business and professional life there has come a demand for a higher standard of intelligence—of proficiency. The time is past when illiteracy or slipshod methods of speech and correspondence are looked upon with tolerance. The man who can express himself with force and clearness is the man who is in demand everywhere.

"The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language"

By Sherwin Cody

Aside from their great value in widening a man's mental perspective—putting him in a position to appreciate and enjoy all the beauties of literature—these six books have an intrinsic value far beyond their cost. They have put thousands of men and women into the path that leads to increased business, promotion, and higher salary. They are simple, practical, valuable for Business Managers, Correspondents, Advertisement Writers, Stenographers, Story Writers, Authors, Public Speakers, and others.

> "Your course is rich and fine. You seem to have condensed the experience of years into a few sentences that a business man can use immediately," says W. P. WARREN, Marshall Field & Co.'s Advertising Manager, in speaking of these books.

Worth their weight in gold, but they're yours for a trifle

These six books include many chapters covering such subjects as Spelling, Pronunciation, Word-Study, Grammar, Capitalization, Punctuation, Letter-Writing, all kinds—Use of Words, Style and Diction, Description, Dialog, Advertisement Writing, How to Write a Story, Character Study, Verse Writing, Novel Writing, Essay Writing, Best Poetry—How to Read it—How to Study Shakespeare and Other Great Authors.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED—FORMERLY COST $25.00
NOW ONLY $3.00—50 CENTS DOWN, 50 CENTS A MONTH

In typewritten form this course of study, as now published in these cloth-bound books, was sold for $25.00. There are over 800 pages. Sign and mail the coupon with 50 cents and the set of books will be forwarded to you, carriage prepaid; 50 cents a month for five months pays for them. Thisis the biggest $3.00 worth of books you ever bought.

FREE If you wish to pay in full for the books, at once, remit $3.00 instead of 50 cents, and you will receive *FREE* the big little book "Better Say," packed from cover to cover with hints on the correct use of words and phrases.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

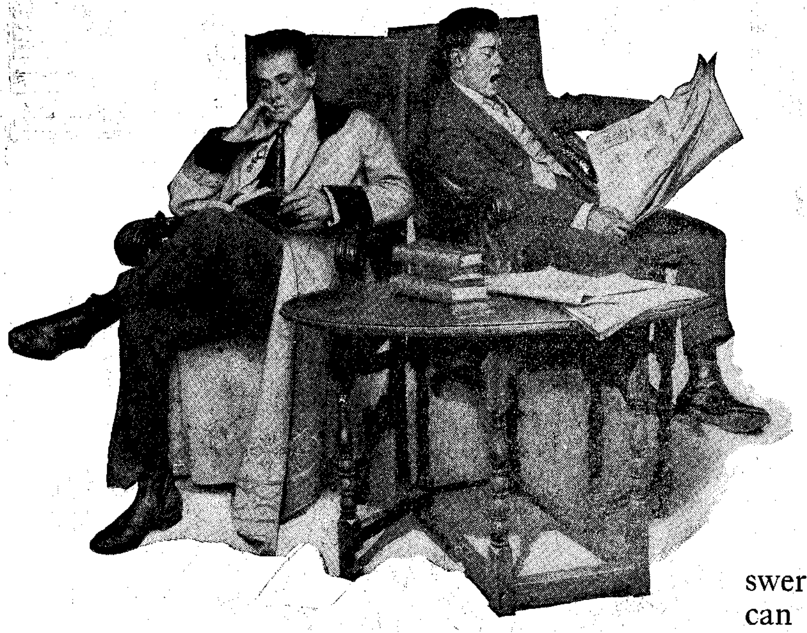
VALUABLE This coupon entitles to 5 days' free examination of Cody Correspondence Courses in book form

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60
Fourth Ave.,
New York.

I want to look over Sherwin Cody's "Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language," which please send me for 5 days' *free examination*. I enclose 50c stamps and, if I decide to keep the books, will send five further monthly payments of 50c each, $3 in all. Otherwise will return books in 5 days and you are to refund the 50c paid.

NAME..................................
L.D. 3-27-20 P. O..................................
DATE .... STATE..................................

Just 15 Minutes *a Day*



What it will mean to you is told by Dr. Eliot of Harvard in the FREE BOOKLET below. Just clip the coupon—*but*, do it today. Every reader of The Literary Digest is invited to have a copy.

HERE are two men of equal position and business income. Which of them represents you?

They read about the same number of hours each week. But one has no plan for his reading; at the end of the year he has little or nothing to show.

The other talks like a man who has traveled widely, though he has never been outside of the United States.

He knows something of Science, though he had to stop school at fifteen. He is at home with History, and the best biographies, and the really great dramas and essays. Older men like to talk to him because he has somehow gained the rare gift of thinking clearly and talking interestingly.

What's the secret of his mental growth? How can a man in a few minutes of pleasant reading each day gain so much?

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, from his lifetime of reading, study and teaching, forty years of it as president of Harvard University, has answered that question in a free booklet that you can have for the asking. In it are described the contents, plan and purpose of

Dr. Eliot's Five Foot Shelf of Books

The pleasant path to a liberal education

EVERY well-informed man and woman should at least know something about this famous library.

The free book tells about it—how Dr. Eliot has put into his Five Foot Shelf "the essentials of a liberal education," how he has so arranged it that even "fifteen minutes a day" is enough, how in pleasant moments of spare time, by using the reading courses Dr. Eliot has provided for you, you can get the knowledge of literature and life, the culture, the broad viewpoint that every University strives to give.

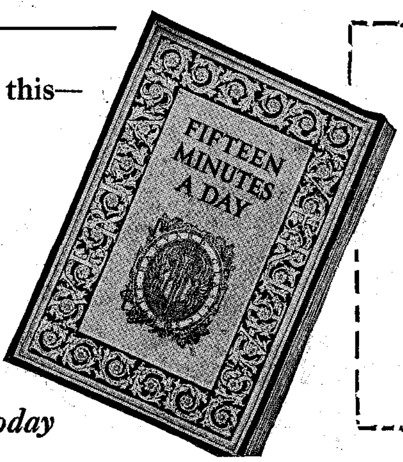
"For me," wrote one man who had sent in the coupon, "your little free book meant a big step forward, and it showed me besides the way to a vast new world of pleasure."

Every reader of The Literary Digest is invited to have a copy of this handsome and entertaining little book. It is free, will be sent by mail, and involves no obligation of any sort. Merely clip the coupon and mail it today.

We invite you to have a copy of this—

New Free Booklet gives Dr. Eliot's own plan of reading.

Just send coupon for your copy today



P. F. Collier & Son Company
416 West 13th Street, New York

Mail me the Free Book, "Fifteen Minutes a Day," telling about the Five Foot Shelf of Books and containing the two valuable articles by Dr. Eliot and Hamilton Wright Mabie, on what and how to read for a liberal education.

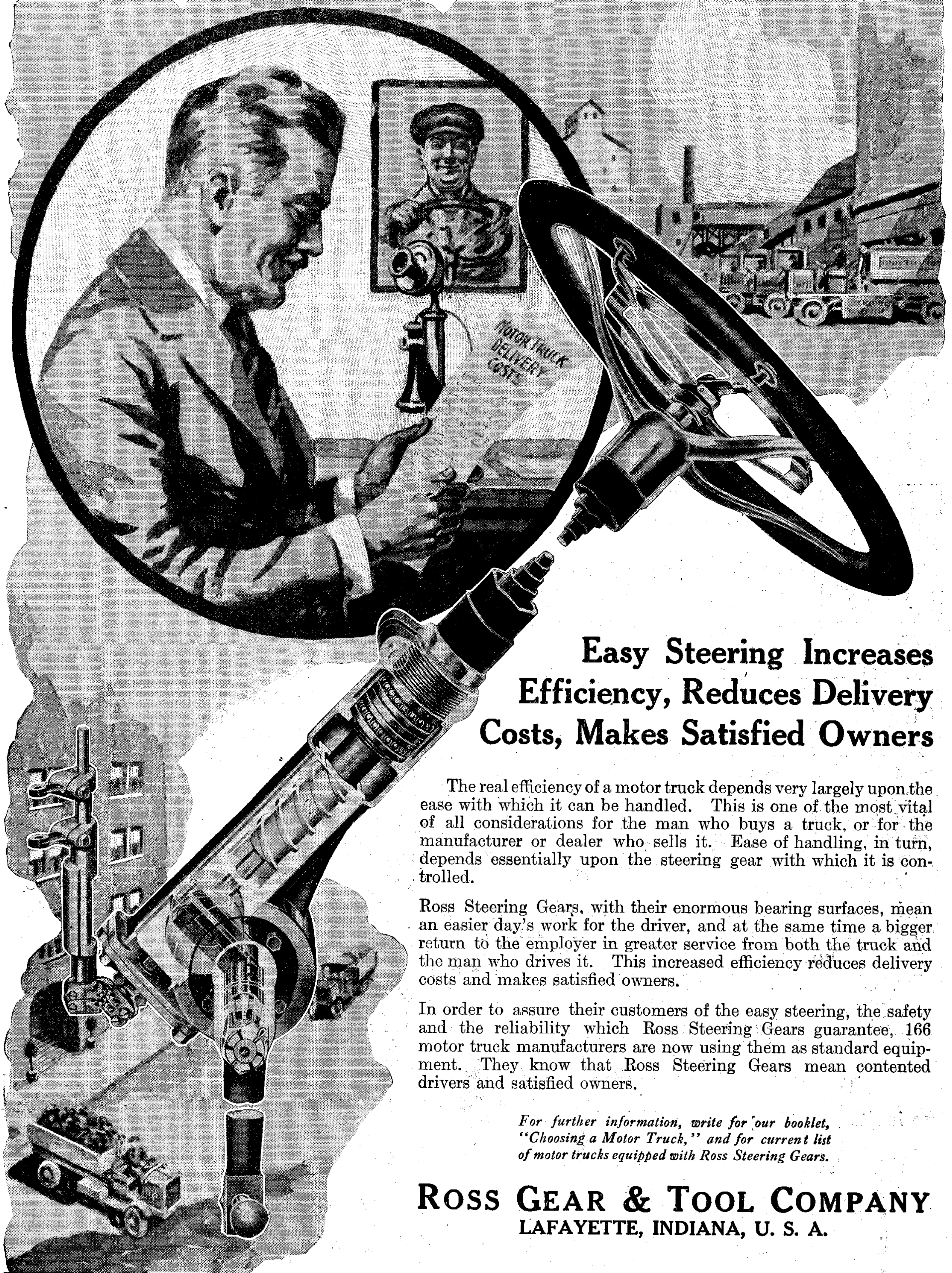
Name______________________________

Address____________________________

____

______________________________ L. D. 3-27

ROSS STEERING GEARS



Easy Steering Increases Efficiency, Reduces Delivery Costs, Makes Satisfied Owners

The real efficiency of a motor truck depends very largely upon the ease with which it can be handled. This is one of the most vital of all considerations for the man who buys a truck, or for the manufacturer or dealer who sells it. Ease of handling, in turn, depends essentially upon the steering gear with which it is controlled.

Ross Steering Gears, with their enormous bearing surfaces, mean an easier day's work for the driver, and at the same time a bigger return to the employer in greater service from both the truck and the man who drives it. This increased efficiency reduces delivery costs and makes satisfied owners.

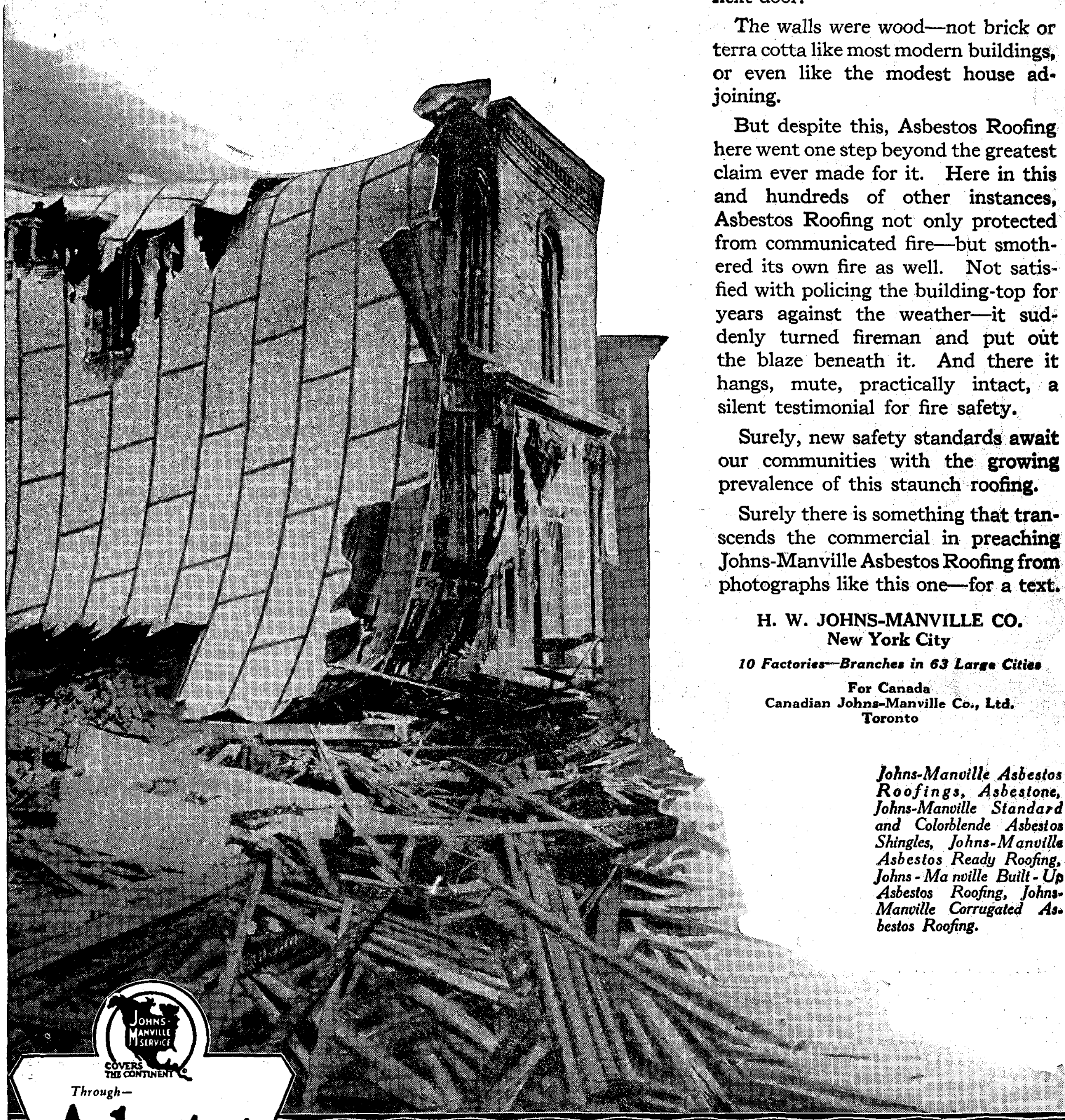
In order to assure their customers of the easy steering, the safety and the reliability which Ross Steering Gears guarantee, 166 motor truck manufacturers are now using them as standard equipment. They know that Ross Steering Gears mean contented drivers and satisfied owners.

For further information, write for our booklet, "Choosing a Motor Truck," and for current list of motor trucks equipped with Ross Steering Gears.

ROSS GEAR & TOOL COMPANY
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, U. S. A.

The Steering Gears that Predominate on Motor Trucks

—but the roof didn't burn



IF only the walls had been as faithful as the roof! But no—the roof was Johns-Manville Asbestos that smothered the fire—actually fell on it, blanketed it, literally choked it to death!

And so not only the neighborhood was saved, but even the property next door.

The walls were wood—not brick or terra cotta like most modern buildings, or even like the modest house adjoining.

But despite this, Asbestos Roofing here went one step beyond the greatest claim ever made for it. Here in this and hundreds of other instances, Asbestos Roofing not only protected from communicated fire—but smothered its own fire as well. Not satisfied with policing the building-top for years against the weather—it suddenly turned fireman and put out the blaze beneath it. And there it hangs, mute, practically intact, a silent testimonial for fire safety.

Surely, new safety standards await our communities with the growing prevalence of this staunch roofing.

Surely there is something that transcends the commercial in preaching Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing from photographs like this one—for a text.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

For Canada
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.
Toronto

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings, Asbestone, Johns-Manville Standard and Colorblende Asbestos Shingles, Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing, Johns-Manville Built-Up Asbestos Roofing, Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing.

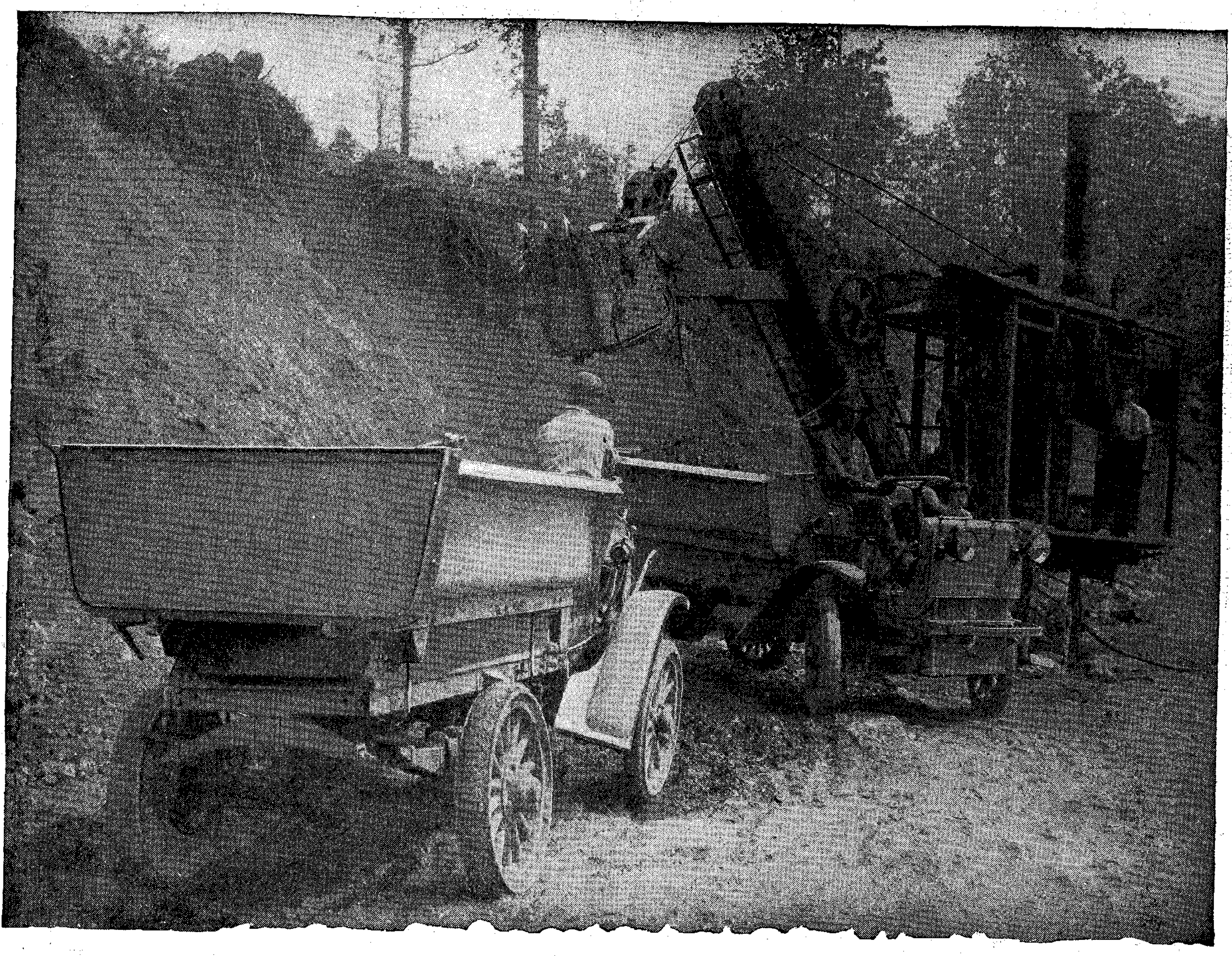
JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT

Through—

Asbestos
and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak proof
ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make brakes safe
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation



Because of their short wheelbase Autocars get in and out anywhere

These Autocars are working on top of a 180-foot cliff at the John T. Dyer trap rock quarry, *Birdsboro*, Pa. They haul daily 600 yards of clay on a ledge only 20 feet wide. Other Autocars are working for this same company. Each one hauls on an average daily 200 tons of stone to the crusher; a round trip of half a mile. In January, 1920, John T. Dyer Quarry Co. added two more Autocars to their fleet.

Hundreds of contractors and road builders have found that the Autocar Motor Truck exactly meets the difficult hauling conditions of their work.

Because of its short wheelbase, the Autocar gets in and out of cramped quarters with a minimum of backing and manœuvering.

The reasonable first cost of the Autocar, and its ability to stand up under the wear and tear of contractors' work, make it a most economical unit.

Chassis (1½-2 Ton)
$2300, 97-inch Wheelbase
$2400, 120-inch Wheelbase

Among the thousands of concerns in every line that are using Autocars are many road builders, contractors and supply houses—we have listed them in a new booklet. Write us for a copy.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, *Ardmore, Pa.* **Established 1897**

The Autocar Sales and Service Company

Boston
Providence
Worcester
Springfield
New Haven
New York
Brooklyn
Bronx
Newark
Philadelphia
Allentown
Wilmington
Atlantic City
Chicago
St. Louis
Baltimore
Washington
Pittsburgh
Los Angeles
Stockton
Oakland
San Francisco
San Diego
Sacramento
Fresno
San José

Represented by these Factory Branches, with Dealers in other cities

Autocar